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MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

MDCCLXVII



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For JANUARY, 1744.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.)

The **JOURNAL** of a Learned and Political **CLUB**, &c. continued: Containing the **SPEECHES** of the Gentlemen who assumed the Characters of the Lord *Carteret*, the late Lord *Hervey*, the Earl of *Rath*, the Lord *Talbot*, the Duke of *Newcastle*, and the Earl of *Sandwich*, in a **DEBATE** on the Spirituous Liquors Bill.

ABSTRACT of the famous Trial between *James Annesley*, Esq; and the Earl of *Anglesey*.

ABSTRACT of the Treaty of *Worms*.

A PROPOSAL for founding a County Infirmary in *Berkshire*.

EXTRACTS from *A Journal of the Expedition to Carthage*, &c.

EXTRACTS from *A Voyage to the South-Seas*, &c. continued.

SOME ACCOUNT of the present **COMET**.

A VIEW of the chief political and other **ESSAYS**, viz. Of Liberty, and the *British* Constitution; the Danger of Court Flattery, and the plain Language our Parliaments for-

merly us'd to their Kings; Dialogue between *Mr. Briton* and *Mr. Staple*; of the *Ruling Passion*, and whence it is so apt to take a wrong Turn, especially in Princes, &c.

IX. POETRY: On the Death of a young Gentlewoman, who died in Childhood; Ode on the Birth-Day of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*; on the Death of Mrs. *Pitt of Blandford*; *Philobaja*; a *New Present State*; to a Gentleman of 50, on his marrying a young Lady of 17; Prologue to *Hamlet*, &c.

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N. B. As all the Speeches made in the above-mention'd Club, are not inserted in their Journal Book, we are desir'd by their Secretary to advertise, That any Gentleman of the Club may send a Copy or Extract of what he had said upon any important Debate, to the Publisher of this Magazine, and it shall be inserted in its proper Place.

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About the Middle of January, was Publish'd,

AN APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1743, with a General Title, compleat Indexes, and several other Things, necessary to compleat the Volume.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1744.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the *Appendix*, 1743.

Conclusion of the SPEECH of M. Agrippa, in the Character of Lord Carteret, begun in our Appendix to last Year, p. 659, in the DEBATE relating to the Spirituous Liquors Bill.



Y Lords, tho' A the Duties are not by this Bill raised so high as they afterwards may, and ought to be, yet I cannot grant, B that the Liquors will come as good and as cheap to the Consumers as formerly, or that the Distillers and Retailers either will, or can bear the whole Burden of the Duty. The Duty, 'tis true, to Appearance, is but small, and must be C thought so by your Lordships who have such opulent Fortunes; but if we consider the Price of the Com-

modity, and the Circumstances of the Purchasers, the Duty must be thought very high. The Duty is 6d. a Gallon, and the Commodity is but 18d. or 2s. a Gallon at most; and I cannot think, that a Duty equal to one Third or one Fourth of the Manufacturer's Price, can properly be said to be a small Duty. As the distilling Trade has been a standing Trade for many Years, without any Restraint or Monopoly, we must suppose, they now sell as cheap to the Retailer as they can possibly afford, consequently they must sell dearer or make their Liquors worse. If they make them worse, the Consumers will not purchase them at any Rate, and therefore they must sell them dearer. Suppose they add exactly the Duty, and no more, to the Price they formerly sold at: Sixpence a Gallon is three Farthings a

1744

A

Pint,

Pint, supposing the Retailer should add nothing for reimbursing what he pays for his Licence, which is not to be supposed: He will certainly add at least the other Farthing; and a Penny in a Pint will be thought a very great Addition to the Price, by a Poor Creature that earns but 3d. or a Groat a Day, which is the Case of many a poor Manufacturer in this Kingdom.

As to the Access, my Lords, if this Bill be passed into a Law, it will not be near so free as it is at present; for by the Impossibility of executing the Law now in Being, the Liquor called Gin is not only clandestinely but openly sold at more Places, I believe, than ever it was before the Law was passed, so that it may now be had, and all the Poor know it may be had, at every little Shop, nay at every Corner in the Kingdom, frequented by any Number of People. Whereas, as soon as this Bill is passed, all the illegal Venders must give over the Trade, because the Licensed will take Care to have them prosecuted, if they do not; so that even Gin itself will be to be had no where but at the better Sort of Ale-houses. This I take to be the principal Advantage proposed to be got by this Bill: It will take the Trade out of the Hands of those, who, by being below, set themselves above the Law; because it will furnish the Government with a Set of reputable Persons, whose Business it will be to inform against, and prosecute such illegal and scandalous Dealers; whereas at present no Man will be at the trouble to inform; because there is nothing to be got by the Information. Thus the Bill will bring the Trade under some Regulation, by confining it to those, who have some Credit, and live comfortably by their Business. Such Persons will be afraid to admit of great Abuses or Debauches, lest it should occasion their Licence to be taken from them; for as the

Justices of Peace have a Power, they may, and, I hope, will withdraw their Licence, as soon as they are informed, that the Person licensed makes a bad Use of it.

Having acknowledged, my Lords, that the Duties now proposed are not so high as they ought to be, I shall endeavour to account for this Defect. My Lords, this Bill is and was at first designed but as an Experiment: You may increase the Duties next Session of Parliament, if you then think proper; but it was thought dangerous to raise them very high all at once, lest it might have occasion'd the Continuance of the illegal and clandestine Way of selling Gin, which is now so frequent, and lest the Multitude of Prosecutions thereby occasioned, might have revived that Spirit among the Populace, which appeared so violent against the Execution of the Law now in Being; for where the Profits to be made by Smuggling are very considerable, many will run the Risk, let the Penalties be never so severe, or the Danger never so great, as appears at present in the Case of Wool, French Brandies, and Tea. This, I think, was a prudent Caution at the Beginning, but will not be so necessary in a Year or two; because all those, who now live by the clandestine selling of Spirituous Liquors, will in that Time have either taken out Licences, or will be got into some other Way of Living, and will not be so apt to re-assume the Trade, as they would now be to continue it. Therefore as the Duties cannot, with any Prudence, be raised higher at first, we have at present no Occasion to examine Distillers or Retailers, as to the Height they may be raised to hereafter.

In short, my Lords, this Bill, if passed into a Law, will certainly, in my Opinion, have some Effect as to the restraining of the Vice complain'd of; and it is attended with this Advantage, that it puts you into a Way, by

by which you may, by Degrees, restrain it as much as it can be by any human Law or Power; but this is not to be done all at once, nor can it, I am afraid, be ever done altogether. Some People will follow their Inclinations, tho' they know Death to be the certain Consequence. I have heard of a Gentleman, who being dangerously ill of a Dropsy, sent for a Physician. When the Physician came, he found the Gentleman with a Pot of Liquor upon his Table; and asking the Gentleman what it was? A Pot of Fine Ale, says he, with Toast and Nutmeg. The Physician immediately said, Sir, you must not touch it: It is certain Death for a Man in your Condition. Not touch it, Doctor! replies the Gentleman: Why, if my Grave were on this Hand, and that Pot of Ale on the other, I would drink it, were I sure of being thrown into my Grave next Moment.

This, my Lords, is a single Instance of the perverse Will of some People; but the whole Country of Ireland, at least the common People there, may be brought as an Instance of the same Kind: They have in that Country a Spirituous Liquor called *Shuepey*, which by many Experiments has been found to be perfect Poison; for which Reason strict Laws have been enacted against it, and severe Punishments inflicted upon those that distil or retail it; yet as it intoxicates, and may be had cheap, tho' the People know how pernicious it is, they will drink it, and in spite of all the Government can do, they fall upon Ways and Means to get it. Our Gin is not of such a pernicious Nature as this *Irish* Liquor: If drank moderately, it may sometimes be of Service: Like all other strong Liquors, the Vice consists in the Excess: But as it is a Sort of Luxury, even when it is not drunk to Excess, why should not the Government avail itself of this Luxury, as well as

it ought to do of every other Luxury? It is the Luxury you are to tax, and that will in some Measure restrain the Vice; but the Vice, when the Person guilty can be legally convicted, ought to be punished, and you have proper Laws for that Purpose; for surely you will not absolutely prohibit what is in itself innocent, often useful, and sometimes necessary, for the sake of preventing a vicious Abuse of it; especially as the Manufacture supports great Numbers of your People, and the Commodity some valuable Branches of your Commerce.

Having thus shewn, my Lords, that this Bill must necessarily, in some Measure, restrain the excessive or vicious Use of Spirituous Liquors amongst our labouring Poor, I must put your Lordships in mind of another very great Advantage it will be attended with, which is that of setting us free from two Laws, that are both of the most dangerous Consequence to our Liberties: One is the famous Act called the Pot Act, which, as it gives a discretionary Power to the Commissioners of Excise, to raise the Tax to 6*l.* or lower it to 20*s.* per Annum, must have an Effect upon the Vote of every Alehouse keeper within the Bills of Mortality, and this must affect the Freedom of Election all over the Kingdom, because many of those Alehouse-keepers have Votes in other Counties, Cities, or Boroughs, besides *Middlesex, Surrey, London, and Westminster*. The other Law we are by this Bill to get free from, is, the Act for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of Spirituous Liquors. This Law, my Lords, is a most dangerous, a most ensnaring Law, and would be a most terrible Instrument in the Hands of a wicked oppressive Minister; for it not only enacts, that you shall not sell, but that you shall not utter any Spirituous Liquors in any less Quantity than two Gallons. From the Word, utter, it

might be alledged, that a Man could not so much as give a Dram to his Friend without incurring the Penalty, and from hence any one, even of your Lordships, might be convicted, and made liable to the Penalty of retailing Spirituous Liquors, in a less Quantity than two Gallons, without a Licence.

These two dangerous Laws we are, my Lords, to get free from by this Bill, if passed into a Law, and this, I hope, will be an Argument of some Weight in its Favour; but the chief Argument is its being already passed, and designed by the other House as the Method for raising a great Part of the Supplies for the ensuing Year. This, I hope, will be an Argument not only for your Lordships passing this Bill, but for your passing it without Amendment. I am as much against your giving up your Power of amending Money Bills as any Lord can be; but at the present Conjunction, when the Affairs abroad are in such a ticklish Situation; when they require the most speedy and the most strenuous Interposition of this Nation, it would be the Height of Imprudence, if not Madness, to try Experiments with the other House. A Trial of this Kind might breed such a Contest between the two Houses, as would put a full Stop to the Wheels of our Government, when the Liberties of *Europe*, and consequently our own, require its acting with the greatest Energy as well as Freedom.

I shall grant, my Lords, that if this Bill were rejected, some other Method might be contriv'd for raising the necessary Supplies: We are not as yet, thank God! so much reduced as to have but one Resource. I hope, our Enemies will find to their Cost, that we have as yet a great many. But let us consider, that this Fund has already been proposed to our money'd Men; and they

have agreed to lend the necessary Sums upon it at *Three per Cent.* We cannot depend upon having the Money upon any new Fund, at the same Interest. It may in the mean Time rise to six or seven *per Cent.* This very Jumble in our Affairs may be the Cause of its rising to that Height; for Credit, publick as well as private, is a most ticklish Thing to be dally'd with. It often vanishes without any apparent Cause, and is sometimes hurt by Accidents, which in themselves appear to be of little or no Consequence. Therefore, I must give it as my Opinion, that if your Lordships have a just Regard either to the Liberties or the Credit of your Country, you will proceed in your Committee upon this Bill, and go thro' it without any Amendment; for the present State of foreign Affairs requires the utmost Dispatch: Nay, the least Demur in providing for the Supplies of this critical ensuing Year, might so much disconcert his Majesty's Negotiations abroad, might so long delay his being able to resolve upon any Scheme for his future Conduct, and so much retard his Preparations at home, that the Season for giving Relief might be irrecoverably lost; and if such a fatal Disappointment should happen, I hope, the Misfortunes the Nation may be thereby expos'd to, will not be laid at the Door of any of his Majesty's Ministers.

C. Helvius, in the Character of the late Lord Hervey, stood up next, and spoke in Substance thus.

My Lords,

THE noble Lords, who are Advocates for this Bill, may acknowledge the Evils produced by the drinking of Spirituous Liquors; but to those who view the Bill in the same Light with me, they must appear to have very little Concern about them; and, therefore, may properly

erly enough be compared to *Romish* Penitents, who, after committing the most atrocious Crimes, think they have made sufficient Atonement, when they have solemnly confessed them. But their thus freely acknowledging the Evils, without taking any proper Method to prevent them, but on the contrary, resolving to license them, is no Reason against our endeavouring in this Debate to set those Evils in a proper Light; no more than it is a Reason against Preaching, that every one acknowledges the Evils produced by Sin. People should not only acknowledge the Evil, but they should forsake, and endeavour to prevent the Cause. It is the Duty of our Churchmen to endeavour to prevent the Cause by Preaching, it is our Duty to endeavour to prevent it by wholesome Laws, and adequate Punishments; and, when I think any proposed Measure inconsistent with this Duty, surely, I do not depart from the Subject in Debate, when I recommend to your Lordships your Duty, by endeavouring to raise in your Breasts a due Compassion for the Misfortunes of your fellow Creatures. For this, I know no Way more effectual, than by laying before you, in their strongest Light, the Evils that have been, or will be occasioned by your Neglect of your Duty; and if there are Persons, who, from Experience, know those Evils better, and consequently, can represent them more feelingly, than I can, I ought to move for their being examined.

Upon this Head, therefore, there has not been, nor can be, any Departure from the Subject in Debate; but as the noble Lord, who spoke last, insisted chiefly upon two Arguments, which were, that this Bill will in a great Measure prevent the Evils complained of, and that it is not safe to proceed farther at once, I shall confine what I have to say, to those two Arguments, which, I think, are

both fallacious. His Reasons for believing, that this Bill will in some Measure prevent the Evils complained of, are, that it will bring the Retail Trade under some Regulation, so that the Poor will not have such free Access to these Liquors; at least, to debauch in them, as they have at present; and that the Liquors must be sold at a higher Price, or not made so good in Quality as they are at present; because tho' the additional Duty is in itself but small, yet, when compared to the Price of the Commodity, and the Circumstances of the Purchaser, it must be allowed to be high.

As to the first of these Reasons, my Lords, if I thought that the Justices of the Peace, and the Peace Officers would do their Duty, I should admit there would be some Weight in it; but when the Consumption of these Liquors, is considered as a Fund for bringing in Money to the Publick Treasury, I am from Experience convinced, that they will not do their Duty, that they will have private Instructions from their Masters the Ministers, to neglect their Duty; and as many of our Constables and Headboroughs are Alehouse-keepers, and will consequently become licensed Gin-sellers, their Interest will become inconsistent with their Duty; and in such a Case, we may easily judge, which of the two they will prefer. From hence, I must suppose the only Difference to be, that if poor People now commit any Debauch in these Liquors, they must do it privately in the Night-Time, or in some By-Corner; whereas, if this Bill be passed into a Law, they will, as formerly, do it openly in our High-Streets, and at Noon-Day.

Besides, as to the Temptation, as well as Access, can your Lordships think, there is no Difference between an avowed and a clandestine Gin-Shop? I know, or, at least, have heard

heard of another Vice, which, thank God! is not yet licensed by publick Authority, because our Ministers have never yet thought of raising a Fund from it; and yet a common Dealer in that Way, I believe, generally knows, where the Commodity is to be met with: So a common Dealer in Spirituous Liquors may perhaps know, where there is a little clandestine Gin-Shop, and might know, were the Law now in being more rigorously executed than ever it was; but one, who is no common Dealer; one whose natural Inclinations, or acquired Habits, do not put him upon the Search, may be quite ignorant, may continue all his Life in that Ignorance, and may consequently, never, be exposed to any Temptation: Whereas, if you pass this Bill, there will be a licensed Gin-Shop, with a pompous Description of the Liquors, upon the Sign-Post, at every Corner; so that no Man can pass, without being exposed to the Temptation, and will often be invited to partake of the delightful Liquor, by some old Acquaintance, who may casually happen at that Time to be with some Friends in the Shop. Must not your Lordships from thence see, that the Temptations to this Vice will be more frequent and more alluring, after this Bill is passed, than they can be supposed to be at present? And every one knows, that a Person's yielding to a few Temptations of this Kind, may lead him into such a Habit, as he shall never be able to shake off. The noble Lords may make what Acknowledgments they will of the Evils arising from the Use of Spirituous Liquors, but I am sure, they cannot be touched with the Thoughts or the Apprehensions of those Evils, in the Manner they ought to be, if they pass a Bill, which so evidently and so necessarily tends to increase both the Number and the Force of the Temptations.

The Use of these Liquors, I shall

grant, may be innocent: While it is moderate, it continues to be so; but let us consider, my Lords, that the Use of no one Sort of Thing in the World, more naturally or more imperceptibly runs into an Abuse, than the Use of Spirituous Liquors. I have already shewn, that the Licensing of Houses will be no Sort of Check to this Abuse, as long as you make either the Use, or the Abuse, a Fund for bringing Money into the Paws of our Ministers; and now I shall shew, that this Abuse cannot be in the least checked or prevented by the small additional Duty proposed by this Bill. Upon this Head, I must differ from the noble Lord who spoke last, with regard to some very material Facts; and this Difference will shew, how necessary it is for us to make a farther Inquiry into this Affair than we have yet done. The noble Lord said, That as the Distilling Trade has now been for many Years exercised without any Sort of Monopoly or exclusive Privilege, we must suppose, that the Distillers now sell their Liquors at as cheap a Rate as they can possibly afford. In this, I differ from his Lordship: The very Nature of the Trade furnishes it with a Sort of Monopoly: It is so mysterious, that no Man can know what Profits may be made, unless he has been bred to the Business; and, the Setting up of a Distillery requires such a large Stock, that no Man will ever think of setting it up, unless he is well assured of the Profits that may be made. This is the Reason that, notwithstanding the unbounded Liberty allowed by Law, so few have set up or made a Figure in this Business, except those that were bred to the Trade; and the great Fortunes lately raised in a few Years by some of the Distillers, is with me a convincing Proof, that it is the most profitable Trade of any now exercised in the Kingdom, except that of being Broker to a prime Minister:

There-

Therefore I must suppose, that the Distillers do not now sell their Liquors near so cheap as they may afford; and, consequently, that they may take the whole additional Duty upon themselves, and probably will do so, in order not to discourage the Consumption.

Another very material Fact I differ from his Lordship in, is with regard to the Quantum of the Duty to be added by this Bill; for he called it 6d. per Gallon, whereas upon the most pernicious Sort of Spirituous Liquor, and the only Liquor made use of by the Poor, I say, the additional Duty is but one Penny, or three Halfpence at most. The additional Duty upon *English* Brandies, *Aqua Vita*, and other Sorts of fine home-made Spirits is, 'tis true, to be Sixpence a Gallon, because they are made or drawn generally from foreign Materials; but common Gin, which is the great and only Nuisance complained of, is all drawn from *English* Materials, and may be so made, as to be liable by this Bill to but three Halfpence per Gallon at most, which is so small an Addition, that the Distiller will certainly take the Whole upon himself, rather than have the Price raised, or the Liquor made less palatable to the Consumer. But suppose that every Sort of Spirituous Liquor fit for Retail, or that could be made fit for Retail, were to be charged with 6d. per Gallon additional Duty, the Question, whether or no the Distiller will take the Whole, or the greatest Part of this upon himself, depends upon the Profit he now makes; for if a Gallon of Spirits, which he now sells for 18d. does not cost him above 8d. or 9d. it is my Opinion, he will take the Whole upon himself, rather than discourage the Consumption among the Poor, who are his chief Customers for this Sort of Liquor; for 20 per Cent. Profit is surely sufficient for any Tradesman, and such as he will

certainly be satisfied with, if he should find himself in danger of losing his Trade by attempting to take more; so that this very Question must shew the Reasonableness of the present Motion, and the Necessity of your agreeing to it, that you may have an Opportunity to examine such Persons as may be supposed to know the Fact, and willing to give you a faithful and true Account of what they know. But the Truth is, I fear, my Lords, that the Advocates for this Bill are against any Delay, or any Inquiry, because they are sensible that every Day, and every Circumstance you examine into, will produce new Objections to their Bill, or refute some of the Arguments they make use of in its Favour.

A third, and a very material Fact, the noble Lord and I differ in, is in relation to the Retailers. He supposes, they will advance the Price at least a Farthing a Pint to their Customers, in order to reimburse the 20s. per Annum they are to pay for a Licence. My Lords, if they had now a Licence to retail this Liquor without paying any Thing, and if the Retailing of Gin were not a very profitable Trade, there would be some Reason for this Supposition; but as both these Facts are known to be otherwise, I am surprised to hear any such Supposition made. That the Retailing of Gin is a profitable Trade, is manifest from the great Numbers of People that run into it, notwithstanding its being contrary to Law, and liable to many Prosecutions and heavy Penalties in Case of Conviction. Surely, the Risk they run of incurring the Penalty of 100l. for every Dram they sell, is worth more than a Farthing a Pint: I am persuaded, there is not a Retailer of any Credit in the Kingdom but will gladly pay 20s. a Year to be free from this Risk; and therefore, instead of the Liquor's being sold a Farthing in the Pint dearer,

I must suppose, it will be sold a Farthing a Pint cheaper, or at less Profit, than it was ever sold before by any Retailer.

I shall admit, that a Penny, or even a Farthing a Pint, is a great Deal to an habitual Gin-drinker, because there may be many Days in a Year that such a one does not earn a Farthing, being drunk or asleep from one End of the Day to the other; but to a Man who earns his 18*d.* or 2*s.* a Day, as many labouring Men do here about *London*, a Penny is not of any great Consideration; for notwithstanding that Addition, he may still have near half a Gill for a Half-penny, by which he may be encouraged to drink three or four Drams in a Day; and this is the Evil now proceeding from the Cheapness of that Liquor, because this Practice continued for a few Days leads him into a Habit of Gin-drinking, and this Habit gives a Desire or Appetite for the Liquor, which increases upon him every Day, till it first puts an End to his Industry, after that to his Morals, then to his Health, and lastly to his Life, if, in the Career of his Wickedness, he happens to escape being hanged for Thieving, House-breaking, or Murder.

Now, my Lords, as to the Argument drawn from the Danger of the clandestine Trade's being continued, in case the Duties should be at once raised very high: My Lords, if there were now any clandestine Trade in distilling, or if it were desired to lay any higher Duty upon Licences, this might be an Argument of some Force; but can it be pretended that either of these is the Case? It has not been so much as pretended, that there is now, or ever was, any considerable clandestine Trade in distilling: Concealments of all Kinds are much more difficult in the distilling Way than in the brewing, therefore, when you lay a Duty upon the Still-head, the Distiller must pay it, let it be never

so high, and if he pays a high Duty he must sell his Liquors at a high Price to the Retailer: This will make them come so dear to the Consumer, that the Poor will not be able to purchase any great Quantity; and this will put it out of the Power of any little clandestine Retailer to sell such a Quantity as to make it worth his while to continue the Trade. From hence your Lordships may see, that you not only may safely lay a high Duty at once upon the Still-head, but that it will be a more effectual Way for putting an End to the present clandestine retail Trade, than the most severe Penalties you can inflict upon retailing without a Licence, as is evident from the Experience we have of the Law which is now to be repealed.

If a very high Duty were to be laid upon Licences, and no higher Duty than is now proposed upon the Still-head, I shall, indeed, grant, that it would occasion a Continuance of the present clandestine retail Trade; but has any one in this Debate proposed laying a higher Duty on Licences? No, my Lords: I believe, the Duty proposed by this Bill will be found too high: I believe, it will occasion a Continuance of the clandestine retail Trade at many of the little Shops in Town, and all the Hedge Ale-houses in the Country: As to the former, they can have a Licence at no Rate, and therefore they must either continue the Trade in a clandestine Manner, or give it over altogether: Besides, if they could have a Licence, it would subject them to the quartering of Soldiers, which, while they continue their clandestine Trade, they are free from; so that to one of these Shops or Houses, a Licence will really cost them 3*l.* a Year or more. Then as to the little Ale-houses in the Country, tho' 20*s.* a Year is a small Sum, and such a Sum as will be cheerfully paid by all Houses in good Credit and

Business, rather than run any risk, yet the Keepers of those little ale-houses will rather risk going to the House of Correction for two months, than pay 20s. for a Licence; and, I believe, the Projectors of this Bill will find themselves very much disappointed as to Informers, for Informers of all Kinds are so much hated both by Poor and Rich, that no Man in any Business will become an Informer for fear of losing his Business. To say, that every alehouse-keeper that takes out a Licence, will have an Interest in becoming an Informer, is a most fallacious Way of Reasoning. On the contrary, he would ruin himself if he did, because no Man would afterwards go near his House; and therefore, if this Bill be passed in the shape it is in, I shall expect, in a year or two, to see the clandestine Retail of Gin as frequent as ever in our little Shops and bye Places; so that all you are to do by this Bill, is to give the better Sort of Houses Licence to retail this pernicious Liquor openly and avowedly, and to leave the little Shops and bye Places to sell it privately as before: Whereas, if you lay a high Duty upon the Still-head, you will at once put a full Stop to the clandestine Retail, and very much diminish even that which may hereafter be carried on by Licence; which is, I am sure, what you ought to aim at, but is not, I am afraid, the Design of those who first projected this Bill. I shall conclude, my Lords, with saying, that I was extremely sorry to find the noble Lord so much put to, to find any Advantage accruing from this Bill, as to be obliged to resort to a forced Construction put upon the Gin-Act, and an imaginary Danger which he supposed might have arisen from the Pot-Act. As to the Construction he put upon the Words of the Gin-Act now to be repealed, is such a one as no Lawyer would

ever have thought of, and I may venture to say, such a one as no Commissioner of the Excise, or Justice of the Peace, would ever have dared to have put upon it. And as to the Danger he supposed might have arisen from the Pot-Act, it is altogether imaginary: The Commissioners never yet attempted any such Thing; and if they had: If they had been but suspected of raising any Alehouse-keeper's Tax, or lowering another's, on Account of their Way of voting at any Election, the other House would certainly have taken Notice of it, and would have punished them in a most exemplary Manner. According to the same Way of arguing, may it not be said, that all our Excise Laws are of dangerous Consequence to our Liberties; because by them the Commissioners of Excise have, in every Case, a Power to modify the Penalty, and to remit the Whole, or exact the Whole, as they think fit? Yet, I believe, the noble Lord would now be very sorry to see his Argument prevail so far as to cause a Repeal of all our Excise Laws. But suppose his Lordship in the right, with respect to both his Observations, what has it to do with the amending of this Bill? If the proposed Amendment should take Place, both these Laws would nevertheless be repealed, either by this Bill, or some other brought in in its Stead; therefore, as I am convinced, your Lordships, if fully informed, will agree to amend the Bill as has been proposed, I shall be for agreeing to the noble Lord's Motion.

The next Speaker in this Debate was M. Cato, in the Character of the Earl of Bath, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows, viz.

My Lords,

I Am not against a Delay, or a farther Inquiry into this Affair, because of my being sensible, that

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Time or Inquiry would produce any new Objections to this Bill, or strengthen those that have already been made; but because of the dangerous and ticklish Situation we are in with regard to foreign Affairs. If it were not for this, I should be for your taking as much Time to consider, and as many Methods to get Informations, as any Lord could desire; because, I am convinced, the more you consider, and the better you are informed, the more you will approve of the Bill now before you. But, my Lords, in the present Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, when its Liberties are in so much Danger; when all the Courts in *Europe*, that are concerned for their Preservation, are looking stedfastly upon this; when even the Enemies of publick Liberty are looking stedfastly upon our Proceedings; the former in Doubt, whether they shall tamely submit to their impending Fate, or firmly and bravely unite in opposing it; the latter in Doubt, whether they shall dare to proceed in the ambitious Schemes they have formed, or restore the Tranquillity of *Europe* upon such Terms as will put an End to them: In such Circumstances, I say, the least Delay in a Bill upon which a great Part of the Supplies for the ensuing Year depend, would be of the most dangerous Consequence, especially if from that Delay People should have Reason to conclude, that the Bill itself would be lost, and his Majesty's Resolutions, as well as his Preparations, put to a full Stop for a Month or two at least, which would be the Consequence of the Delay now proposed.

From such a Delay, my Lords, his Majesty could not but suppose, that his Parliament was against, or at least very indifferent about his concerting any Measures for preserving the Balance of Power; and upon such a Supposition, could his Majesty proceed in any of those Nego-

tiations he may now have upon the Carpet? Could he assure any of those Powers, who now may be willing to join with him, that he would seasonably and vigourously support him? If his Majesty could give no such Assurance, can you expect, that any of those Powers, who are exposed to an immediate Attack, would precipitate their own Ruin, by fruitlessly endeavouring to prevent that of their Neighbours? The *Dutch* have but just come in to your Measures: The States of *Holland* have just resolved to assist the Queen of *Hungary* with 20,000 Men; but if they should hear of this Motion's being agreed to, it would discourage them from proceeding in that Resolution, and as it is not yet agreed to by the other Provinces, it would certainly be laid aside. The King of *Sardinia*, whose chief Dependence is upon the Assistance he may expect from this Nation, would, from that Moment, despair of getting any farther Assistance, and would, consequently, accept of the best Terms he could get from *France* and *Spain*. Even the Queen of *Hungary*, upon seeing herself deserted by you, and in course by all the rest of *Europe*, would resolve to submit to the Terms offered by *France*; and thus, for as trifling as this Motion may seem to some of your Lordships, yet upon the Fate of it may depend the Fate and the Liberties of *Europe*.

Let us consider, my Lords, how near the Time for Action approaches. If we are resolved to have any Share in the Operations of next Campaign, it is high Time for his Majesty to be resolved, and to begin to prepare; but he can neither resolve, nor begin to prepare, till this Bill, or some such Bill as this be passed. If any of the other Powers of *Europe* think of taking a Share with us in the Operations of the next Campaign, it is high Time for them to resolve, and to begin to prepare; but

but they can neither resolve, nor begin to prepare, till his Majesty's Resolutions are known. How dangerous then must it be for us at this Season of the Year, to delay a Bill of this Nature? How much more dangerous, to do any Thing by which the Bill would certainly be lost? At another Time, the Loss might perhaps be repaired by another Bill for the same Purpose; but upon this Occasion, and at this critical Season of the Year, it will be impossible to repair the Loss, because before any new Bill can be passed, foreign Powers will have taken their Resolutions, as to their Conduct for next Campaign at least: We cannot then make them alter their Resolutions; and before the End of next Campaign, the Liberties of *Europe* may be past Redemption.

I hope, I have as great a Concern for the Lives of my fellow Subjects as any Lord in this House, or as any Man can have; I have as great a Concern for their Lives as I have for my own; but as I have a greater Concern for my own Liberty than I have for my Life, so I have a greater Concern for the Liberties of the People of *England* than I have for their Lives; and shall never give myself any Trouble about preserving the Life of any Man, who, I think, does not prefer his Liberty to his Life. If the Liberties of the People of this Nation should be destroyed by the rejecting of this Bill, they will have but little Reason to thank those who, upon this Occasion, pretend to shew such a Concern for the Preservation of their Lives; for if ever such a fatal Misfortune should happen, they only would be happy, who did not live to see the Thralldom of their Country, or to feel the Fetters of Slavery. Therefore, if there were really some Ground for apprehending, that this Bill would encourage the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors, or promote any Excess in the

Use of those Liquors, as this Inconvenience may be remedy'd the very next Session of Parliament, I cannot help suspecting, and, my Lords, I will take the Freedom to declare my Suspicion, that the violent Opposition to this Bill proceeded originally from something else than a Concern either for the Lives, the Healths, or the Morals of the People.

But, my Lords, when I consider that, notwithstanding the Law now in Being, all Sorts of Spirituous Liquors are sold at as many Places, as openly, and at as cheap a Rate, as they could be, were this Bill passed into a Law, I wonder how any Lord in this House can be imposed on by such a Pretence. It is well known, that Punch and Drums of all Sorts, even common Gin not excepted, are now sold openly and avowedly at all publick Houses, and many private Shops and By-corners; and it is likewise known, that they are now sold as cheap as they were before the present Law was enacted, so that Retailers of all Kinds either think they run no Risk, or charge their Customers nothing for that Risk; therefore it must be admitted, that this Bill, should it pass, can do no Harm. It can neither increase the Number of Retailers, nor diminish the Price; because the Number is now as high as it could be, and the Price as low as the Liquor could be afforded for, were you to repeal the present Law without enacting any Thing in its Stead. This Bill cannot therefore increase the Consumption, or promote the Excess; and if the Duties proposed by this Bill do not diminish both the one and the other, they will at least have one good Effect, which is that of furnishing the Government with a Fund for carrying on a most necessary War. By passing this Bill, therefore, you are sure of doing some Good and no Evil: By rejecting, or, which is the same, amending it, you cannot propose,

pose, for this Year at least, to put a Stop to the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors, and next Year you may do it, tho' you now pass this Bill, with as much Ease as you can propose to do, should this Bill be rejected.

As the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors, and even the Excess in that Consumption, is not now any Way limited by the Restraint upon the Retail, but depends wholly upon the Inclinations of the People, this Bill may do Service by giving a Turn to their Inclinations. *Stolen Waters are sweet*, is an Observation made by one of the wisest Men that ever liv'd: This may at present heighten the Desires of the People for strong Waters, because they think they get them by stealth; whereas their Desires may become less ardent, when they can no longer suppose such Waters to be stolen. So that in every Light I view this Bill, I think, it must do Good, and can do no Harm; therefore I have no Occasion to examine, whether the Duties proposed by it will raise the Price so high as to put a Debauch out of the Reach of the Poor. If they do not, you may next Year raise them higher; but when you come upon that Subject, I hope, your Lordships will have some Regard for the *British* Distillery, which for many Years has been so much encouraged by Parliament, and in which so many People have, by that Encouragement, been induced to invest their Fortunes and educate their Children. It is now, my Lords, a Manufacture which supports great Numbers of our People: It is a Manufacture of great Use in our Commerce: No Ship can go to Sea without it; and besides the vast Saving it occasions in the Use of foreign Spirits, we now export great Quantities both to the *North* and to *Africa*. We know what vast Quantities of *French* Brandies are run in upon us, occasion'd by the high Duties: If you

lay very high Duties upon our own home-made Spirits, it will produce the same Effect. *Dutch* Gin will then be run in upon you as plentifully as *French* Brandy is now; whereas by your own Distillery will be quite ruined, and many Families reduced to starving. But this I mention only for your Consideration against next Year; for I hope, the Bill now before us will pass without Amendment, and therefore, I hope, the present Motion will be disagreed to.

The next that spoke was T. Quintius in the Character of the Lord Talbot, whose Speech was to this Effect.

My Lords,

IF drinking Spirituous Liquors to Excess be an Evil, which, I think, has been upon all Sides acknowledg'd, then the Temptation to that Excess must be an Evil, and consequently whatever tends to increase that Temptation, must do Harm. Now that this Bill will tend to increase the Temptation is, I think, without doubt. I shall grant, that Spirituous Liquors are now sold at most publick Houses, and sold in an open Manner to their Customers, and to those that come along with known Customers; but they are not, even at these Houses, sold openly, or at all, to mere Strangers, especially if they be such as have any Signs of Poverty or Distress about them; therefore if a poor Person has now any Longing for a Dram, he must go to some House where he is known, which may be at a great Distance; whereas if this Bill should pass, he may have it at the next Alehouse wherever he happens to be, and consequently will be less able to resist the Temptation he is laid under by his own Appetite; nay, after he has comply'd with his Appetite at one Alehouse, the very next Alehouse he sees will revive it, and every Alehouse he passes by will give him a

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new Craving, till he is flustered, and then he drinks on till he is quite drunk.

But this is not the only Way the Bill now before us will increase the Temptation. Tho' most Alehouses now sell Drams to their Customers, they do not sell them in their publick Rooms, nor have they pompous Descriptions of the Drams they have to sell either upon their Sign-posts, or upon the Vessels or Casks in their House; whereas if this Bill be passed into a Law, we may expect to see a long Catalogue of Drams wrote in Gold Letters upon every Sign-post, and those that enter will certainly find, in every publick Room, one or more Companies drinking Spirituous Liquors, and in some Part of it Casks or Vessels piled up a-top of one another, with a luscious Description of its Contents in capital Letters upon every one: Nay, some of our Alehouses, or Ginshops under the Denomination of Alehouses, will certainly have Rooms open to the publick Streets as formerly, with these Casks exposed to the View of every Passenger, and the Shop or publick Room always full of Customers, every one of whom will be ready to invite any Friend he sees passing by, and even to press him to come in and taste the delicious Cup.

These, and many more Allurements than I can think of, will certainly be made use of by those that are to be licensed to sell Spirituous Liquors: Their Numbers will make them necessitous, and their Necessities will whet their Invention. The Temptation therefore will certainly be increased by this Bill; and if the Price is not raised, the Consumption must of course increase, unless Providence should give a Turn to the Inclinations of the People, and make them resolve to take Care of themselves, since they find their Lawgivers are resolved to destroy them. In all Countries I know, or have read of,

it is reckoned the Duty of the supreme Magistrates to take Care, that the People should not be tempted to Idleness, Expence, or Wickedness; but ever since we began to think of raising Money for the publick Service, from the Luxuries and Vices of the People, the direct contrary Maxim seems to prevail, and this, I think, is one of the most open and barefaced Attempts of the Kind that was ever brought into Parliament.

But, says a noble Lord, you must pass this Bill: You must pass it without Delay, without Information, without Deliberation, otherwise the Liberties of *Europe* may be undone. What, my Lords, will you expose the People to certain Destruction at home, in order to prevent a casual Danger from abroad? As I know very little of our foreign Affairs: As Care has been taken ever since I had the Honour to sit here, not to let this House know much of our foreign Affairs; I cannot pretend to determine, what Danger the Liberties of *Europe* are now in; but I cannot believe the Danger is so immediate as some amongst us would have us believe; for if this were the Case, I am persuaded, many of our Neighbours would be applying to us, and begging our Assistance, as they did in 1701, instead of our running about and soliciting the *Dutch*, and almost every other Court in *Europe*, to join with us in assisting the Queen of *Hungary*.

The great Indifference shewn by most of the other Courts of *Europe*, especially the *Dutch* and the King of *Prussia*, whose Dominions lie immediately exposed to the Ambition of *France*, gives me some Reason to believe, that the Liberties of *Europe* are far from being in such imminent Danger as has been represented in this Debate; but suppose they were, neither his Majesty's Resolutions, Negotiations, nor Preparations, can be in the least interrupted by the Loss of this Bill. The Supplies are most of them

them already resolved on; and if we have such Plenty of Resources, as a noble Lord says we have, his Majesty may depend upon it, that the Parliament will find Ways and Means to provide for the Supplies they have granted. If money'd Men have been spoke to: If they have agreed to lend Money at 3 *per Cent.* upon this Fund, the Credit they have promised does not proceed from this Fund, the Produce of which cannot so much as be guessed at, but from the collateral Security; and any other Fund, with the same collateral Security, will certainly procure the same Credit; therefore, as his Majesty, from what is already done, may know, that he will be supported by his Parliament, he may, now, proceed in all his Measures, as if the Supplies were all provided for as well as granted; and, I hope, the Exchequer is not so bare, or in such Discredit, that it can furnish no Money, till we give it something to carry to the Pawnbroker's.

But, my Lords, I would not have the Projectors of this Fund boast so much of their raising the Money at *three per Cent.* for if I am rightly informed, it is the *Jews* who have agreed to lend the Money at this Rate, on Condition of their having a Lottery for 800,000*l.* upon which they will make at least *ten per Cent.* Profit; so that upon the whole Money they are to advance, they will by this Means make a great deal more than *three per Cent.* Upon their Side therefore, it may be said, they have made a wise Bargain; but can the like be said of us, when, in order to establish a Fund we are to encourage Drunkenness, and in order to raise Money upon that Fund we are to encourage Gaming? Surely, when Foreigners hear this Account of our Conduct, they will say, the Nation must either be mad or reduced to its last Shift, and this can be no great Encouragement for a foreign Court to join with us in any desperate Undertaking.

For the Sake therefore of our Credit and Reputation, we ought to reject this Bill; but, my Lords, there is another Reason, which with me is of all others the most prevailing. The passing of this Bill will put it out of our Power to remedy the Evil complain'd of, and so universally acknowledg'd. The noble Lord who spoke last told us, we cannot remedy the Evil this Year by rejecting the Bill, and we may do it next Year, notwithstanding the Bill's being passed into a Law. My Lords, I must differ from him in both these Positions. If we amend this Bill as we ought, I believe, it will on that very Account be dropt in the other House; but from thence the Gentlemen of that House will see what we intend, and as they likewise are sensible of the Evil complain'd of, they may, and probably will, immediately order in a Bill for remedying that Evil, upon the same Plan with this Bill, after we have amended it as it ought. And a Bill thus brought in, may certainly be passed into a Law, before the End of this Session. But if we pass this Bill as it stands at present, before next Year our Ministers will have got a Taste of the great Revenue produced by the Encouragement or Indulgence of Gin-drinking, and after they have once tasted the Sweet, I am afraid, they will think it too delicious a Morsel to part with. Can we be sure of getting any Sort of Bill passed into a Law for putting a Stop to this Evil, when the whole Power of the Administration, supported by the Interest of all the Distillers and Retailers in the Kingdom, will certainly be against us?

Besides this, my Lords, we shall, by passing this Bill, lay ourselves under another Difficulty: As the Duty upon Licences is to be directly mortgaged, in common Justice, we can then do nothing that may diminish or lessen the Security, without the

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Consent of the Mortgagees; and if there is now any Doubt of their being willing to accept of another Fund for securing the Money they have promised to lend upon this, is there not much more Reason to doubt of their being willing, after they have been a Year in Possession of it? Therefore, if we pass this Bill, it may be impossible for us next Year to do any Thing for lessening the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors, without being guilty of an Act of Violence to the Creditors of the Publick; for they may very justly say, you shall not lay any higher Duty upon the Still-head, because it will diminish the Consumption, and consequently the Number of Retailers, which must of course lessen the yearly Produce of the Sum mortgaged for our Security.

I hope, I have now shewn, that this Bill, as it stands at present, must certainly do Harm: That there is no Necessity for our passing it without Amendment; and that if we do, we shall render it very difficult, if not impossible, to put a Stop to the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors, even tho' it should arise to a much greater Height than it is at now. These, I hope, will be thought sufficient Reasons for my being against the Bill in its present Form; but as it may be amended so as to produce a very good Effect, I shall, therefore, be for the Question now under your Consideration.

Cn. Domitius Calvinus, in the Character of the Duke of Newcastle, spoke next in Substance as follows, viz.

My Lords,

I Am surprized to find this Debate last so long, especially when I consider, that all the Arguments against the Bill are founded upon a Supposition, that it will increase the Consumption, which, in my Opinion,

is impossible; for, if by increasing the Price, the Purchase of a large Dose of Spirituous Liquors is put out of the Power of a poor Man, let his Inclinations be never so strong, let the Temptations be what they will, he cannot comply with them: He must content himself with what is necessary, perhaps he may sometimes launch out into a little Luxury, but he will seldom or never be able to launch out into a vicious Use of such Liquors; for in them, as in all Sorts of strong Liquors, there is a necessary, a luxurious, and a vicious Use. A small Dram of Spirituous Liquors may sometimes be necessary, in a very cold Day, or when a Man is become faint with hard Labour; and it would be cruel to raise the Price of them so high as to put even this Use out of the Reach of the Poor. When a Man takes a larger Dram than is necessary, or oftner than is necessary, but never so much at a Time as to make himself drunk, it is a luxurious Use, and Luxury ought to be taxed in the Poor as well as the Rich. And when a Man drinks so much of these Liquors at a Time as to make himself drunk, or so often as to impair his Health, this is a vicious Use which ought to be prohibited and punished, but it ought to be prohibited in such a Manner as not to put it out of Peoples Power to have the necessary Use, or even a little of the luxurious Use of such Liquors upon some Occasions; for it would be hard to make it impossible for poor Men ever to rejoice or be merry.

Thus your Lordships must see, that if by the additional Duties, the Price of these Liquors be raised so high as to put the vicious Use of them out of the Reach of the Poor, the Temptations which it is said will be introduced by this Bill, can occasion no Increase in the Consumption, were they much more powerful than they can be supposed to be. For my Part,

Part, I do not think, they will have any Effect: The Word Gin, or any other Name the Vulgar please to give it, for, I am told, they have given it a great many, tho' wrote in capital Letters upon a Cask or Sign-post, will never invite any Man to drink so much as one Dram, unless he has a natural Inclination; and if he has a natural Inclination, and Money in his Pocket, he will now easily find where it is to be sold; he may now, I believe, find it out in any Street or Village, even where he is an utter Stranger; for most of those little Shops that now sell it despise Informations, because they have nothing to lose, and are sensible, that no Man will become an Informer, when he is sure he can get nothing but Contempt by his Information.

As we find it impossible to prevent this private Retail, there is no Method for preventing Peoples complying with their Inclinations, but by raising the Price so as to put the frequent Purchase, or the Purchase of a large Quantity, out of their Reach; and this will, in some Measure, be the Effect of this Bill. A noble Lord has already demonstrated, that it will raise all Spirituous Liquors, at least a Penny in a Pound, above what they are now sold for; but, in my Opinion, he has stated the advanced Price too low, and I shall beg Leave to give your Lordships my Reasons for thinking so. I must join with him in supposing, that all Spirituous Liquors, especially that Liquor called Gin, are now sold as cheap, both by the Distiller and Retailer, as they can possibly afford to sell them; for tho' there be a Mystery in the Trade of Distilling, and tho' it requires a very large Stock to begin with, yet there are now, and have been for many Years, such Numbers of People in that Way of Business, that we must suppose, they all sell now as cheap as they can; because in every Sort of Manufacture, where there

are such a Number of Masters, that they can enter into no Sort of Combination, every one undersells the other, in order to ingross the more of the Trade to himself, till by this Competition they are all forced to sell at as low a Price as the Manufacture can admit of. To this I shall add another general Observation, that every Dealer must sell at such a Profit, as will not only afford him a reasonable Interest for his Money employed in that Way, but also a reasonable Insurance for the Risk he runs, by some of his Customers becoming insolvent.

These two Observations being premised, my Lords, I shall suppose, that a Distiller has 6*d.* Profit upon every Gallon of those Liquors he sells for 18*d.* per Gallon, and that this is the least any Distiller can afford to sell it for, allowing him a reasonable Interest for the Shilling it costs him, and a reasonable Insurance for the Risk he runs of losing that Shilling by the Insolvency of his Customer; for considering the low People Distillers deal with, this Risk must certainly be very great. But after this Bill is passed, we must consider, that every Gallon of the same Sort of Liquor will cost the Distiller 18*d.* and that he now risks 18*d.* whereas he before risked but a Shilling; therefore he must now sell at a Profit higher than what he did before in Proportion, that is to say, as he had before 6*d.* Profit upon a Shilling Advance, he must now have 9*d.* Profit, because he advances 18*d.* and consequently must now sell for 2*s.* and 3*d.* what he before sold for 18*d.*

The Case will be the same, my Lords, with regard to the Retailer, for his Profit must likewise be increased in Proportion to his Advance. To illustrate this, I shall suppose, that he now sells for half a Crown by Retail, a Gallon of those Spirits, for which he pays but 18*d.* to the Distiller; for as his Risk is greater, and

as he must maintain his Family his retail Trade, his Profits must be larger than the Distiller's in Proportion. Now after this Bill is passed, he must pay, as I have shewn, the Distiller 2s. 3d. for what cost him before but 18d. Do your Lordships think, he will add to his retail price no more than the additional he pays to the Distiller, and, consequently, sell at 3s. per Gallon Retail? No, my Lords, he will expect, and will take a Profit in Proportion to his Advance, at the same rate as formerly, and, consequently, must have 45d. for what he before sold for half a Crown. But this is not all: As he is now to pay 20s. yearly for a Licence, he will expect a proportionable Profit upon that too, and will, upon that Account, make in Addition to his retail Price, to the Amount, I believe, of at least 4d. a Gallon; for as he will, I say, expect a proportionable Profit upon what he pays for a Licence, he must make at least 33s. and 4d. a Year by this additional Advance in his retail Price, and at 3d. a Gallon must sell very near three Pints a Day, in order thereby to raise 33s. 4d. in a Year; so that, according to this Calculation, the Spirits which are now sold by Retail for half a Crown a Gallon, will, after this Bill is passed, be sold for 4s.

These Calculations I make, my Lords, from the known Practice and Course of Trade; and from hence you may see the Reason why, when you lay a Tax upon any Commodity, the Dealers must lay a great deal more, so that the advanced Price paid by the Consumer, will always be more than double the Tax you impose. But I shall not say, that the advanced Price upon Gin to be occasioned by this Bill, will rise quite so high as I have calculated. Both the Distiller and Retailer will use all the Arts they can, to prevent the Consumers from being sensible of the Advance. The Distiller will make

his Spirits weaker, I shall not say worse, because the weaker they are, I think, they will be the better; and both the Distiller and Retailer will advance their Price by slow Degrees, tho' they suffer in the mean Time: Nay, both will continue to sell at a little less Profit, in Proportion, than they do at this Time; but they cannot continue long to sell at a great deal less, because they would be ruined if they did; therefore, their chief Art, I believe, will be to lower the Quality of the Spirit, and, consequently, it will not be of such mischievous Consequence, either to the Health or the Morals of the People.

However, my Lords, notwithstanding all the Arts they can use, notwithstanding their lowering the Quality of the Liquor, they must soon come to sell it dearer; because, if they should lower it too much, the Consumers would become sensible of it, and might perhaps entirely give over the Use of it. I therefore think it demonstrable, that this Bill must raise the Price, which must necessarily diminish the vicious Use of these Liquors among the Poor: Whether this Advance in the Price will quite abolish this Vice, at least among the Poor, is what we are to try by this Experiment: If it does not, we may next Year add 6d. more; but we should not do it at once, because, as there is a necessary, as well as a vicious Use of Spirituous Liquors, we should lead the necessary Use no farther than we find, by Experience, to be absolutely requisite for preventing the vicious Use of those Liquors, among our poor Labourers and Manufacturers.

Claudius Marcellus, in the Character of the Earl of Sandwich, spoke next to this Effect.

My Lords,

I Cannot help observing, that every Word said by the noble Duke, 1744 C when

when rightly understood, is in Favour of the Motion, and yet he designed it, I believe, against the Motion, because he seems to be an Advocate for the Bill. It has been asserted by several Lords who have spoke against the Bill, that it will not raise the Price of Spirituous Liquors to the Consumer, and they have given strong Reasons for what they assert: On the other hand, the noble Duke asserts, that it will raise the Price very considerably to the Consumer, and has given us some very ingenious Calculations to prove his Assertion. Is not this Contrariety of Opinions, the strongest Argument that can be made use of in Favour of the Motion? For, surely, the Distillers and Retailers are better Judges of this Fact than any of your Lordships can be. Let us therefore agree to the Motion, that we may have an Opportunity to examine some Distillers and Retailers, or at least some of them who have already made Estates and given over the Trade. If I were a Friend to this Bill, and were convinced of the Truth of what the noble Duke asserts, I am sure, I should be a hearty Friend to this Motion, because I should from thence expect, that all Cavilling or Opposition to my favourite Bill would be at an End; and therefore, if I were not very well convinced of the noble Duke's Candour, and of the Candour of every Lord who has made use of the same Argument, I should suspect, from their Opposition to this Motion, that upon this Topic they spoke against Self-conviction.

I shall not repeat what has already been urged by other Lords, for proving, that this Bill will not raise the Price to Consumers, but only lessen the Profits of the Distiller and Retailer; but in Answer to the noble Duke's Calculations, I must desire him to recollect what has been already said, that the Liquor called

Gin is not a Necessary, but a Luxury of Life; for when a Dram of any Spirituous Liquor happens to be absolutely necessary, which, I believe is seldom, if ever, the Case, even the poorest Person may get one single Dram of Brandy or Rum: If he should have no Money to pay for it, nor Credit for three Half-pence, some good-natur'd Person would let him have it out of Charity; therefore Gin can in no Case be said to be a Necessary of Life; and this the Distillers and Retailers both very well know. If it were a Necessary of Life: If it were a Commodity which few or none could be without, his Grace's Calculations might hold pretty just; for in such Things, the Dealers are always ready to take Advantage of any Pretence for raising the Price of the Commodities they deal in; but with regard to the Luxuries of Life, especially those the Poor only riot in, they must be cheap as well as agreeable, otherwise the Poor must give over their Rioting; and therefore, if you lay a Tax upon them, the Dealers must either content themselves with a less Profit, or give over the Trade, and the former they will always chuse rather than the latter: They will never give over the Trade, unless you lay such a Tax as amounts very near to a Prohibition.

Now I am up, my Lords, I must take Notice of one Argument in favour of this Bill, which has not been, I think, fully answered. It has been said, that the present Prohibition is of no Manner of Signification: That Retailers reckon it of no Value, because Gin is now sold as cheap by Retail, as it ever was before the Prohibition. It may perhaps be now sold as cheap by Retail as ever it was before; but this is no Proof that Retailers put no Value upon the present Prohibition, or upon the Risk they are thereby exposed to. It is only a Proof of what Distillers and Retailers

gin will do, rather than risk losing his Trade, or discouraging the Consumption, by raising the Price. This is therefore a full Confutation of all the Calculations the noble Duke was pleased to make, and, I think, an evident Proof, that the Price will not be raised to Consumers by this Bill; but surely the Risk of losing an Hundred Pounds, or even of going to the Correction-House, for every Dram a Man sells, is worth more than a Gallon, and 20s. a Year for a Licence; because, tho' there has been of late a Sort of Suspension of the penal Law, yet no Man could now when the Execution of it would be refused; and when he thought himself most secure, the Commissioners might be, for what he knew, employing People to watch and in-ferm against him. But the Truth, I believe, is, when this Prohibition first took Place, the Distillers all lowered their Prices to the Retailers, in order to encourage them to run the Risk of Retailing without raising the Price. This I shall not assert, but it is a Fact we ought to inquire into; because, if the Distillers then lowered the Price to Retailers, above 6d. a Gallon, all Sorts of home-made Spirits will be sold cheaper to the consumer after this Bill is passed, than ever they were before; which is a new Argument for the present Motion, and upon Inquiry, may come out to be a most unanswerable Argument against the Bill.

The noble Duke was in the right, not to pass over so cursorily the many Temptations that will be introduced by this Bill; for the Introduction of such Temptations is a most pernicious Thing in any Society. 'Tis true, when a poor Man has neither Money nor Credit, he cannot comply with the Temptation, let it be never so strong; but no poor Man can be reduced to this wretched State, without having been led away by many former Temptations of the same Kind;

and such a small Sum of Money, or such a small Fund of Credit, will enable a Man to comply with the first Temptations, that, without reflecting, he is led into a Habit which prevents his being able to resist any future Temptation, as long as he has a Halfpenny, or Credit for a Halfpenny in the World. Nay, when this Habit prevents his getting any Money in an honest Way, it puts him upon thieving; house-breaking, or robbing, in order to get Money for satisfying its continual Cravings. How pernicious then must it be, to let loose 50,000 Tempters, and consequently Devils, upon the poor People of this Nation? For every Man who takes out a Licence, unless he be a Man of more Probity than usual in this Age, will endeavour to tempt his Neighbours, and every Man that comes into his House, to drink Spirituous Liquors to Excess. At present, tho' we have many Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, yet they are in a continual Fear, which keeps them under a Restraint: They dare not provoke Men to an Excess in such Liquors, lest Repentment, and the Qualms they feel next Day, should induce some of them to become Informers; but give these Retailers once a Licence, they will then tempt by Authority, and without Fear: Their Invention will be always upon the Rack, in order to draw Customers to their House, and to lead those Customers into Excess; so that we shall for the future have always two Armies in the Field, and both maintained at the Expence of the People: One to fight against the Devil, and the other to fight under his Banner: The former I shall always have a due Reverence for, the latter I shall heartily abhor; but, I do not think, you will do Justice to the former, if you allow the latter to become too numerous; and therefore, if you pass this Bill, I hope, you will add a Clause, for restraining the

Number of Gin-Houses, left, contrary to the old Observation, you should have more Chapels for the Devil, than Houses of Prayer in the Kingdom.

My Regard therefore for our Religion, as well as for the Morals of the People, makes me oppose this Bill; and my Regard for the Sinking Fund confirms me in that Opposition. The Sinking Fund, my Lords, was, from the Beginning, a Fund devoted to the Payment of our publick Debts: It may be diminished for the Ease of the People, for freeing them from such a ruinous Plague as that of an excessive and wicked Use of Spirituous Liquors, or for disburthening them of some of those Taxes which now lie so heavy upon their Trade, and, if not abolished, will, I am afraid, soon put an End to it; but that Fund ought never to be encroach'd on or diminished, for the Sake of providing for the current Service, unless in Cases of the most urgent Necessity. The Duties upon Spirituous Liquors are at present appropriated to the Sinking Fund, and it is justly intitled to them, for it paid very dear for them: It pays now no less than 70,000*l.* a Year to the Civil List as a Consideration for those Duties; and consequently, if the People are not eased of the Plague, the Sinking Fund has a Right to all that can be raised by it, while it is allowed to continue. But, say the Advocates for this Bill, the Duties are to be doubled, and the new Duties only are to be applied to the current Service; so that the Sinking Fund can be no Loser. This is the same as if a Projector should say to me, My Lord, you make now but 20,000*l.* a Year of your Estate, but I will shew you how to make 40, provided you first make over to me one Half of the whole Produce. What would the World have Reason to say of me, if I should give Ear to such a Project? Surely, such a Projector could have

no Reason to blame me, if I reject his Project with Contempt; and yet if he did, he would not be so unreasonable as the Projectors of this Bill, for if they consider what they have said, or at least what some of them have said, the Sinking Fund must be a Loser, or their Bill must be quite ineffectual with regard to what they say it is intended for. If the Consumption be diminished by this Bill, the Sinking Fund must be a Loser. If the Consumption be not thereby diminished, it must be allowed, that their Bill will be altogether ineffectual, with regard to the preventing or in any Degree remedying the Evil, which they have all so explicitly acknowledged. Either one or t'other they must confess, and this, I think, must shew them, that even they themselves want a few Days more to consider this Bill, that they may be a little more consistent in their Reasoning upon it; therefore I hope, they will agree to the present Motion.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

EXTRACTS from A Journal of the Expedition to Carthageria, particularly the Notes, in Answer to the Account of the said Expedition, which we gave some Extracts in our Magazine for April last, 187, &c.

UPON its being first debated whether an Attempt should be made on Carthageria, the General declared, that, as he was a Stranger in those Seas, he had no Knowledge of the then present State of that City; and that he should join with the Admiral in his Opinion; not doubting of his being well informed of every Circumstance relating to the Entry into the Harbour, the Strength of the Garrison, &c.

Had the Author of the Account been

then present on Shore, where probably he was not, he might have observed, that all possible Diligence was used to put the Men under Cover; and if he is in any wise capable of Judging of military Operations at Land, he must have known, that the Camp could not have been so properly formed in any other Place, for carrying on the Attack on the Castle of *Boca-Chica*; nor, if advanced higher into the Woods, could it have been supplied with Water, or the Tents pitched on that rocky Soil, which will not admit of the driving down a Tent Pin; but setting aside that Difficulty, how the Tents could have been pitch'd, without cutting down the Trees, from whose Shade, as the Author alledges, the Soldiers would have been so much benefited, I really do not comprehend; nor would they have been less exposed to the Enemy's Shot, excepting they had incamped out of the Reach of it, which could not have answered the End proposed by their Landing.

Mr. Moor was of Opinion, that if an Opening should be made thro' the Wood from the Camp to the *Lagoon*, where the Enemy's Ships of War lay at Anchor, it might be a Means of directing their Fire: That the Admiral solicited the General to continue his Coupure, is, I believe, true; but that it would have answered the Purposes mentioned in the Pamphlet, is, not so evident. As the Enemy was in Possession of the *Lagoon*, they would not surely send Succours thro' the *Boca-Grande*, (where Ships were posted to observe their Motions) thence with Hazard to pass the *Tierra Bomba*; which Succours could be convey'd by the Way of the Harbour, without Danger or Interruption; nor could that Coupure be of the least Use to enable us to observe what passed in the Harbour, of which we daily received Accounts from the above-mentioned Ships, or from our small Parties; nor, if there was Dan-

ger to be apprehended from the Enemy's Incurfions, (which there was not) could this Coupure have prevented them, as it was not much less than 1000 Paces from the Castle of *Boca-Chica*.

The Communication between the Mortar-Battery and the Camp, was covered from the Shot of the Castle by a rising Ground, nor was one Man killed during the whole Time in passing between that and the Camp, nor did one single Shot take Place in it from the Fascine Battery, from which it was in great Measure secured by its natural Situation, which was helped by a Parapet. Several of the Bombs most certainly broke in the Air, without any Effect; which was possibly occasioned by the splitting of the Fuzées, in driving them into the Shells. Nor (notwithstanding what the Author is pleased to advance) did we suffer much from those thrown by the Enemy; one of which fell near the Mortar-Battery, and killed 6 or 7 Men; a few took Place in the Artillery Park, (whither they were chiefly directed) damaged some Casks of working Tools, and two or three Carriages; but the greatest Part of them were either extinguished by falling into the Water, or buried themselves so deep in the Sand, as to break without any ill Effect whatsoever.

Fascines and Pickets had not only been cut during the Fleet's watering at *Hispaniola*, but after our landing on *Tierra Bomba*, all possible Diligence was daily used, to complete the Number required for erecting the Batteries. Nothing can be more absurd than to imagine that so skilful an Engineer, as was Mr. Moor, could be so widely mistaken as to the Quantity. As soon as the Ground was cleared, and proper Works thrown up to cover the Workmen, he began, with such Materials as were ready, and had from the Fleet no other Assistance than 18 Carpenters for laying

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ing the Platforms; the Seamen were employed, (and that was properly their Province) in landing the Stores and Cannon; in getting the latter up to the Battery, and they afterwards assisted in firing of it; (most of the Gunners being at that Time either dead, or disabled by Sickness) besides 150 of them were for one or two Days employed to cut Fascines, but were so ungovernable as to be of little Service.

How far the Author may be qualified to judge of the Knowledge of the Sub-Engineers, Time may discover; was Mr. *Moor* still living, he could well answer for the Construction of his Battery. He raised it not exactly parallel to the Face where the Breach was made, for a very powerful Reason; to prevent its being flank'd from the *Barradera* Battery, and by that Means preserved the Lives of a great many Men, who must otherwise have been lost. It is not improbable, that the Author believed the Line of Communication, between the great Gun-Battery and the Camp, to have been exposed to the Enemy's Shot, and therefore never came near it; or he must have known, that it was neither enfiladed from the Castle, nor the Shipping, and that the few Men who were killed there, fell by Shot which glanced from the Trees, and did not exceed 7 or 8 during the whole Time the Troops lay before the Castle.

March the 14th, the Works were carried on with all the Expedition our Circumstances would admit of; but were much retarded, not only from the Heat of the Climate, which renders *Europeans* almost unable to support the least Fatigue, but from the Negroes throwing down their Loads, and working Tools, whenever a Shot came near them. These Difficulties having been represented to a Council of War by the principal Engineer, signifying at the same Time, that an Addition of 1600

Men to the Forces then on Shore was wanting, to enable him to push on his Works with Vigour, a Demand was made of that Number of Soldiers to be landed from the Fleet, which the Admiral was pleased to refuse, alledging, that we could have no Occasion for them.

March 18. During the Night, the Fascine Battery was attack'd by 300 Sailors, and 200 Soldiers, who possess'd themselves of it, with very little Opposition.

This bold and surprizing Enterprize (as the Author of the Pamphlet is pleased to stile it) seems to be celebrated with all the Rhetorick he is Master of: It is observable, that he makes no mention of the 200 Soldiers, who were detach'd on the same Occasion, which possibly he may have forgot; as likewise, that, tho' by the Admiral's Disposition, the Soldiers were posted in the Rear; when landed, they were called for to advance, and a Lane made for their passing towards the Front, which probably might be occasion'd by their being armed more properly than the Sailors, for returning the Fire of the Enemy's small Arms. I cannot, without doing Injustice to Capt. *Washington*, the Hon. Mr. *Murray*, and to the rest of the Land Officers, who were detach'd on this Occasion, join with the Author in passing over their gallant Behaviour in Silence; nor would I be wanting in the Praises due to Capt. *Boscawen*, Capt. *Watson*, Capt. *Coates*, &c. who commanded the Sailors, who, as they have ever done, performed their Duty with great Bravery and Resolution, and particularly Lieut. now Capt. *Forrest*, who, with the foremost, entered the Battery Sword in Hand; the Enemy having fled with Precipitation into the Woods, and the Soldiers being posted upon the Avenues, the Seamen set about spiking the Guns, destroying the Carriages, and tearing up the Platforms; but one of them

em having imprudently put Fire to the Guard House, they were discovered by the Enemy, and consequently exposed to the Fire from the Castle, &c. the Commandant therefore thought it adviseable to retire, before the Battery could be effectually demolished.

That the Army had work'd to some Purpose (tho' the Author insinuates the contrary) plainly appears from their having made two Cou- rures thro' the Woods, cut the Fascines and Pickets, raised the Battery, and convey'd thither the Stores and Ammunition; in which last they had some Assistance from the Sailors, and got a great deal from the Negroes. Had the Army the least Room for resentment before the sixty Gun Ship was sent in to interrupt the Enemy's repairing the Fascine Battery, any thing the perform'd, could by no means cool it; for she fired at so great a Distance, as to give the Enemy very little Disturbance.

The Author mentions 500 Sailors have been employ'd in erecting the Battery, tho' in Fact the Navy contributed to it, only 18 Carpenters: He adds, that, as more Time and Men were employ'd in it than were necessary, much Execution may be expected herefrom: What more could be expected from it, than forcing the Enemy to abandon the Castle? But the Engineers could not out-do themselves; they erected the Battery in a Wood. They might not out-do themselves, but they certainly did perfectly well; for by erecting their Battery under the Cover of the Wood, many Mens Lives were saved, and the Work was carried on without the Enemy's being able to interrupt their Progress.

He is likewise pleased to condemn them for not clearing more Ground than was necessary; a Circumstance, which, I should think, rather deserves his Approbation, as they avoided, improperly, to fatigue the Workmen; but this Caution, it seems, was used,

that the Enemy might not see the Army; if such a Sight would have given the Enemy any Satisfaction, I much doubt; or whether it would have answer'd to have obliged them at the Expence of cutting down 600 or 700 Paces of thick Wood, which intercepted their View of the Camp; but that the Army did not decline, either then, or on any other Occasion, to look the Enemy in the Face; there have been too evident Proofs. No Man, who stw the Position of the Battery, could have the least Room to doubt of its bearing upon the Castle, as soon as a narrow Screen of Wood, which cover'd it, should be cut away. What is alledged, that no Guns could be brought to bear upon the Enemy's Shipping, is absolutely false; there were no less than seven, of which two were thought sufficient for that Purpose, which fir'd red-hot Balls, and did good Execution. It is most certain, that if no Epaulment had been thrown up, the Battery might have been rak'd, which was easily foreseen, and timely prevented. The Sailors behaved well and would have done better, had they been more under Direction; but they did no more than their Duty, either in assisting to erect the Battery, in which they had but a very small Share, or in firing of it, as they were expressly order'd so to do by his Majesty. Without all Doubt it was Mr. Moor's Intention to batter the western Face of the Bastion, and to beat down its Defences, which was evident, not only from the Construction, but from the Effect of the Battery. I must own I cannot but admire at the Author's Conclusion, that the Success was owing to Chance, because, if the Enemy had cleared more Ground round the Castle, the Undertaking would have been more difficult. I readily join with him, that it would have been so; tho' in the Beginning of this Note, the Engineers are condemn'd for making the best

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best Advantage of the Wood, which the Enemy had so imprudently left standing. 'The Engineers could by no Means out-do themselves; the Battery was constructed in a Wood.'

March the 24th, a Detachment from the Fleet, composed of Sailors and Soldiers, commanded by Capt. *Watson*, made a second Attempt on the Fascine Battery, and enter'd it without the least Opposition; destroy'd the Carriages, Platforms, &c. Early in the Morning the General visited all the advanced Guards and Batteries, and towards the Evening reconnoitred the Breach, which he not thinking to be yet practicable, signify'd the same by Letter to the Admiral, who had vehemently press'd the Attack. The great Gun Battery fired during the whole Night alternately with round and Grape Shot.

March the 25th, the Breach being enlarged, and reported practicable by an Engineer, who had been sent to reconnoitre: It was resolv'd, in a Council of War, to make the Attack D the same Evening.

A Disposition having been prepared for that Purpose, and approved by the Council of War; at about half an Hour after Five the Troops advanced towards the Fort. The Forlorn-Hope consisted of a Serjeant, and twelve Grenadiers, who were immediately followed by thirty Volunteers; next march'd 260 Grenadiers (the whole then remaining) under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel *Maccloud*, and afterwards Colonel *Daniel* at the Head of a Detachment of 500 Men, who had under his Direction some small Parties, carrying Scaling Ladders, broad Axes, Pick-Axes and Spades, to be in Readiness in Case of Need: The Whole was sustain'd by 500 Men, under the Command of Lieut. Col. *Cochrane*; G and Brigadier *Blakeney*, the Brigadier of the Day, had the Direction of the Attack. Upon a Signal, which was,

the Firing of three Bombs from the Mortar Battery, a Volley of round Shot was pour'd in upon the Breach from the great Gun Battery, and was immediately followed by a second of Grape Shot, which obliging the Centinels upon the Walls to put themselves under Cover, probably occasioned their not having perceived the Troops, when they first began to move to the Attack; but some Time before they reach'd the Foot of the Walls, the Drums in the Fort beat to Arms, the Top of the Breach was man'd, the Ships began to fire with Grape Shot, and several Shots were made from Fort St. *Joseph*, tho' without doing any other Execution, than the killing of one Man. The Commandant of the Fort being at that Time on board one of the Ships, the Garison fell into Confusion, and fled with Precipitation out of the Gate, as soon as the Grenadiers began to mount the Breach.

The Author's being mistaken as to some Circumstance relating to the Attack, is easily to be excus'd; for if he saw it at all, it must probably have been at a great Distance thro' a Spying Glass; but, as he is pleas'd, in the latter Part of his Note, to reassume his favourite Topick, the throwing out scurrilous Reflections upon the Land Forces, I cannot pass them over unobserved. This Success was undoubtedly, neither disagreeable to the Army, nor to the Navy; the former having undergone Hardships, such as no modern Soldiers, or Sailors, had been accustomed to, nor perhaps many in former Times; nor did the Army propose any Advantage in being possess'd of an Island (as the Author insinuates) but embark'd on board their Transports with all possible Expedition, in order to proceed to the Attack of the City.

That so formidable a Fleet was employ'd to little other Purpose, but to attend upon the Army, and to convoy their Transports, was, with

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EXTRACTS from A VOYAGE to the SOUTH-SEAS, &c. continued from our Magazine for December last, p. 600.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11. This Day, at Noon, being well out of the Bay, and nigh Mid-channel over, steer'd E.N.E. for Cape *Virgin Mary*, with a fine Gale at S.W. At One we saw the Cape bearing N.E. by E. distant 9 Leagues; at Seven in the Evening saw a low Point of flat Land, stretching away from the Cape S.S.E. two Leagues; at Eight, little or no Wind, steer'd E. by S. at Twelve at Night doubled the Point, the Wind at W. right in the Middle of the Bay; in Land lie two Peaks, exactly like Asses Ears. We would advise all Vessels, from hauling into this Bay, it being shoal Water and foul Ground. As for every other Part of the *Streights of Magellan*, from Cape *Victory* to Cape *Virgin Mary*, we recommend Sir *John Narborough*, who in his Account is so just and exact, that we think it is impossible for any Man living to mend his Works. We have been a Month in those *Streights*, from our first Sight of Cape *Pillar* to Cape *Virgin Mary*. The whole Length of the *Streights*, the Reaches and Turnings included, is reckoned one hundred and sixteen Leagues.

Saturday the 12th. At Noon, the Wind being at N.E. steering along Shore from the Cape, saw on the Shore three Men, on Mules or Horses, riding towards us; when they came a-breast of us, they stop'd and made Signals, waving their Hats, as tho' they wanted to speak with us; at which we edg'd close to the Shore, where we saw to the Number of twenty; five of them rode a-breast, the others were on Foot, having a large Store of Cattle with them. On Sight of this we anchor'd within a Mile of the Shore. The Cape bore

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gret observed, both by the Officers the Army, and of the Navy; but only so ridiculous a Thought could ever enter into any Man's Imagination, as that the Soldiers should march along the Shore, the Fleet within call, crying out to them for Help; that they could not find their Way to the Castle without a Sea Pilot to conduct them: A Story, which has not the least Foundation. Lieut. *Monnet*, the Gentleman who led the *Arbourn-Hope*, and Mr. *Watson*, the Engineer, who accompanied him, are both living, and can testify, that no Sea Pilot, no *Spaniard*, no Prisoner, was upon that Attack; and I am well assured, that no such Person was ever thought of by the General to be employ'd on that Occasion.

When the Troops were moving towards the Breach, some arm'd Boats from the Fleet, commanded by Capt. *Howles*, were perceived rowing towards the Mangroves, &c.

This Scheme, if there was any, seems to have been contrived chiefly for a Pretext to give the Sailors the credit of whatsoever should be performed by the Land Forces; the Troops were certainly moving to the attack, if not in Possession of the Castle, at the Time when Capt. *Howles's* Detachment could be first discovered by the Enemy; when it is not very probable, that they should lessen their Force by sending away large Boats full of Men (which I do not find were perceived by any body excepting the Author) to Fort *St. Joseph*; or give any Attention, but to the most pressing Danger: It is really true, that both the Ships and Fort *St. Joseph* fired; but at the Troops, not at the Boats from the Fleet, which, when they came to Land, were both out of the Enemy's sight, and out of the Reach of their Guns.

[To be continued.]

W.S.W. distant seven Leagues; the Swell tumbling in from the Sea, would not permit us to speak with them; by their Motions, Actions, Clothing, and by their whole Behaviour, we took them for Christians: It being a plain level Land, they rode backwards and forwards like Racers, waving white Handkerchiefs, and making Signs for us to go into a Bay, which lay about a League to the Northward; which we designed to do on the Tide of Ebb. The Flood being very strong against us, they waited on the Shore till the Tide was spent; we weigh'd and stood to Northward; the Wind blowing right in from Sea, and a great Swell, we could not clear the Land; so that we wore and stood to the Southward, and very narrowly escap'd clearing the Breakers off the Pitch of the Cape, which lay about 2 Leagues out at Sea to the Southward. At Nine at Night the Cape bore W. distant six Leagues; stood out to Sea till Eleven o'Clock, then wore and stood in the Wind, shifting to N.N.E. The next Morning we steer'd in for the Bay, and saw those People again; but the Wind soon afterwards veering to the Westward; and blowing strong, we were obliged to bear away. We could not, by any Means, come to the Knowledge of these People; whether they are unfortunate Creatures that have been cast away, or whether they are Inhabitants about the River *Gallegos*, we can't tell.

Wednesday the 16th. At Noon a breast of *Penguin* Island, not above half a Mile from Shore. We saw on this Island Seals and Penguins without Number, the Shore being entirely cover'd with them. We find the *Penguin* exactly to answer Sir *John Narborough's* Description; therefore we beg Leave to give it the Reader in that excellent Navigator's own Words.

The *Penguin* is a Fowl that lives by catching and eating of Fish, which he dives for, and is very

nimble in the Water; he is as big as a Brant Goose, and weighs near about eight Pounds; they have Wings, but flat Stumps like Finns; their Coat is a downy stumpy Feather; they are blackish Grey on their Backs and Heads, and White about their Necks and down their Bellies; they are short-legg'd like a Goose, and stand upright, like little Children in white Aprons, Companies together; they are full neck'd, and headed and beak'd like a Crow, only the Point of their Bill turns down a little; they will bite hard, but they are very tame, and will drive in Herds to your Boat-side like Sheep, and there you may knock them on the Head all one after another; they will not make any great Haste away. We steer'd N.W. by N. for the Harbour of Port *Desire*: The going into this Harbour is very remarkable; on the South-side lies, one Mile in the Land, an high peak'd-up Rock, much like a Tower, looking as tho' it was a Work of Art set up for a Land-mark to steer into this Harbour; this Rock is forty Feet high. At Five o'Clock got into the Harbour; run up to *Seal* Island, which lieth about a League up; here we kill'd more Seal in half an Hour, than we could carry off, being oblig'd to leave the greatest Part of what we kill'd behind. The People grow very turbulent and uneasy, requiring Flour to be serv'd out; which in our present Circumstances, is a most unreasonable Request; we have but one Cask of Flour on Board, and a great Distance to run into the *Brasil*, and no other Provision in the Boat but the Seal we have kill'd here: Nay, they carry their Demands much higher, insisting that the Marine Officers, and such People as cannot be assisting in working the Boat, shall have but Half the Allowance of the rest; accordingly they have pitch'd upon twenty to be serv'd Half a Pound of Flour

our each Man, and themselves a
und. This Distinction the Half-
unders complain of, and that twen-
are selected to be starv'd. While
were at Port *Desire*, one Day
offing our Victuals we set Fire to
Grafs; instantly the Flames spread, A
and immediately we saw the whole
Country in a Conflagration; and the
next Day, from the Watering-place,
we saw the Smoak at a Distance; so
that then the Fire was not extin-
guish'd.

Saturday the 26th. At Three in
the Morning, sail'd out of Port *De-
sire* Harbour; steer'd out E.N.E. At
Penguin Island bore S. by E. dis-
tant six Leagues, and Cape *Blanco*
W. by N. four Leagues. This
Day I took my Departure from Cape
Blanco; I judge the Cape to lie in
the Longitude of 71 : 00 W. from
the Meridian of London.

Friday, January the 1st, 1741-2.
The greatest Part of our Seal taken
at Port *Desire*, for Want of Salt
cure it there, now stinks very
much; but having nothing else we
are obliged to eat it. We are now
miserable beyond Description, having
nothing to feed on ourselves, and at
the same Time almost eaten up with
Fever.

Wednesday the 6th. Departed this
Morn'g Mr. *Thomas Harvey*, the Pur-
ser; he died a Skeleton for want of
Food. We see daily a great Num-
ber of Whales.

Sunday the 10th. This Day at
Noon, in working the Bearings, and
Distance to Cape *St. Andrew*, do find
myself not above thirteen Leagues F
distant from the Land; therefore
haul'd in N. W. to make it before
Night. We saw To-day Abundance
of Insects, particularly Butterflies and
Horse-flies. We have nothing to
eat but some stinking Seal, and not
above 20 out of the 43 which are G
now alive have even that; and such
hath been our Condition for this
Week past; nor are we better off in

regard to Water, there not being a-
bove eighty Gallons aboard: Never
were beheld a Parcel of more miser-
able Objects; there are not above
fifteen of us healthy, (if People may
be call'd healthy that are scarce able
to crawl.) I am reckon'd at present
one of the strongest Men in the Boat,
yet can hardly stand on my Legs ten
Minutes together, nor even that short
Space of Time without holding;
Every Man of us hath had a new
Coat of Skin from Head to Foot:

B We that are in the best State of
Health do all we can to encourage
the rest. At Four this Afternoon we
were almost transported with Joy at
the Sight of Land (having seen no
Land for 14 Days before) the Ex-
treams of which bore N.W. about
C 7 Leagues; we ran in with it, and
at Eight anchor'd in 8 Fathom; fine
Sand about a League from the Shore;
the Northmost Point bore about N.E.
the Southmost Point about S.W. by
S. This Day perish'd for want of
Food Serjeant *Ringall*.

D Monday the 11th. At Four this
Morning weigh'd, and came to sail,
steering along Shore N.E. by E. This
is a pleasant and delightful Country
to sail by; we kept within a Mile
of the Shore; we saw Horses and
large Dogs in great Numbers, the
Shore being perfectly cover'd with
E them. At Noon I had a good Ob-
servation in the Latitude of 38 : 40 S.
At the same Time saw a Head-land;
which I take for Cape *St. Andrew's*;
it is a long sandy Point, very low,
where a Shoal runs off S. E. about
F 3 Leagues; sound'd, and had but
two Fathom and Half at High-water.
When we got clear of this, we steer'd
N.E. into a sandy Bay, and anchor'd
there in three Fathom and Half, fine
Sand; the North Point bore N.N.W.
the South Point S. E. by E. Here
is a great Swell, and Shoal Water.
This Bay we call *Shoalwater-Bay*.

Tuesday the 12th. Having nothing
on board the Vessel to eat, and but

one Cask of Water to drink, we put her in as high as we could venture; so that any Person, who had the least Skill in swimming, might get ashore: Here runs a pretty large Surf, which may endanger our Vessel; this puts us to a Stand: To go from hence without Meat or Drink is certain Death. A few of the healthiest were resolv'd to swim on Shore, to get Water and Provisions; the Officers, *viz.* the Boatswain, Carpenter, and Lieut. E——r, to animate the rest, first leap'd into the Water; 11 of the People follow'd them; in this Attempt one of the Marines was unfortunately drown'd: We tofs'd over-board four Quarter-Casks to fill with Water; lashing to the Cask two Fire-locks on each Side, with Ammunition for Shooting. When the Officers and People got on Shore, they saw Thousands of Horses and Dogs; the Dogs are of a mongrel Breed, and very large. They also saw Abundance of Parrots and Seals on the Rocks, but not a Bush growing on the Place; they made a Fire with Horse-Dung, and shot a great many Seal, which they cut up in Quarters to bring aboard. One of the Water Casks being leaky, they cut it up, and converted it into Fuel to dress the Seal. They caught four Armadilloes; they are much larger than our Hedge-hogs, and very like them; their Bodies are cas'd all over with Shells, shutting under one another like Shells of Armour. In this Country 13 of his Majesty's *British* Subjects put to Flight 1000 *Spanish* Horses. Horses are more numerous here, than Sheep are on the Plains in *Dorset* and *Wiltshire*. We on board see abundance of Seal lying on the Shore cut up in Pieces; but the Wind blows so hard we can by no Means get at it. We think ourselves now worse off than ever, for we are actually starving in the Sight of Plenty. We have but two People on board that can swim; to

give them all the Assistance we can the Lieutenant and myself, with the rest of the People, propos'd to haul the Vessel nearer in, and make a Raft for one of the two to swim ashore on, and to carry a Line to haul some of the Seal aboard: With much Entreaty these two Swimmers were prevail'd on to cast Lots; the Lot falling on the weakest of 'em, who was a young Lad about 15 Years of Age, and scarce able to stand, we would not suffer him to go. While our Brethren were regaling in the Fulness of Plenty ashore, we aboard were oblig'd to strip the Hatches of a Seal-skin, which has been for some Time nail'd on, and made use of for a Tarpawling; we burnt the Hair off the Skin, and for want of any Thing else fell to chewing the Seal-skin.

Wednesday the 13th. At Six this Morning the Boatswain shot a Horse, and the People a wild Dog. The Horse was branded on the left Buttock with these Letters A R. By this we conjecture there are Inhabitants not far off. At Nine veer'd the Boat in, lash'd the Oars to the Hatches, and made a Stage to haul up the Seal. The People swam off three Casks of Water; sent on Shore one Quarter-Cask more, and two Breakers. Came aboard the Boatswain, Carpenter, and Lieutenant E——r, and 4 Men more are getting the Seal and the Horse on board; which was no sooner in the Vessel, than a Sea-Breeze came in, and blow'd so hard, that we were oblig'd to weigh; leaving ashore one Quarter-Cask, two Breakers, and eight of the People. The Wind at E.S.E. and a tumbling Sea, came to an Anchor about a League off the Shore; we shar'd all the Provisions among the Company; we still see the People ashore, but can't get them off.

Thursday the 14th. Hard Gales at E. S. E. and fair Weather. Last Night the Sea was so great, that it broke

roke the Rudder-Head off; we were
 subful every Moment of the Vef-
 's parting, which if she had, we
 uft have been all of us inevitably
 ft. We were oblig'd to put to Sea,
 ot being able to get the People off.
 We sent ashore in a scuttled Punchion
 me wearing Apparel, four Muskets,
 ith Balls, Powder, Flints, Candles,
 nd feveral Neceffaries; and alfo a
 etter to acquaint them of the Dan-
 er we were in, and of the Impossi-
 ility of our riding it out till they
 ould get off. Those People had a
 ood Prospect of getting Provisions,
 nd we believe Inhabitants are not
 ar off; they have all Neceffaries for
 shooting; we hope to fee them again,
 ut at prefent we leave them to the
 Care of Providence and the wide
 World. At Noon fail'd hence; at
 Four in the Afternoon could not
 clear the Land, and were obliged to
 anchor in five Fathom, two Leagues
 from the Shore; the Northmoft Point
 of Land bore N.E. by N. and the
 Southmoft Point S. by W. Hard
 Gales at E. N. E. and a great Sea. D
 At Noon Latitude in 38 : 00 S.

Friday the 15th. Fresh Gales at
 N. N. W. and a great Sea tumbling
 into the Bay. We are not able to
 ride it out; therefore, at Four in the
 Afternoon got under Sail, and flood
 off to Sea; the Southmoft Land bore
 S.W. by S. diftant 5 Leagues.

Monday the 18th. In the Latitude
 of 36 : 29 S. the North Point of
Frefh-water Bay bearing S.W. dif-
 tant 44 Leagues, we went to an Al-
 lowance of Water, at a Pint a Man
 per Day, having on board not above F
 20 Gallons for 33 Souls.

Tuesday the 19th. At Four this
 Morning faw Breakers right a-head;
 founded, and found five Fathom;
 faw the Land making like an I-
 fland bearing N.E. by E. diftant 12
 Leagues; fteer'd N. for about a G
 Mile or two; shoal'd the Water
 from two Fathom to nine Feet; then
 fteer'd N.N.E. and deepen'd the

Water to five Fathom. By the Ap-
 pearance of the Land, we are well
 up the River of *Plate*, and do take
 the Breakers for the *Englifh Bank*.
 Steer'd and fail'd all Day E. N. E. along
 Shore; in the Evening anchor'd in a
 fine fandy Bay; faw two Men coming
 down on Horfeback; the Boatf-
 wain fwam afhore, and got up behind one
 of them, and rode away to their Ca-
 ravans. When we made the Land,
 we had not one Drop of Water on
 board: Several People fwam afhore
 to fill Water; one of 'em, when a-
 fhore, drank very plentifully of Wa-
 ter; in attempting to come off, was
 fo weak, that he could not reach the
 Veffel, but was unfortunately drown-
 ed. Got one Cask of Water on
 board, which revived us exceedingly.

C Wednesday the 20th. Mr. Cummins
 and myfelf went afhore; four of the
 Inhabitants came down to us on
 Horfeback. As I could talk *Portu-
 guese*, I fell into Difcourfe with
 them. They told me the *Englifh*
 were ftill at War with the *Spaniards*;
 that they had two fifty Gun Ships
 up the River of *Plate*, and one fixty
 Gun Ship cruizing off Cape *St. Ma-
 ry's*; and not above fix Weeks ago a
 feventy Gun Ship, lying at Anchor,
 parted from her Anchors and drove
 on Shore; that the Ship was loft,
 and every Man perifh'd. They alfo
 told me they were *Spaniards*, *Cafli-
 lians*, and Fifhermen; that they
 came here a fifhing; the Fifh they
 took they falted and dried, then fold
 them at *Buenos Aires*. The Town
 they belonged to, they called *Mount
 de Vidia*, two Days Journey from
 hence. I ask'd 'em how they came
 to live in the King of *Portugal's*
 Land? They faid there were a great
 many *Spanifh* Settlements oo this
 Side, and gave us an Invitation to
 their Caravan. We got up behind
 them, and rode about a Mile to it;
 where they entertain'd us with good
 Jurk-Beef, roasted and boiled, with
 good white Bread. We fought to
 buy

buy some Provisions of them; but they had none but 26 Loaves, about as big as Twopenny Loaves in England; which they would not part with under four Guineas. We being in a weak Condition, scarce able to stand on our Legs, and without Bread for a long Time, gave them their Price. Their Patroon told us at the same Time, if it should be known that they had supplied us, they should be all hang'd. He promised, if we would give him a Fire-lock, he would get us some wild B Fowl, and as many Ducks in an Hour or two as would serve all the People aboard. Mr. Cummins sent for his Fire-lock, and gave it him, with some Powder and Sluggs. On our coming away, finding one of their Company missing with a Horse, we were apprehensive of his being gone to betray us, therefore immediately went on board, got our Water in, and made all ready for sailing to the *Rio Grand*.

[To be continued]

Having in our Magazine for December last, p. 618, mention'd the great Cause between James Annesley, Esq; and the Earl of Anglesey; and it being, perhaps, as remarkable a Case, as any that has happen'd for this Age past, we shall give our Readers some Account of this extraordinary Trial, which has now made its Appearance under the following Title, which shews the Form of Proceeding in this Affair.

The TRIAL at Bar, between CAMP-BELL CRAIG, Lessee of JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; Plaintiff, and the Right Hon. RICHARD Earl of ANGLESEY, Defendant: Before the Hon. the Barons of the Exchequer, at the King's Courts, Dublin, in Trinity Term.

The Jury were as follows, viz.
Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart.—The Rt. Hon. William Graham, Esq;—Ri-

chard Wesley, Esq;—Hercules Langford Rawley, Esq;—Richard Gorges, Esq;—John Preston, Esq;—Nathaniel Preston, Esq;—Charles Hamilton, Esq;—Clotworthy Wade, Esq;—Thomas Shaw, Esq;—Gorget Lowther, Esq;—Joseph Ashe, Esq;

The Council for the Defendant having confessed Lease, Entry, and Ouster. Mr. Lill, of Council for the Lessor of the Plaintiff, open'd the Declaration, in Substance as follows:

THAT the Plaintiff had brought his Plea of Trespass and Ejectment (against the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Anglesey) for 30 Messuages, 50 Cottages, 2 Mills, 50 Gardens, 800 Acres of Arable Land, 300 Acres of Meadow, 600 Acres of Pasture, 50 Acres of Furze and Heath Ground, 50 Acres of Moory Ground, with the Appurtenances, in Great Stamene, otherwise Stameen, Little Stamene, otherwise Stameen, Little Donacorney, Shallon, Killcarvan, otherwise Killbarwan, Cruffey, Annagor, otherwise Annager, and Little Gaffney, situate in the County of Meath, demised to him by James Annesley, Esq; That if they proved the Lessor of the Plaintiff, James Annesley, Esq; to be the only Son and Heir of Arthur late Lord Altham deceased, (who enjoy'd the said Premises) he hoped the Jury would find a Verdict for the Plaintiff.

Then Mr. Serjeant Marshal, of Council on the same Side, opened the Lessor of the Plaintiff's Case, in Substance as follows:

THAT the Lands in Controversy in this Action, were the Estate of Arthur late Lord Altham deceased; and that the Lessor of the Plaintiff, James Annesley, claimed a Right thereto as his only Son and Heir.

That as it is pretended by the Defendant, in order to support the Possession of the Honours and Estates be-

Cause between J. Annesley, Esq; and the E. of Anglesey. 31

longing to the Lessor of the Plaintiff, that my Lord *Altham* never had a Son; it will be necessary to go back to his Lordship's Marriage, and shew his Lady's Pregnancy, the Birth of a Son. and trace that Son thro' a variety of Fortunes to the present time, and shew that the Lessor of the Plaintiff is that very Son.

That in 1706, the said Lord *Altham* was married to *Mary Sheffield*, natural Daughter of the Duke of *Northamptonshire* and *Normanby*.

That in 1709 Lord *Altham's* Affairs required his coming to *Ireland*; but his Lady remained in *England*.

That in 1713 my Lady came over to *Ireland*.

That in 1714 she proved with Child, and then resided in *Dublin*.

And that some Time after she went to a Place call'd *Dunmain*, in the Parish of *Tyntern*, in the County of *Wexford*, where she was deliver'd of *James Annesley*, the Lessor of the Plaintiff.

That it was publickly known in the Neighbourhood, both at *Dublin* and *Dunmain*, that she was with Child.

That the Dowager Lady *Altham*, who was married to Commissioner *Ogle*, made her a Present of a rich Quilt against her Lying-in. That Application was made by several Women to nurse the Child when born; but that one *Joan Landy* was preferred and appointed the Nurse. That in the Beginning of 1715 Lady *Altham* fell in Labour, and was deliver'd of the Lessor of the Plaintiff.

That one Mrs. *Shiels* of *Ros* was the Midwife that assisted at her Delivery.—That there was great Joy expressed at the Birth of this Son, and Bonfires made on that Occasion.—That great Preparations were made for the Christning. That a Month after, the Child was christen'd at *Dunmain*, by the Rev. Mr. *Loyde*, Lord *Altham's* Chaplain, and Carate of *Ros*, by the Name of *James*, af-

ter his Grandfather *James Earl of Anglesey*.

That the Godfathers of this Child were *Anthony Colclough*, Esq; and *Anthony Cliffe*, Esq; and the Godmother Mrs. *Pigot* of *Tyntern*.

That *Joan Landy*, the Nurse's House, was about a Quarter of a Mile from Lord *Altham's* House at *Dunmain*, and made fit for the Reception of the Child.

That a Coach-road was made from the House of *Dunmain* to the Nurse's House. That the Child at 16 Months old was wean'd, and one *Joan Laffan* appointed his Dry-nurse. That there was great Fondness shew'd to the Child by Lady *Altham* his Mother.

That in Feb. 1717, great Disputes arose between Lord and Lady *Altham*, and they separated.

That Lady *Altham* desir'd the Company of the Child, but Lord *Altham* with greet Fondness refus'd it.

That Lady *Altham* left her Son with the utmost Concern on the Separation, and that Lord *Altham* forbid Lady *Altham* to see the Child. That after the Separation the Child continued at *Dunmain* till 1718.

That Lord *Altham* removed from thence to *Kinna*, in the County of *Kildare*, where he continued for two Years, and there the Child was universally reputed to be his Son and Heir.

That at the latter End of 1719, Lord *Altham* remov'd to *Dublin*, whither the Child was brought, and universally esteem'd as his Son and Heir.

That in 1720, Lord *Altham* remov'd to *Carrickduff*, in the County of *Catherlough*, and had the Child brought there: That for some Time a Tutor was provided for him in the House, and afterwards he was sent to a publick School at *Bonclady*, in the said County, where he was treated as the Son of a Nobleman.

That here Lord *Altham* began a crimi-

criminal Correspondence with one Miss Gregory, and in the Winter 1722, settled with her in Dublin. That the Lessor of the Plaintiff was still in Favour, and was daily sent to a publick School in *Proper-lane*, and used with great Tenderness there, and treated as Lord *Altham's* Son and Heir.

That after the said Separation of Lord and Lady *Altham* my Lady resided at *Ros* for three Years, where she found Means privately to see the Child, and expressed great Tenderness for him.

That in 1720, Lady *Altham* resided in *Dublin*. That a Disorder she contracted after her Lying-in, deprived her of the Use of her Limbs, and at last of her Memory; yet when the Child was brought to *Dublin* from *Carrickduff*, she kept a secret Correspondence with him, by Means of some of the Family.

That in 1723, Lady *Altham* went to *London*, and liv'd there in a weak Condition on the Bounty of the Dutchess of *Bucks*.

That Miss Gregory having a great Ascendant over Lord *Altham*, she expected to be Lady *Altham*, and assum'd that Title in the Life of his Lady; but the Lessor of the Plaintiff being a great Bar to her Ambition, she was induced to be very cruel to him. She rais'd Doubts in Lord *Altham* that he was not his Son, and thereby lessen'd his Affection for the Child, and at length prevailed on him to remove his Son from his House; that accordingly he was sent to board and lodge at one Cooper's in *Sheep-street*, *Dublin*, in 1724, and to Scholl to one Boon's in *Warburgh-street*.

That Lord *Altham* being then in great Necessity, and wanting to raise Money, was made to look upon his Son as a Bar in the Way, Persons scrupling to lend him Money upon the Security of the *Anglesey* Estate (of which he was only Tenant for

Life in Reversion) unless the new Person in Remainder joined with him; he was therefore induced to conceal his Son, who being an Infant could not join. Agreeable therefore to Miss Gregory's Inclination, the Child was carried to the House of one *Cavenagh* to be kept private, but he being then very young, and a little too sprightly to be kept so, escap'd from thence, and went to my Lord's House at *Inchicore*, but was deny'd Admittance to his Father's Presence; and then no Care being taken of him, he was reduced to the greatest Poverty.

That on Nov. 16, 1727, Lord *Altham* died, and on his Death the Lessor of the Plaintiff being destitute of Friends in this Kingdom by the Mother's Side, the now Defendant *Richard* took the Title of Lord *Altham*, on pretence that his Brother the late Lord had no Issue.

That People were greatly surpriz'd at his assuming that Title, and particularly the Servants who were acquainted with the Family. That an Attempt was made, early after the Death of Lord *Altham* his Father, to kidnap the Lessor of the Plaintiff, but happily miscarried. That a second Attempt was soon after made, but defeated. That a third Attempt was made about four Months after the second, which succeeded, and by Means thereof Mr. *Annesley* was sent to the River *Delawar* in *America*, and sold as a Slave. That Mr. *Annesley* strove to recover his Liberty, but not succeeding in his Escape, remain'd 13 Years a Slave, in the greatest Hardship and Misery.

That afterwards by good Fortune he came to *Jamaica*, where he was known, and having represented his Case to Admiral *Vernon*, he was sent to *England*. That shortly after his Arrival there, he was so unfortunate, as by an accidental Shot to kill a Man, for which he stood his Trial and was honourably acquitted.

That

That the Witnesses would show what were the Defendant had, both in the Kidnapping, and in the Prosecution for the same. That there is such a Connection in every Circumstance as is consistent only with Truth, and he hoped would satisfy the Court and the Gentlemen of the Jury the Justice of Mr. Annesley's Claim, and not doubt but a Verdict would be found for the Plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Tisdale said, That he hoped there was no Necessity to go into the Title of the late Lord Altham, and believed that the Defendant's Council, in order to ease the Court, would admit that the only Thing in Question was to prove the Legitimacy and Identity of the Lessor of the Plaintiff. It was thereupon admitted by the Defendant's Council, that Arthur late Lord Altham, under the Will of Earl James, was Tenant for Life of the Meath Estate, with Remainder to his first and every other Son in Tail, Remainder to the Daughters in Tail; and for Want of such Issue, then Remainder to Arthur late Earl of Anglesey, and his Heirs Male, without any Limitation for the present Defendant.

Mr. Serjeant Marshall observed, that Richard, third Son of Arthur first Earl of Anglesey, (which said Richard was afterwards Lord Altham) left Issue Arthur late Lord Altham, (who was Father of the Lessor of the Plaintiff) and the Defendant, his only Sons.

Mr. Tisdale said, He hoped it would be admitted, for the Ease of the Court, that the late Lord Altham was married to Mary Sheffield, the late Duke of Buckingham's natural Daughter; which the Defendants Council admitted accordingly.

We shall now give our Readers some of the principal Evidences in this Trial, on Behalf of the Plaintiff: The first Set of Evidences tended chiefly to prove, that Lord Altham had a Son by his Lady; of which we shall give the following, which contain the Substance of what was said by the rest.

John Turner said, He lived at Dunmain ten Years, and knew Lord and Lady Altham; that he was Seneschal to the Lord Anglesey, and visited Lord Altham; that he married in Dec. 1714, and he and his Wife went to Dunmain and staid there about three Weeks about Lent Time, and Lady Altham was big-bellied at the Time he went there: That Lady Altham told him the next Time he saw her, that she had a Son; afterwards saw the Boy at Dunmain a Year and a half old; staid a Night at Dunmain, and had the Child in his Arms; saw the Lady leading the Child across the Parlour; saw the Lord Altham kiss the Child, and he call'd him *Jenny*; saw the Child afterwards at *Ros*, and at *Kinnay*, in the County of *Kildare*. Being asked how the Child was treated at *Kinnay*, says, he

was dress'd as the Son of a Nobleman, and the Servants called him *Master*; saw the Child afterwards at *Carrickduff* in 1720, and Lord Altham was fond of the Child: That my Lord and Deponent being at a Tavern in *Dublin* in 1722, Lord Altham said he would send for his Son that Deponent might see him; and the Child accordingly was sent for; that he was then about 8 Years old, and Lord Altham said to Deponent, You were Seneschal to Earl Arthur and Earl John, and you may be Seneschal to the Child. He believes he saw the Child once after in *Dublin*, but did not know him, only was told it was he; and that was about two or three Years after the Meeting at the Tavern; that the Child had no Cloaths, and was so much alter'd, that altho' the People of the Town told him he was the Lord Altham's Son, he did not know how to believe it.

Dennis Redmonds said, He was Servant to Lord Altham after he came to *Dunmain*, about 30 Years ago, and was 3 Years in his Service, and knew that Lady Altham was with Child, because he saw her when she was big-bellied, and it was the Talk of all the Servants; says, my Lady was brought to bed at *Dunmain*; and Deponent was sent for the Midwife the Day before her Delivery, That the Child was christen'd when he was about three Weeks old, by one Mr. Lloyd (Lord Altham's Chaplain) by the Name of *James*; that there was a Bonfire made and other Rejoicings for the Birth of the Child, That in the Beginning of 1717, my Lady went away from *Dunmain*, on occasion of Mr. Thomas Palliser. That Lady Altham had the Child in her Arms as she was in the Chariot going away, and was kissing it, but the Lord Altham came out in a Passion and took the Child from my Lady, and the Lady begg'd to have the Child along with her, and cry'd because my Lord refus'd her. Says, he saw the Child, (as he believes fix Years after) at *Carrickduff*, and the Lord behav'd to it as to his own Child; and Deponent knew him by his Face to be the same Child he saw at *Dunmain*.

Jean Laffan said, She came to Lady Altham's, in the Year 1715; and that she was there in the Station of a Chamber Maid, and was employ'd to attend Lord and Lady Altham's Child (who was called *Master James Annesley*) when it came from the Wet-nurse; and that he was kept like a Nobleman's Child. That the Child was about three or four Months old when she came to the Service, and was about a Year and half in her Care: That afterwards the Child was taken from her and sent to a Place called *Kinnay*, in the County of *Kildare*. Says, that Lord and Lady separated in a very angry Manner on Account of *Tho. Palliser*, (when the Child was about three Years old;) and Deponent

was present when *Tom Pullifer's* Ear was cut off. That the *Christmas* Eve, after the Separation, the present Earl of *Anglesey*, who was then Capt. *Annesley*, was at *Dunmain* House, and not seeing the Child, said to Deponent, *Where is Jemmy, or, where is my Brother's Child? How did his Mother behave at parting with him?* To which she answer'd, That my Lady had begg'd of my Lord very hard to have the Child with her; whereupon the present Earl made use of an extraordinary Oath and said, *That he wist'd his Brother had kept none of the Breed; and that when he turned away the Mother, he should have pack'd off the Child, and sent them both to the D—* I. Says, that the Occasion of my Lord's cutting off *Mr. Pullifer's* Ear, was, that some of the Family had made my Lord jealous of him, and contriv'd that Morning to get him into my Lady's Chamber when she was in Bed and asleep, and then they brought my Lord, who being by this Stratagem confirmed in his Suspicions; order'd *Tom Pullifer* to be dragg'd out of my Lady's Bed-Chamber by the Servants, and with a Sword was going to run him thro' the Body; but the Servants interpos'd and begg'd my Lord not to take away his Life, and only to cut off his Nose or one of his Ears; and accordingly the Huntsman was order'd to cut off his Ear, which he did in the Room next the Yellow Room. Says, the Servants kick'd him down Stairs, and turned him out of the Gate, and that this happen'd on a Sunday Morning; that my Lady left the House of *Dunmain* the same Day, and went to *Ros*.

James Walsh said, He knew Lord and Lady *Altham*, and knows that Lady *Altham* had a Child; that there was some Dispute between them which caus'd a Separation, and thereupon Lady *Altham* parted from *Dunmain*, and came to lodge at the House of Mr. *Butler*, (who was Deponent's Stepfather) at *New Ros* in the County of *Wexford*; that she saw her the Day she came there, and that she was in very great Trouble and Affliction, and shed abundance of Tears; that she complain'd Lord *Altham* had us'd her so ill, that, if it were not for two Considerations, the cruel Treatment she had met with would break her Heart; one was, that she had a tender, indulgent, and best of Fathers, (the Duke of *Buckingham*) and the other, that she had a promising young Son, who, she hop'd God, would be a Comfort and Support to her in her old Days.

James Dempsey said, He knew Lord *Altham* at *Carrickdoff*, in the Year 1721, and that he was Tutor to his Son, who continued under his Care for near two Years; that the People call'd the Child the young Lord, and that my Lord acknowledged him to be his Son; that he taught him to read *English*, and that the Child was then about 7 Years old. That about a Year ago, as Mr. *Annesley* (the Lessor of the Plaintiff) was returning

from the County of *Wexford* to *Dublin*, in Company with Mr. *M^r Kercher*, one Mr. *Mark Owens* and other Gentlemen, they call'd at *Hacker's Town* in the County of *Gloucester*, and Deponent happen'd to be in the next Room to them in the Inn, when they put up; that he was sent for into the Company, and when he came into the Room, he was desir'd to look about the Company to see if he knew any of them; says, he presently knew Mr. *James Annesley*, and pointed to him; and said, This is *James Annesley* (Lord *Altham's* Son) if he be living who was under my Care for some Time. Says, he never heard before he saw Lord *Altham's* Son, that he was in the Kingdom. B says, it was the Woman of the House that brought Deponent into the Company, and that it was Mr. *M^r Kercher* ask'd him if he knew any one in Company; says, that he did not know who was in the Room before he went in. The Deponent was desir'd to be about in Court, and try whether he could see the Person whom he said to be Lord *Altham's* Son, and to whom he was Tutor; whereupon (after looking about) he pointed to Mr. *James Annesley*, and said, he was the very Person to whom he was Tutor, and the same Person he saw in *Hacker's Town*, aforesaid, in Company with Mr. *M^r Kercher* and others.

[To be continued.]

D Westminster Journal, Jan 7. N^o 111

Of the Ruling Passion, and whence it is so apt to take a wrong Turn, especially in Princes and great Men.

Find, if you can, in what you cannot change
'Tis in the ruling passion: There alone
E The wild are constant, and the cunning know
The Fool consistent, and the false sincere;
Priests, princes, women, no dissemblers here.

Poet

F THE famous Duke de Rochefoucault, among many others, was of Opinion that Self-Love or Interest is the true Motive of all our Actions. Upon this Principle he builds most of his moral Reflections and Sentences, which were read with Eagerness at their first Appearance. Our Virtues, says he, are most commonly nothing but Vices disguised. What we take for Virtue is often only an Assemblage of diverse Actions and Interests, which Fortune or our own Industry disposes in a certain Manner; so that it is not always a Sign of Valour or Chastity, that Men are valiant and Women chaste.

I know Mr. *Addison* is very angry with those who espouse this Doctrine, as tending too much to depreciate Human Nature. But the great Poet, from whom I have taken

my

Motto, has shewn us by the strongest
soning, dress'd with all the *Graces* that
 Muses can bestow, that to think too mean-
 of themselves is not the Fault of Man-
 d. He has shewn us our Connexion with
 er created Beings; the true and only
 ans of Happiness thence resulting; and
 de us acquainted with the Springs and
 ons of our own Hearts. Uniting the
 ason of a *Plato* with the Musick of *Or-*
us, he has unfolded the *Plan* of that mighty
 ze, our own Order and Duty. Accord-
 ing to him, we cannot judge of Man by his
 ture, his Actions, his Passions in ge-
 ral, his Manners, Humours, or Principles,
 hich are all subject to Change. It only re-
 ins, if we can, to find out his *Ruling*
Passion: That will certainly influence all
 e rest, and that only can reconcile the
 eming or real Inconsistency of his Actions.
 Now if we make *Interest* or *Self-Love* the
 rifest of this *Ruling Passion*, as it certainly is,
 e may easily reconcile Mr. *Pope* and *Roche-*
aucut. They mean the same Thing: An
 affection to *Self*, or something that seems
 us pleasant or desirable, in which there-
 re still we love ourselves, is the true Spring
 and *Motive* of human Action, by what Name
 Character soever it has been distinguished
 Morality, History, or Idea. This may
 nvince us how necessary it is that the *Ru-*
ling Passion, especially in them who have it
 their Power to do either great Good or
 ighty Mischief, should at first take a proper
 urn and Direction.

Behold, if fortune, or a mistress frowns,
 Some plunge in business, others shave their crowns;
 To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,
 This quits an empire, that embroils a state:
 The same adust complexion has impell'd
 Charles to the convent, Philip to the field.

It is of great Importance likewise, for
 those who are about the Persons of Princes
 and eminent Men, to inform themselves of
 the *Ruling Passion* that influences him whom
 they serve: But to discover this, is the great
 and difficult Task; some disguising the *Mo-*
 tives of all their Actions so artfully, that the
 nicest Observer cannot discover them, and
 others being even unacquainted with their
 own Principle of Action. In order therefore
 to form Characters, we have no other Way,
 according to the same Poet and Philosopher,
 than to take the *strongest Actions* of a Man's
 Life, and strive to make them agree. For
 even those Characters that are most plain,
 are in general confounded, dissembled, or in-
 consistent; and the same Man is utterly dif-
 ferent in different Places and Seasons. One
 Caution he gives us, in judging of the *Ruling*
Passion of other Men; is, that we should not
 mistake *second Causes* for *first*, the *Means* for
 the *End*; an Error the wisest may fall into.
 I must insert a few more of his Verses.

When Catiline by rapine swell'd his store,
 When Caesar made a noble dame a whore,
 In this the lust, and that the avarice,
 Were means, not ends; ambition was the vice,
 That very Caesar, born in Scipio's days,
 Had aim'd, like him, by chastity, at praise:

Lucullus, when frugality could charm,
 Had roasted turnips in the Sabine farm.
 In vain th' observer eyes the builder's toil,
 But quite mistakes the scaffold for the pile.

Happy it is when this *Ruling Passion* is
 turned towards Points of real Advantage to
 the Community, when the *Lucullus's* and
Cesar's of a People see one common Interest
 between them and their Fellow Citizens.
 But where *abstracted Self*, or the Gratification
 of any low sordid Appetite is the ultimate
 View of those in Power, miserable must be
 the Condition of all beneath, in Proportion
 as they are possess'd of any Share of the fa-
 vourite *Morsel*. If this *Morsel* be Power, no
 Means will be omitted to monopolize it; if
Riches, great Property alone shall be a capi-
 tal Crime; if *Sensuality*, it will be a suffi-
 cient Misfortune to have a Sister, a Daugh-
 ter, or even a Wife of superior Beauty; if
Increase of Territory, the natural Advantage
 of Situation, that should entitle to a power-
 ful Protection, will always deprive of a Pro-
 tector; if *all united*, Havock, Devastation, and
 Despair attend the Steps of this Monster of
 Nature, this worthless Favourite of Fortune.

It may be of Use to enquire a little why
 the *Ruling Passion*, in great Persons especi-
 ally, is so very apt to take a wrong Direc-
 tion, that can never procure either Satisfac-
 tion to itself, or Ease to any other affected
 by it; and this too notwithstanding it is
 ever true in Fact, that the natural and solid
 Interest of the Governors and Governed
 must be the same in every Community.

Now here seems to lie the great Point in
 most Cases. The original *Design* of Govern-
 ment appears to have been in general forgot,
 and the Notion of *Millions* being oppressed
 for the Pleasure of *One*, has supplanted that
 of *One* being exalted for the Service of *Mil-*
lions. Kings, instead of looking on them-
 selves as Heads and Fathers of a Society,
 whom they are in Duty to protect and che-
 rish, consider their Elevation as a Mark of
 natural, not merely political *Pre-eminence*, and
 thus grow up, in their own Opinion, into
 Individuals of another Species. That glo-
 rious *Ruling Passion* for the publick Good, which
 first distinguished and raised their Ancestors
 in all free Communities, is dwindled into a
 little selfish Appetite, that would ill become a
 Merchant of Reputation: For the Merchant,
 tho' he professedly makes *private Interest* the
 great End of his Negotiations, is ever risk-
 ing the present to procure a future, and there-
 fore may honourably own his whole Purpose:
 Whereas in the other Case nothing is done,

E 2

but

but what the People perhaps had rather were undone; nothing is hazarded but the public Love, and that is manifestly despised.

Were not this Practice equally absurd as it is unjust, we should have no Occasion to wonder at it; because a Man of great Power, who lives only for himself, must be supposed to sacrifice every other Interest to that Self: But when even that Self-Interest appears not to have been understood, and yet that something in lieu of it has been greedily pursued, in Contradiction to common Sense, this can be owing to nothing but what I have mentioned, a false Idea of what is good and desirable, and a wrong Bent thereby given to the Ruling Passion, which perhaps will never afterwards be controuled.

Of two Evils to chuse the least, has been always thought prudent in common Life; and of two Goods to chuse the greatest, must always be right on the same Principle. What shall we think then of a Man, whose Ruling Passion shall lead him still contrary to this Canon; who of two Evils shall chuse the greatest, and of two good Things that which is least desirable?

With Respect to the first, suppose a Gentleman in such a Situation between two Parties of different Interests, both his Tenants, the one for 5*l*. the other for 500*l*. a Year, that by doing Justice he could please and oblige both, and by shewing Partiality, in a Case, where there was no Right either to ask or expect it, to the five Pounds Tenant, he was sure of injuring and irritating him of five Hundred Pounds; supposing farther, that the little Cottage was tied down by a very long Lease, and the great Farmer was Tenant only at Pleasure; would not this Gentleman act very inconsistently with his true Interest, if, of his own obdurate Will, he chose to do the unjust Favour to the former, and to incur the other's just, perhaps ruinous Displeasure?

A parallel Case may happen to a Prince, with this I have mention'd of a private Gentleman; and the Injustice here will be yet more notorious, because more Persons must be affected by it; the Imprudence more conspicuous, because more fatal Consequences may result from it. If his Danish Majesty, for Instance, should turn the whole Current of his Favour upon the little German County of Oldenburg, which was the ancient Patrimony of his Family, should we not look upon him as acting very injudiciously with Regard to his own Interest; very unjustly, I might say ungratefully, with Regard to the Nation who had call'd his Predecessors to reign over them? Can we suppose that if his present Imperial Highness of Russia, who is also Duke of Holstein, another German Sovereignty, should, when his Succession takes Place, remove the Seat of Empire to his Ducal Palace at Kiel, and, like Tiberius in his Caprea, give Laws

to half the World from one of the most considerable Places in it; can we suppose I say, that the Russians, tho' Slaves by Birth and Descent, would bear with Patience a remote and insulting petty Tyranny? Should we think his Czarish Majesty prudent, should we think him in his true Sense, he attempted to take such a Measure?

The lesser Interest should always give Way to the greater, or the greater, in Time, will be apt to overbear it. Charles V. the great King of Spain, and the great Duke of Burgundy, was but the little Emperor of Germany, and what was the Consequence; his Brother Ferdinand, King of the Romans, and Administrator of the Empire, came into much Authority in the Diet, that Charles, in very Chagrin, it is thought (and a Line about quoted intimates as much) out of a Palace threw himself into a Convent; not with abated, tho' with mortify'd Pride.

A Man may transfer this Scene to any Place that occurs to him, the Fact will forever remain true. Charles had indeed some Excuse for this Partiality to his hereditary Estates, which other Princes have wanted. The Crown of Spain, with the Addition of the Estates of Burgundy, was infinitely richer than the Imperial Crown, supported by the Revenue of the House of Austria, tho' the latter confer'd the biggest Dignity: But the Charles, as I said before, was but a little Emperor, tho' a great King of Spain and Duke of Burgundy. We might in the same Manner, supposing the other Cases I have put, see a great Count of Oldenburg, and a great Duke of Holstein; but a little King of Denmark, and a very little Emperor of Russia.

The Kingdoms of Prussia and Sardinia are indeed quite of another Rank: They confer the Royal Title on their respective Sovereigns, but are otherwise far less considerable than the Duchies of Savoy and Piedmont, and the Marquisate of Brandenburg. Here then the manifest Interest, both of the Governors and Governed, preponderates in Behalf of the latter, tho' less dignify'd Dominions. But these, I believe, are the only separate Kingdoms in the World, I mean Kingdoms independent of other Kingdoms, of which the same may with Truth be affirmed.

People are ready to blame Alexander for conforming to the Customs and Manners of the Persians, after he had made himself Master of the Persian Empire; and the Excess he ran to was undoubtedly blameable: But, abstracted from that, the Conformity itself was a Proof of his Sagacity, and his Resignation among them was the Way to conciliate to himself the Minds of his Myriads of new Subjects. To have gone back over the Hellespont, and from petty infertile Macedonia to have given Laws as far as the Indus, over Lands flowing with Milk and Honey, would,

all Probability, even during his short reign, have rendered contemptible the Son of Jupiter Ammon, after all his Victories. To conclude: A Prince that reigns for himself only, will be in great Danger of being to himself at last; and he that reigns with Partiality to a few, and those the least Considerable of his Subjects, runs a Risk of being deserted by the greater and more considerable Number.

Common Sense, Jan. 14. N^o. 361.

LIBERTY, and the BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

LIBERTY hath been often defined, by the best Writers, to be a Privilege which serves one Man from Subjection to another, so far only as is conformable to the Order and Rules of the Society. The British Constitution is properly composed of the Prince, the Nobles, and the People; they form and publish the Laws that bind the Community. The executive Power is intrusted with the King, and he is, by his Coronation Oath, by the Laws of the Realm, and by *Magna Charta*, sworn to do Justice to his People equally; but as no single Person, or Prince, can do this by himself, but by his Servants or Ministers, when any Failure in the Execution of the Laws, or any other Error or Omission shall happen, the Law supposes it to be the Crime of these his Servants, and therefore declares the King to do no Wrong; which otherwise explain'd, or literally understood, would be absolute Nonsense.

Therefore it is quite necessary, that this excellently constituted Government be kept entirely free from all undue Influence, particularly so that each Part be always and wholly preserv'd free and independent on the other: For, whensoever this Equilibrium is broken, on which Side soever it shall happen; that is, if the Power of the People shall, at any Time, be superior to the Nobles and the Prince; or if the Prerogative and Influence of the Prince overweighs that of the Nobles and the People, or the Nobles, either, or both; in this Case, every Evil that we can apprehend from absolute Power, may break in upon and destroy this wise and happy Constitution.

This Balance therefore, as it is the only solid Security we have for the Preservation of our Liberties, ought to be guarded and defended against any the most distant Appearances of Encroachment or undue Influence whatsoever: This ought to be the principal Care of the whole Legislature.—And yet, as the best Things are liable to Corruption from the Passions, Prejudices and imaginary Self-Interests of Mankind; if we look back into our own History, we shall find this free and necessary Independency has been frequently

broken in upon, sometimes wholly destroy'd, and at other Times has recover'd again. Our Barons often engaged in unnatural Civil Wars; either jealous of the Prerogative of their Princes, or desirous of increasing their own Power. At this Time, it must be confess'd, the Constitution could hardly be said to consist of more than two Estates, the King and the Nobles; the Commons not being absolutely form'd into the third, and only consisting in general of the Tenants, Followers, and Feudatories of their several Chiefs. And this proves how necessary it is that there should be three Estates; for when there are but two, when any Difference or Dispute arises, as there can be no Check to controul or moderate, it will be very difficult to put an End to them.

It was long after this, before our Constitution open'd and began to gain Strength; nor till the Reign of Henry VII. did it seem to be well founded in this Independency: The Barons, who, by their continual Wars with their Princes, were much reduced and necessitated, were indulged by the Legislature with Liberty to alienate their Lands; by which Means their Power decreased with their Property, and the Wealth of the purchasing industrious Commons was augmented; and this surely was no mean Policy in that wise King, for it not only deliver'd him from the Opposition and Dread of the Barons, but gave a Power and a Weight to the Commons unknown before.

His Son Henry VIII. increased the Prerogative. Not content with it as he received it from his Father, he carry'd it much higher, so as to make both Houses of little more Consequence than to register his Edicts; so that in his Time, the regal Power overbalancing the two other Estates, the Constitution was again almost destroy'd.

Q. Elizabeth, tho' she found herself possess'd of the same Power and Prerogative as her Father, made a wise and a quite contrary Use of it; she always, when she found the Beam inclining, threw her Weight into the weaker Scale; and, as she well knew there was no other Path that could guide a Prince to real Glory but the Affections of her People, this one, this great Point she improv'd and cultivated with her whole Might. She was sparing of her Subjects' Treasure, inasmuch that more than once she refused Parliamentary Subsidies; she was extremely regardful of the Health, Trade and Prosperity of her People, and as jealous of their Honour, as of her own Prerogative. This Independency of the three Estates was, during her whole Reign, maintain'd with great Care and Wisdom.

In the Reign of K. Charles I. the People, jealous that the Prince was straining the Prerogative too high, oppos'd him; and having gain'd

gain'd the whole Power, after an unnatural Civil War, and an infinite Expence of the best Blood in the Nation, totally destroy'd this Independency, and, with it, the Constitution; for it ended in Confusion and Anarchy, and the People were forced to recur again to their natural Establishment.

It is certain, this Sort of mixed Government, composed of three Branches, the Regal, the Noble, and the Popular, is the most likely to last; such a Government as this, but we think in many Respects not so good, was the old Roman Constitution, composed of their Dictator or Consul, Patricians and Tribunes; but that wise and great People lost their Establishment by Corruption and Luxury; and when we look into the Series of absolute Monarchs who succeeded the Commonwealth, we see a Race of Monsters, the Scandal and Shame of Human Nature.

To conclude, we beg Leave to say, it becomes the high Guardians of our Liberties, to take Care *ne quid detrimenti Respublica capiat*, in particular, that this Fundamental in our Constitution, this Independency in the three Estates, be not sapped, or weaken'd in any Shape; for whenever this shall happen, it is most certain our Ruin is at Hand, and Liberty is no more.

Old England, Jan. 14. N^o 50.

The Danger of Court Adulation, and the plain Language our Parliaments formerly us'd to their Kings.

S I R,

Adulation is the Poison which the Devil slyly insinuated into the human Frame, just as it came fair and faultless from the Hands of the great Creator; nor could the Tooth of the Serpent have circulated so subtle a Venom thro' the Veins, as his Tongue did thro' the Hearts of our first Parents.—*Ye shall be as Gods*, has been the Language that has ever since entrapp'd the Sons of Adam.

The Adulation paid to a Prince is the most dangerous Species of this Vice. He never has his Passions flatter'd without thinking at the same Time, that they ought to be fed. And Vanity has been known to be so voracious, that it has suck'd the best Blood, and drain'd the last Penny from Nations: This is the Foot on which *Sovereign* Vanity can alone subsist. The worst of the first twelve Roman Emperors came to the Imperial Purple with humane, nay virtuous Sentiments; but Adulation turned them into Monsters. It found out their Passions; it flatter'd them; it strengthened them till they rose into Frenzy, and prey'd upon all the human Race.

The Parliaments of Old England seem to have been exceeding sensible of the Danger there might be in flattering even the Weak-

nesses of their Prince: They knew that the smallest Foible he possess'd was not confided to his own Person; that it might be strengthened, if not timely curb'd; that if it was once strengthened, it would seek to be gratify'd, and that it could not be gratify'd but at the Expence of the People. We therefore find upon the Rolls of Parliament, and in our oldest, honestest Historians, very plain Language used by the Parliaments to their Princes; and the latter receiving the bitterest Rebukes for their Vanity and Partiality to foreign Interests; not as *design'd Affronts*, but as *wise and Chastisements*.

Matthew Paris tells us, when Henry III. ask'd Money to defray the Expence of a foreign Expedition, *which his People thought to be not at all concern Old England*, that his Parliament told him, *It was very imprudent in him to ask Money for any such Purposes, and thereby impoverishing his Subjects at home, by his squandering it in idle Expeditions; and that they flatly refus'd to his Teeth, supplying him with no such Account.* Upon his remonstrating 'that he had engag'd his Royal Word to go abroad in Person that Year—and that he must have a Supply,' they ask him, *What has become of all the Money he had already gull'd them of, and how it comes to be lavish'd without this Kingdom being one Skilling the better?*

But the Freedom with which the People treated their Kings in those Days, was not confin'd to Remonstrances. We find them expelling Foreigners and Englishmen with foreign Hearts, from about the Persons of their Kings, and restraining the Violence of their Passions for exposing themselves abroad. One of the greatest and most victorious of our Princes, Edward I. had an inordinate Desire of making, in Person, a Campaign in Flanders, that he might support a Confederacy he had enter'd into to reduce the Power of France, and had demanded an extraordinary Supply for that Purpose. The People conceiving that the Quarrel was very indifferent to England, strongly oppos'd his leaving the Kingdom upon any such idle Expedition: The People of England, said they, *don't think it proper for you to go to Flanders, unless you can secure, out of that Country, some Equivalent, which may indemnify us for the Expence.*

We have a like Instance in the Reign of that great and powerful King, Henry II. who had large foreign Dominions near enough to England to have given great Weight to what ever he set his Heart upon. This Prince being strongly tempted to make an Expedition abroad in Person, became so fond of the Proposal, that he laid it before his Parliament, with a most earnest Request that they would consent to it; *it being the sole and darling Purpose of his Heart.* But his Parliament thought that he had no Business abroad, and that it

much better for him to keep the Money at
accordingly the Question was put, and
ed for an Address to the King to keep
in his own Dominions according to his
Edward III. likewise received several
ifications of the same Kind; and it ap-
s from the whole Stream of our History,
the great Care of our Ancestors was to
from the Breasts of their Kings every
nciple of vain Glory, which the more ri-
ulous it is, becomes the more expensive to
Nation; and every Partiality for foreign
erefts, ever bootless, if not destructive to
eland.

In what a Condition can we suppose the
erties and Wealth of the Nation would
ve been at that Time, had any of its
nces render'd England dependent upon a
ren, beggarly Corner of his own Inheri-
ce? The Quarrels of our Kings upon the
ntinent, in those Days, touch'd the Ho-
ur of the King of England, and they were
ntain'd by the Regal Patrimony; the
ople, excepting upon very extraordinary
cations, never contributed to the Expence;
they imagin'd they had an Interest in the
erson of their Prince; they laid Claim to
Prefence; they thought his Oath re-
ain'd him from leaving his Regal Domi-
ns without their Approbation; and they
olecuted even to capital Penalties, every
an whom they so much as suspected of
ving an Advice that favoured the Interest
any foreign Dominion, in Prejudice to
at of Old England.

It was by these Principles her Honour was
nsmitted pure and unsullied thro' so many
nerations; nor in all the long Review of
e English Annals, betwixt the Conquest
nd the Revolution, is there one Instance of
ur Armies ever acting in any Quarrel in a
cond or inferior Capacity. While this Prin-
ple was maintain'd, the national Power
asily and gloriously supported the national
Honour; every Victory we gain'd was at-
tended by Profit—to ourselves, and every
Damage that was suffer'd, fell rather upon
the Prince than the People.

HUGH BIGGD.

Common Sense, Jan. 21. N^o 362.

DIALOGUE between Mr. BRITON
and Mr. STAPLE.

Staple. WELL, Mr. Briton, how do you
like your Law-Suit?

Briton. Like it! not at all.

Staple. Why so?

Briton. For two Reasons.

Staple. What are they?

Briton. If I gain my Suit, I am ruin'd;
if I lose it, I am undone.

Staple. A miserable Dilemma! but explain.

Briton. If I am cast, my whole Estate will

hardly pay the Costs; and if I succeed, they
tell me I shall only secure and recover some
Lands for other People and spend my Estate
in seeing Lawyers, and at last shall only be
a Slave at second Hand.

Staple. How came you to enter into this
Controversy, when it is like to turn out
every Way so bad?

Briton. Oh! 'tis a long Story to tell you,
but as you are concern'd deeply in the Issue
of the Cause, as to your Manufactures, I
will give you a very succinct Account of my
present Situation.

Staple. You will oblige me.

Briton. You know then, that some Years
ago I had a Law-Suit with Mr. Cock, the
Great, (as he was called) which continued
(and at a prodigious Expence) for many
Years; however, at last, I cast my Adver-
sary, I had a Decree, and tho' it was not
drawn up as I could have wished, and word-
ed to my Advantage, yet I found myself tri-
umphant and in Debt, much of my Land be-
ing mortgaged to maintain the Cause; how-
ever, I exulted greatly in my Victory, and
have since imagin'd and boasted that I was
able to go to Law with all the World.

Staple. Aye, that Vanity, that Sufficiency
of yours will one Day be your Bane.—Your
Business ought surely to be to mind the
State and Condition of your Trade, your
Manufactures, and not to be continually bu-
ying yourself in drawing up foreign Pleas,
Demurrers, Replications, and Rejoinders, and
throwing away your Money and your Time
among Solicitors, Pettyloggers, Attornies, and
Lawyers of all Denominations and Divisions;
believe me, 'tis a false, an affected Glory
this;—but come, Mr. Briton, you prom-
ised to let me have the State of your Case.

Briton. Why, you must know, my Friend,
this Law-Suit, which I am now engaged
in, is not so much on my own Account;
as it were—

Staple. Not on your own Account! how!
what, do you burn your Fingers at other
Folks Fires?

Briton. Hear me—Lady Britis and her
Family, you may have heard, were great
Friends to ours, and made so by the strongest
Tie, mutual Interest; now a certain very
great Man in her County took it into his
Head to set up a Title to her Ladyship's whole
Estate; but he, whom they call Lord Para-
mount, not being able to cope with her by
himself, call'd in to his wicked Design the
Aid of Mr. Cock, (a Descendant of him they
call'd Cock the Great) who is very rich and
very litigious, and has long had a Design to
make himself Master of our whole County.

Staple. Aye, aye, we know him and feel
him; he steals away every Day our Wool,
and undersells at all the Markets, in Ma-
nufactures made up of our own Materials.

Briton.

Briton. Well, this Mr. Cock lent Lord Paramount several large Sums to go on with his Law-Suit, and sent him likewise large Tribes of Solicitors, Lawyers, &c. and reduced Lady Britis to the very Point of Ruin; when she sent to me and cry'd aloud for Help, and I could not refuse lending her a large Sum; for they assured me, if her Ladyship was cast, that it would be my Turn next.

Staple. I see you are got into the Middle of the Broil; but how will you get out on't?

Briton. That puzzles me much,—for you must know, there are other People concern'd in the Event of this Suit, and as deeply as myself, and richer and better able to join in the Expence, and yet will not pay in any Manner their Proportion towards it.

Staple. Who may they be?

Briton. Why there is Mr. Dyke and Company: I sent my Solicitor to him very often, and press'd him very warmly to come into the same Engagements with me, as it was very reasonable he should; but the slow Lubber, the heavy Thing always hangs an A—, and the only Answers we can draw from him are dilatory Pleas and old Proverbs; it was Time enough, Affairs were not come to a Crisis, it must be debated by the Company and pass the Forms; when it was urged that Delay would ruin all, he always reply'd, *Fair and softly goes far; slow Fire makes sweet Meat, on slow,—however, at last, he was teased into seeing a few Lawyers, but they did not make their Appearance in Court in due Time, and so were of no Service.*

Staple. But I heard you had a Verdict for your last Term; I am sure all our Neighbourhood rejoiced about it, it cost us much Money in Candles and Ale; we were half out of our Wits for Joy;—they say our Attorney General behaved like a Demi-God.

Briton. Our Case was this; Mr. Cock's Solicitors thought to have snap'd Judgment by Default, but we were provided (as it happen'd) and made a Shift to get a Rule of Court to prevent Execution. It was all we had Time to do; egad it was a lucky Escape, we were very glad to get off so well;—our Adversaries threaten'd to bring a Writ of Error, it is true; it must be own'd there were several Mistakes in our Proceedings, and that, after all prodigious Expences, there was a great deal of very wrong Management.

Staple. What then, at last, it seems, all this wonderful Triumph and Success is vanish'd in Smoke.

Briton. Alack! you have heard, I suppose, the silly Business of the Ribbons.

Staple. Something I have heard, but not clearly; let me know this grand Affair which has made so much Noise.

Briton. Why the Lord of our Manor, Sir William, has another Manor on the other Side of the River call'd Bear-Lands; a poor

dirty Spot, very much like Old Brentford, which he is very fond; and we, who hold him in Fee, are extremely jealous that the Favour he grants to these Tenants of his Bear-Lands are in Prejudice to us. Now you must know, on the Day our Trial was come, as it is customary, the Tenants wore some Mark of Distinction in colour'd Ribbons; our People wore the red Ribbon in their Hats, and the Bearlanders a yellow Ribbon: It happen'd that our Landlord took Fancy on that Day to wear the yellow Ribbon, and made his Appearance in Court so adorn'd.—This gave a warm Dislike and jealousy to us.—Besides, he, on several Occasions, shew'd a very partial Disposition to them.—When he treated all his Tenants at the Hall House, the Tenants of Bear-Lands were always first serv'd; they had double Measures, and better Bread and Beer; they were look'd upon as Men of Honour and Virtue, and sometimes Speeches were made as if we were no better than we should be; tho' it is well known these Bearlanders were so far from contributing one Penny towards carrying on the Suit, that we actually paid them a constant Salary as our Solicitors.

Staple. And so, Mr. Briton, I find that you are saddled with all the Costs.

Briton. Every Shilling, I assure you,—I must inform you farther, that this Mr. Cock, four or five Terms ago, brought an Ejectment against the Manor of Bear-Lands, and had like to have taken Possession.—This alarm'd Sir William extremely, but upon the Knight's fine Words and Promises to Mr. Cock, that he would not take Part in the Suit then depending between Lady Britis and Lord Paramount, he let it drop, and retired from Bear-Lands with his Lawyers.

Staple. A strange Story truly;—but how do you hope to get out of this Scrape?

Briton. I know not.—I am at my Wit's End,—my Lawyers have written to me to raise more Money, or they cannot go on with the Cause.

Staple. Why don't you think of a Reference? Why don't you put Matters to Arbitration? Make it up, make it up.

Briton. That I would now willingly,—but they tell me this is not a proper Time; and besides, if the Arbitration should go against me, I shall be ruin'd.

Staple. You say you are already ruin'd; then what can you lose?

Briton. My Life, and, what is dearer, my Liberty,—hum! if I were not so damnable in Debt, I would make Mr. Cock feel my Power yet.

Staple. Don't you love Law a little?

Briton. A little too much,—'tis natural to our Family—adieu, I am in Haste to raise more Money, I must mortgage again; when I see you again, you shall hear how Affairs go on,

to the NOBILITY, GENTRY, CLERGY, and all others, who either inhabit,
or have any Property in the County of BERKS.

GENTLEMEN,

It would be an Affront to your kind Dispositions to make any Apology for my present Address, which is design'd to give you the truest Pleasure, and your indigent afflicted Neighbours a generous Relief.

The noble Examples set us at Winchester, Exeter, Bath, Bristol, York, and Northampton, should stir US up to EMULATION; and the deplorable Condition of many afflicted (and, perhaps, in some Degree, neglected) POOR, calls upon us with a most persuasive Earnestness to erect a COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The Motives hereunto are not to be enumerated in this short Address, nor is it needful, (when directed to compassionate Englishmen, and benevolent Christians. Difficulties will indeed appear at first View of such a Proposal, but surely cannot discourage those who recollect, that an Infirmary has not long since been established at NORTHAMPTON in less than six Months: It may possibly be accomplished even sooner HERE, since WE can at once adopt those admirable Rules, which have, with many additional Improvements been so very lately compil'd from the Rules of all other Infirmaries by the worthy Gentlemen of NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, and which will be, by the assured Blessings of Providence, a lasting Monument of their publick Spirit, indefatigable Zeal, and tender Concern for the Welfare of the Distress'd.

We have NATIVES of Berkshire, and many others fond of this delightful County, at so commodious a Distance from London, who are Men of Generosity, Activity, and Abilities; consequently there can be no Room to doubt but this good, this godlike Scheme MIGHT take Root, and extend as happily, be conducted, and regulated as wisely at READING, as in any other part of this generous Kingdom; and more especially as we have the peculiar Advantage of the great Palace at Windsor, surrounded with the Seats of Nobility, as well as Gentry. The splendour of the Ladies at their frequent and celebrated Assemblies in Reading; the great Expence for the Support of our Horse-races there, amounting to an Hundred and fifty (say sometimes three Hundred) Pounds per Annum, are undeniable Proofs of the Affluence and Generosity of this County; and I may venture, with great Confidence, to affirm, that the Ladies, since Tenderness is their distinguished Characteristick, will raise a very considerable Sum to animate so noble, so comprehensive a Charity; and the Encouragement of the Tradesmen at Reading, Newbury, Ockingsham, Hungerford, Farringdon, &c. &c. in general, and at Reading in particular (a Town so famous for its Wealth and Trade by the vast Benefits of a navigable River) will undoubtedly be very great, since not only Humanity, but their own Interest must spur them to approve themselves TRUE FRIENDS to the County Infirmary, and to act with Unanimity for the Support of it.

GENTLEMEN,

I humbly hope this GENERAL ADDRESS will not be regarded, as a romantick Invitation to an impracticable Attempt, nor the Prosecution of this laudable Design be delay'd by needless Inquiries, Who was the Author of it?—'Tis sufficient to know, that he will be a Subscriber, and is a sincere Well-wisher to Mankind of all Ranks, Parties, and Denominations: Who has neither Ambition nor Interest to gratify in promoting this Proposal; nothing to tempt him to flatter, but natural Compassion for the distress'd Poor of his native County, a full Conviction that such a Charity he recommends is most extensively useful, and the heart-felt Joy arising from the sincere Approbation of his own Conscience in this Endeavour to introduce it among you.

I am, Gentlemen,

With all due Deference and Respect,

Your very humble Servant

A NATIVE of BERKSHIRE.

P. S. If this Proposal meets with its deserv'd Encouragement, it is presum'd the Clergy of all the chief Towns will properly recommend it (as has been customary in other Counties) from their Pulpits, and that the Nobility and leading Men of all Parties (for CHARITY can surely be convinc'd to none) will unanimously agree to advertise, in the Reading Journal, a publick Meeting at the County-Town, and then appoint a select Committee to draw up proper Arguments for the effectual Recommendation of this glorious Charity, to be dispers'd thro' the whole County: After which they will of Course consult on a convenient Method of collecting Subscriptions, and executing all other Requisites towards the happy Establishment of so beneficent an Undertaking, to the perpetual Good and Honour of Berkshire.

N. B. Whereas several may object to the Expence of removing Patients from the distant Parts of the County, I must beg Leave to remark, that 'twill bear no Proportion to the Charge of maintaining them at home, that many Carriages come every Market-day to Reading; and if a poor Labourer, his Wife and Children must be a Burthen to the Parish. —So that it may reasonably be expected that all Persons who have any Relation to this County will entitle their poor Neighbours to receive such Help in the Time of their greatest Distress as neither Money nor Friends can procure any where but in these charitable Foundations.

Abstract of the TREATY of WORMS.

THE Preamble recites the Disturbances, which upon the Decease of the Emperor Charles VI. without Male Issue, arose in Germany, as manifestly tending to the Overthrow of all Balance in Europe, and exposing its Liberty, and that of its Commerce, to the most evident Danger; which Danger is still increased by the Conquest which the Kings of Spain and Naples have openly undertaken to make of the Dominions possess'd by the most serene House of Austria in Italy; after which the rest of Italy would no longer be able to resist them, and all the Coasts of the Mediterranean Sea would be under Subjection to one and the same Family.

Then follows the Provisional Convention of Feb 1, 1742. between the King of Sardinia, and the Queen of Hungary: In Consequence of which, the King of Sardinia did immediately join a considerable Body of his Troops to those of the said Queen, the King of Great Britain having sent a strong Squadron to co-operate for the Maintenance of the Liberties of Italy.

The Substance of the Articles of the present Treaty is as follows:

I. There shall be, between the King of Great Britain, the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and the King of Sardinia, a close Friendship, and sincere, perpetual, and inviolable Alliance; by Virtue of which they shall be obliged to support, defend, and succour each other.

II. The Allies engage themselves afresh to a most express Guaranty of all the Kingdoms, States, Countries, and Dominions, which they are now in Possession of, or ought to possess by Virtue of Treaties.

III. The King of Sardinia renounces, in Favour of the Queen of Hungary, his pretended Rights upon the State of Milan; and engages to guaranty the Pragmatick Sanction.

IV. The King of Sardinia shall continue to concert and execute, jointly with the Queen of Hungary and her Generals, all the Measures and Operations which shall be judg'd the most effectual for keeping off and repelling the Invasion now made, or to be hereafter made, against the Dominions of the said Queen.

V. The Queen of Hungary to augment her Troops in Italy to 30,000 effective Men, as soon as the Situation of Affairs in Germany will permit it, and the King of Sardinia to keep and employ 40,000 Foot, and 5000 Horse.

VI. The King of Sardinia shall have the supreme Command of the Allied Army, when he shall be there in Person, and shall

regulate the military Motions and Operations of it in Concert with the Q. of Hungary.

VII. As long as it shall be necessary to wards favouring and seconding those Operations, the King of Great Britain engages to keep in the Mediterranean Sea a strong Squadron of Ships of War, and Bomb Vessels and Fire-ships.

VIII. The King of Great Britain engages to furnish to the King of Sardinia, for as long as the War, and the Occasion for it shall continue, a Subsidy of 200,000*l.* Sterling per Annum, to be paid every three Months, and to commence from Feb. 1, 1742, *New Style*; provided however, that what shall have been advanced to him, before the Signature of the present Treaty, shall be reckon'd into it.

IX. The Queen of Hungary yields, and transfers, to the King of Sardinia, to be united to his other Dominions, the District of Vigevano, called the *Vigevanasco*, the Part of the Duchy of Pavia, which is between the Po and the *Tesin*, except only, the Island formed by the Canal over against the City of Pavia, which shall be reserved to the Queen; moreover, that other Part of the Duchy of Pavia, called the *Pavesa*, beyond the Po, *Bobbio*, and its Territories being reckon'd into it, the City of *Plaisance*, with that Part of the Duchy of *Placentia* which is between the *Pavesan*, and as far as the Bed of the River *Nura*, from its Source quite to the Po: Lastly, That Part of the County of *Angbiera*, or of the State of *Milan*, which borders upon the *Nevaresa*, the Valley of *Sesia*, the Great *Alpi*, and the Country of *Vallais* extending to the Swiss Prefectures of *Vall Maggia* and *Locarno*, and along the Banks of, and in the *Lago Maggiore*, to the Middle of the said Lake.

X. As it is of Importance to the publick Cause that the King of Sardinia should have an immediate Communication of his Dominions with the Sea, and with the maritime Powers, the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, yields to him all her Rights to the Town and Marquisate of *Final*, in the just Expectation, that the Republick of *Genoa* will facilitate, as far as shall be necessary, a Disposition so indispensably requisite for the Liberty and Security of Italy, in Consideration of the Sum, which shall be found to be due to the said Republick, without the King of Sardinia, or the Queen of Hungary being obliged to contribute to the Payment of the said Sum; provided always, that the Town of *Final* be and remain for ever a Free Port, as is *Leghorn*.

XI. The King of Great Britain, the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and the King of Sardinia, engage themselves not to make either Peace or Truce, without comprehending therein, in express Words, all the above-mentioned Cessions, and without stipulating also a full Restitution to the King of Sardinia of every Part of his other Dominions, which

ch may have been seized or occupied in
red of his Union with the Allies.

XII. In Return, the King of *Sardinia*
shall remain firmly united and attached to the
Interests and to the Cause of the Allies, not
for as long as the War may last in *Italy*,
to the Conclusion of the Peace in *Ger-*
many, and of the Peace between *Great Britain*
Spain; and this is the principal Condi-
tion and *sine qua non*, of the Cessions made
him above.

XIII. As soon as *Italy* shall be delivered
from Enemies, &c. the Queen of *Hungary*
shall not only be at Liberty to withdraw Part
of her Troops, but, if she requires it, the
King of *Sardinia* shall furnish her some of his
Troops to be employ'd for the Security of
Majesty's Dominions in *Lombardy*, that
she may be able to make use of a greater
Number of her own in *Germany*; in like
Manner as, at the Requisition of the King
of *Sardinia*, the Queen of *Hungary* should
send some of her Troops to pass into the Do-
minions of the said King, if it were necessa-
ry for defending the Passages thereof, &c.

XIV. In any Case, the Allies shall not
make either Peace, or Truce, or Accommo-
dation whatsoever, with the common Ene-
my but in Concert, and with the Participa-

tion and Advice one of the other, nor with-
out the Guaranty of such Powers as should
have a Share in the Pacification, for the Pos-
sessions and Acquisitions of the Allies, as set
forth in this Treaty.

XV. The King of *Sardinia*, and the Queen
of *Hungary*, in Gratitude for the generous
Concern of his *Britannick* Majesty for the
Publick Security, do not only confirm to the
British Subjects the Advantages of Commerce
and Navigation, which they enjoy in their
respective Dominions, but promise to secure
them still farther to them, and as far as it
shall be found reasonable and practicable, by
a specifick Treaty of Commerce and Naviga-
tion, whenever his *Britannick* Majesty shall
require it of them.

XVI. The States General to be invited to
enter into this Alliance, as a principal con-
tracting Party.

XVII. The other Princes and States who
will be willing to enter into the present Ali-
ance, shall be admitted into it.

XVIII. This Treaty to be ratified by all
the Allies, and the Ratifications of it ex-
changed within six Weeks, or sooner if possible:

Done at *Worms* this 2^d Day of *Sept.* 1743.
(L. S.) *Carteret.* (L. S.) *Offorio.* (L. S.)
De Wafcar.

Poetical ESSAYS in JANUARY, 1744.

THE DEATH of Mrs. ALICE K—R,
who dy'd in Childbed, October 24, 1742.

By her BROTHER in Foreign Parts.

EE dusky clouds, the welkin over-
spread! [and red!
lightning flash its darts, all fork'd
d hark! hoarse thunders growl a-
round my head!

ence does all nature feel this dread
surprise?

ence, elemental jars and strife arise?

ence, these drear forms, that croud this
fandy shore?

ence, troubled ocean's irritated roar?

why does this faintness creep thro' ev'ry
part, [heart?

whence, this heavy numbness at my
Allice's dead, ah tidings fraught with
woe! [flow!

sighs burst forth, and tears incessant
gentle matron, fate has soon remov'd,
om all admir'd, and all admiring lov'd.
form divine, a sweet inviting mein,
arm'd ev'ry eye, when e'er the fair was
seen;

mind was stor'd with ev'ry milder
grace, [face.

both as her voice, and smiling as her

Why fled *Lucina* from the *Elysian* plains,
Nor heard thy deaf'ning cries, nor sooth'd
thy pains?

Such cruel pains, as tortur'd beauty knows,
When dreaded times advance maternal
throes, [try'd

Too good for us, fair angel, you but
This wretched, this unworthy world, and
dy'd.

Uncommon anguish rends a brother's
breast; [possest.

For you, dear saint, my constant tho'ts
Thro' ev'ry clime, my duty bade me go;
There, best of sisters, went thy image too;
Fix'd and imprinted ever on my mind,
So tender, so exalted, so resign'd.

Much had'st thou suffer'd in thy morn of
life, [wife!

Thou duteous daughter, and thou truest
What grief the parents and the husband
feel,

My tearful, speaking sorrows will reveal;
Wailing, they hold thee, ever in their view,
And ne'er can bid thy well known shade
adieu.

And where was I, thy deating brother,
fled,

When all thy friends stood weeping round
thy bed?

In worlds, far distant, fortune had decreed,
The wand'ring youth's lamenting heart
Should bleed.

Tormenting tho't! but I'll be doubly kind,
To that fair cherub, thou hast left behind;
Her infant years shall daily lisp thy name,
And, more improv'd, shall heir thy spot-
less fame. [sight,

But see, what radiant form attracts my
All floating in the purest fields of light?

'Tis hers, the virtuous shade, that, soar'd
on high,

Adds still increasing lustre to the sky!

Silence our griefs; severe tho' heaven's de-
cree,

We hail the all dispensing deity.

E. KIMBER.

An ODE on the Birth Day of his Royal
Highness the Prince of WALES.

By Mr. VICTOR.

LET the soft, captivating, strains
Of swelling harmony begin:
In tuneful numbers, let the swains

The prince's wish'd attention win:
Augusta, pleas'd, will listen to the lay,
That welcomes in her comfort's natal day.

Great day of hope! O prince renown'd!
Belov'd! with every virtue crown'd!

Whose royal name
Disdains the trappings of fictitious fame!
Fredrick! the praise is just, tho' uncon-
fin'd,

That displays thy copious mind,
Ever bounteous, ever kind,
Enrich'd with merit in thy earliest youth!
Friend, to the friends of liberty and truth!
The social titles all are thine,
They make the great illustrious shine!
The Muse can, with delight, commend
The husband! father! and the friend!

Ne'er shall corroding cares your breast in-
trude;

For such can no admission find,
Within the bright unblemish'd mind,
That knows the joys of heav'nly solitude.
There happy, free from publick strife,
You taste the sweets of private life:
Blest with a noble, blooming race,
With whom our hopes, and joys increase!
Future scepters they shall wield!
Shine in courts! and grasp the shield!

Kings, like their grandfire, good and great!
Well-taught to rule where freedom reigns!
Shall crush the oppressor on his seat!
And bind fierce tyranny in chains!

PHILOBAJÆ.

O Thou whose kindness I more glory at,
Than *George the second's* poet laureat,

When giv'n him as his annual alms,
Receives the royal butt of *Malmsey*;
Who sav'st my poor poetick graces
From low descriptions of low places;
Grant now one audience, let me pray
And move your state to *Philobajæ*;
The well-known seat of *Osbaldeston*,
Whom we'll for shortness call *Osbaldeston*.

If situation can delight,
If peace and plenty can invite,
If a right distance from the sea,
(For such a distance there may be)
If mutton such as ne'er was seen,
Feeds on his worship's verdant green,
As plump as venison, and as good,
From *Switbin's* day to *Holyrood*;
If these can mirth or comfort give,

At *Philobajæ* let me live;
Still let me love the charming sight,
And bid the other world good night.
The fam'd *Diogenes*, we're told,
(That great philosopher of old)
To save his rent, (O glorious task!)
Liv'd in a tight, convenient cask:
But had he e'er conceiv'd the bliss
Of such a noble place as this,
He'd soon have chang'd his sordid view
Glad to live here, and pay rent too.
But say, admiring Muse, but say,
Can'st thou describe the glorious bay!
A threat'ning ridge of horrid rock,
I recollect it with a shock!
Nor can express it as I mean it,
O God! that *Shakespeare* e'er had seen
He'd not have undescrib'd pass'd over,
What far exceeds his *Cliffs of Dover*;
But chose a subject to dismay ye,
Inimitable *Philobajæ*.

But that I mayn't detain you long
Without a fable or a song,
My humble Muse t'inform you wishes
(She knows the dialect of fishes)
What pass'd (to make my story round)
Betwixt a turbot and a flounder.

A flounder of superior worth
(For size is nobler here than birth)
Met with a turbot in the bay;
A small one? No: What large then?
A turbot with an ample tail,
Not quite so pond'rous as a whale:
And after compliments some doz'n,
As how d'ye cuz? I thank you cousin
Sir, quoth the flounder, I was brought
To th'extremity of almost caught;
And as we at a distance sported,
'Twas by my uncle crab reported,
That two great 'squires, who, to our
Are brave *Menroe* and captain *Jenks*,
Seeming not a little wishful
To taste his grace's flesh a dishfull,
Are now just walking on the shore,
(Uncle affirm'd it o'er and o'er)
Full of the same portentous news,
Came shrimps and soals, (not soals of

And with them many a noble plaife,
 All breathless to acquaint his grace.
 When lo! the fly! remorseless net,
 (Who could have dream't its coming yet!)
 'To mention which, 'tis well worth while,
 For 'tis in length almost two mile,
 Enclos'd at one unlucky dab,
 Shrimp, foal, plaife, flounder, turbot, crab.
 But where's the moral of the fable?
 The moral is his worihip's table.
 Hence you may learn what crowds combine

To make his entertainments fine,
 And grace the hospitable board
 Of their much honourable lord.

The cloth remov'd, the circling glass
 Still passes, gladly, still to pass,
 In sweet converse, in merry chat
 Of that and this, of this and that;
 Whilst *Osselson*, good hearty soul,
 Rejoices o'er the flowing bowl;
 Rejoices for his friends alone,
 For he himself, good man, drinks none.
 So have I seen a redbreast feeding
 (Excuse the simile you're reading)
 Her little, hungry, chirping nest,
 And scarce allows herself one taste:
 Whilst they incessantly devour,
 And gape and swallow ev'ry hour.

Yet, worthy *Osselson*, excuse
 The boldness of a youthful Muse:
 And let me yet presume to say,
 In favour of the wedding day;
 I never knew, in all my life,
 A happy man without a wife.
 That only blessing kind heav'n grant,
 For that's the only one you want.
 Tell me the man, that ever read
 The pleasures of the bridal bed,
 Of *Darby* old, and honest *Joan*,
 And wish'd to pass his days alone?
 Or if you can't so soon approve
 The mutual sweets of humble love,
 Let great example guide you higher;
 There's the good captain and the 'squire,
 The best of husbands, best of friends;
 And here my long description ends.

The TRIUMVIRATE.

JOH*N*, *Sam*, and *Will* combin'd of late,
 To form a new triumvirate;
 To share authority and money,
 Like *Cæsar*, *Lepidus*, and *Pony*.
 But mark what follow'd from this union;—
John left his countrymens communion,
 And tho' in office he appear'd,
 Was neither honour'd lov'd or fear'd.
Sam in the sunshine buzz'd a little;
 Then sank in pow'r, and rose in tide.
Will with a title out would set;
 But place or power ne'er could get.
 So *Will* and *Sam* obscure remain'd,
 And *John* with gen'ral odium reign'd.

A NEW PRESENT STATE:

For the Beginning of the Year 1744.

THE *French* collecting all within,
 And elbowing all without;
 The *Dutch* not caring to begin,
 Yet watchful round about.
 The gentle *En---* drove or led,
 They know not for what reason:
 The *H-----* getting bread;
 (To say this, is no treason.)
 The queen of *Hungary* at *Bay*,
 Giving no terms, nor taking:
 The emp'r'r wording it away;
 The doubtful empire shaking.
De Botta's crime at home obscure,
 At *Petersbourg* most clear:
 The *Prussian* for new feats mature,
 As int'rest shall appear.
Sardinia's king demanding wages,
 For work he is to finish;
 While *Pèlip's* troops, and eke *De Gage's*,
 Without a blow diminish.
 The queen of *Spain* alive and hail;
 (Not so the *Spanish* war);
 The *Toulon* fleet resolv'd to fail,
 If *Matthews* prove no bar.
 The Northerns jarring without end,
 About the *Swedes* election;
 The foe of *Sweden*, grown her friend,
 Affording quick protection.
 The *K---*s all worthy to be gods;
 The *M---s* of new ropes:
 Her ancient state may shew you odds;
 At present, this is *Europe's*

To Mr. A——, a Gentleman of 50 Years
 of Age, on his Marriage with a beautiful
 young Lady of 17.

*Sumite materiam vestris, qui Ducitis, aquam
 Viribus ———*

SAY, *Geron*, now you've turn'd the noon
 of life,
 Whence this ambition for so young a wife?
 What cou'd invite thy snowy age to love?
 Cou'd youth and beauty, or cou'd fortune
 move? [sense,
 If youth, alas! how great your want of
 Thus to betray your age of impotence!
 Can with'ring autumn suit a bud so green?
 Or setting fifty match with gay fifteen?
 Thy chilling breath will blast the rip'ning
 fair, [heir.
 Thy dearth will nip, not seed, the infant
 In base attempts you'll struggle to be blest,
 In vain you'll strive, for youth must do the
 rest: [sight,
 Youth stubborn, warm, and vigorous for the
 Must act for thee the comforts of the night.
 If

Monthly Chronologer.

MONDAY, Jan. 2.

THE Italian Merchants presented Admiral Haddock with a gold Cup of considerable Value with the following Inscription.

The Gift of the Italian Merchants to Nicholas Haddock,

Vice Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean, from the Year 1738 to 1742. in grateful Remembrance of the great Services he did in protecting their Trade.

TUESDAY, 3.

This Morning arriv'd Baron Harflang, Ambassador from the Emperor of Germany. The next Day had a private Audience of Majesty.

THURSDAY, 5.

Was finish'd the Drawing of the State Lottery, at Guildhall, when N^o. 11,053, which was up a Prize of 1000*l*. was also, as being the last drawn Ticket, declar'd to be entitled 1000*l*. more. But 'tis remarkable, that the Wheels were carried from Guildhall Whiteball, and there open'd, a Ticket, Number 72, 148, was found in the Wheel and being the next drawn Ticket after all Prizes were drawn, was declar'd as entitled to the 1000*l*. as the last drawn Ticket. This Affair made a good deal of Noise.

SATURDAY, 7.

The *Friendship*, Capt. *Larus*, from *Maryland*, was attack'd by a *Spanish Privateer* of Carriage Guns, 13 Swivels, and 140 Men, in the Chops of the Channel, and had a smart Engagement with her. The *Spaniards* attempted to board her three Times, but could get only one Man, whom Capt. *Larus* fought with him. His whole Crew was not above 18 Men and Boys; yet they fir'd so briskly, that they oblig'd the Privateer to get off with considerable Loss.

THURSDAY, 10.

A Fire broke out in *Charles-square*, Hoxton, which burnt two Houses, and damag'd several others.

SATURDAY, 14.

This Morning, between four and five Clock, a Fire broke out at Mr. *Saunders's*, Grocer in *Love Lane*, *Rotherhithe*, which in a short Time consum'd a Sail Cloth Factory, belonging to Mr. *Radburne*, and nine Houses.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the three following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Burton*, otherwise

Appleby, and *Henry Burrows*, otherwise *Cobler*, for breaking the Glass of the Shop Window of Mr. *Moses Johnson*, with an Intent to steal Woollen Caps, and other Goods: And *Joseph Isaacs*, otherwise *McCoy*, a *Jew*, for breaking open the House of Mr. *Ward* in *Moorfields*, and stealing a great Quantity of Plate and other Things of Value.

SUNDAY, 15.

This Morning a Fire happen'd in the upper Part of the House of Mr. *Ailsbury*, a Gold and Silver Wire Drawer, at the Corner of *St. Michael's Alley*, *Cornhill*; it consum'd the upper Part of that House, and of two or three others, and damag'd *St. Michael's Church*. One *Brooks* a Fireman, belonging to one of the Offices, had the Misfortune to fall from the Top of the House into the Alley, and was kill'd on the Spot. Several other Fires happen'd about this Time.

TUESDAY, 17.

From the *London Gazette*.

Cumberland, in *Port-Royal Harbour, Jamaica*, Nov. 7.

On Sept. 28 arriv'd his Majesty's Ship the *Adventure* from her Cruise off *St. Jago*, and brought in with her two Sloops, the one an *English* Sloop retaken, the other *Spanish*, with some Cocoa on board, but both Vessels were deserted by the *Spaniards*, who got ashore. Likewise the same Day the *Cumberland* Man of War's Tender came in with a Schooner, which she had taken off of *Cape Cruse*, of considerable Value; as did also his Majesty's Ship the *Experiment*. And on the 25th arriv'd the *Sea Horse* from cruising in the Windward Passage, and brought in with her a *Spanish* Schooner, which she had taken off of *Cape Nichola* with Hides, but the *Spaniards* made their Escape ashore.

Cumberland, in *Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica*, Nov. 8.

This Day arriv'd here from off of *Porto Rico*, his Britannick Majesty's Ship the *Litchfield*, Capt. *Burnaby* Commander, with two Privateer Sloops taken in her Cruise; the one call'd the *St. Raphael*, whose Men all left her, and went ashore, and scuttled her, endeavouring to sink her; she had Ports for 14 Guns; the other call'd the *St. Antonio de las Animas*, with 8 Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, and 42 Men. Besides which, she sunk and destroy'd two more Privateers; the one off the East End of *Hispaniola*, and the other off the West End of *Porto Rico*, and burnt another Sloop in *Anguaya Bay*, and destroy'd a Battery ashore, which she had got under, of 4 Guns,

and

and landing some Men, with an Officer, dismounted the said Guns, knock'd off the Trunnions, spiked them up, burnt the Carriages, and Guard-Houses, and brought off the Colours in the Presence of a Multitude of Spaniards, of whom they are supposed to have kill'd near 200, and with the Loss of but one Man.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

The *Hanover* Troops were continued on the *British* Pay. There were upwards of 500 Members in the House, and several of them were there by five in the Morning. It was carried by a Majority of but 45, 276 being for the Question, and 231 against it.

THURSDAY, 19.

The Caveat enter'd at the Lord Privy Seal's Office, against the sealing of Master *Cbetwynd's* Pardon, was heard before the Right Hon. the Earl of *Chelmsdaley*, Lord Privy Seal, assisted by the Lord Chief Justice *Willis*, and Mr. Justice *Aldney*; when the Lord Privy Seal, after hearing the Arguments of Mr. Serjeant *Wynne* and Mr. *Morton* for the Caveat, and Mr. *Lloyd* and Mr. *Leg* for Master *Cbetwynd*, was pleas'd to order the Privy Seal to be put to the said Pardon. (See our *Mag.* for Dec. last, p. 618.)

FRIDAY, 20.

The Anniversary of the Birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* was celebrated, who then enter'd into the 38th Year of his Age.

THURSDAY, 26.

Was held a general Court of the *South-Sea* Company, for declaring a Dividend for the Half-Year's Interest due at *Christmas* last, when $1\frac{1}{2}$ was agreed to, to be paid the 7th of *February* next.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty for the Year ensuing, viz. For *Berks*, Tho. Head, Esq;—*Beds*, R. Brown, Esq;—*Bucks*, Risley Risley, Esq;—*Cumb*, Gerom Tullie, Esq;—*Chehire*, Sir Peter Warburton, Bart.—*Cambr*, & *Hunt*, Tho. Watton Ward, Esq;—*Dorset*, James Frampton, Esq;—*Gloucestr*, Tho. Snell, Esq;—*Herif*, Ri. Chase, Esq;—*Heref*, Will. Brydges, Esq;—*Kent*, Tho. Hodsdon, Esq;—*Leicestr*, John Ayre, Esq;—*Linc*, Henry Her-ring, Esq;—*Morm*, James Tudor Morgan, Esq;—*Northamp*, George DeVal, Esq;—*Nor-folk*, Peter Baret, Esq;—*Notting*, Ri. Brown, Esq;—*Oxf*, Rowland Lacy, Esq;—*Rutl*, Henry Shield, Esq;—*Shropshire*, Will Tayleur, Esq;—*Somerfet*, Ed. Clark, Esq;—*Staff*, Thomas Webb, Esq;—*Suffolk*, Ro. Lemon, Esq;—*Southamp*, Ed. Worley, Esq;—*Surry*, Elias Bird, Esq;—*Warw*, Sir Theop. Biddulph, Bart.—*Wilts*, John Waters, Esq;—For *South-Wales*: *Carmar*, Lewis Price, Esq;—*Cardigan*, Cha. Gwyne, Esq;—*Pemb*, Will. Jones, Esq;—For *North-Wales*: *Anglesea*, Ri. Hughes, Esq;—*Carnar*, Will. Brynker the younger, Esq;—*Denb*, Ed. Jones, Esq;—*Flint*, Ro. Davies,

Esq;—*Merion*, Will. Lewis Amvyl, Esq;—*Montg*, Thomas Foulkes, Esq;

There happened, on the 17th of last Month a very surprising Phenomenon at *Casbagena*, in *Old Spain*. About 5 in the Evening on the Side of the Mountain of *Roland*, which is situated some Leagues to the West of that City, there appear'd a vast Stream of Light, resembling a River of Fire, with a Kind of Fall or Cascade; which afterwards formed a Sort of Sheet of Fire, extending several Leagues to the East, affording so bright a Light, that the Eye could scarce endure it. There afterwards appeared a great Globe of Fire beneath it, which, in the Space of some Minutes, broke into four lesser Balls, that flew off to the North, South, East, and West. This Irruption was attended with a Clap of Thunder, so loud, that it awakened, and even stunned, the Inhabitants for several Leagues round. The four lesser Balls broke each with a Thunder-Clap, but nothing near so loud as the first. It was very remarkable, that, during the whole Time of this Appearance, the Sky was perfectly serene, and the Stars shone very bright.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

I SAAC Martin, Esq; of *Norfolk*, to Miss Anna Maria Gikson, of *Bloomsbury-square*. George Tomlinson, Esq; to Miss Eliz. Pitt. John Dunfall, of *St. Mary Ottery* in *Devonshire*, Esq; to Miss Holloway, of *Bridgewater-square*.

James Francis Lee, Esq; to Miss Anna-Fidelia-Carolina Fortescue, of *Brook-street*, *Grosvenor-square*.

Thomas Eyton, Esq; to Miss Anne Butts, second Daughter to the Bishop of *Ely*.

Cornelius Charles Leigh, Esq; to Miss Maria Louisa Prince, a near Relation of the Bishop of *Chester*.

Rev. Mr. Richard Eyre, Fellow of *New College, Oxford*, to Miss Alice Willis.

Francis Canning, of *Foxcoats* in *Warwickshire*, Esq; to Miss Petre.

Rev. Mr. Robert Rumsey, to Miss Stocker. Lewis Newman, Esq; possess'd of 1600*l*. a Year in *Berkshire*, to Miss Betty Finch.

Prince Cook, Esq; a Gentleman of 1500*l*. a Year in *Nottinghamshire*, to Miss Applebury.

Mr. Charles Cotton, a wealthy Iron-founder at *Onley Bridge* in *Staffordshire*, to Miss Anne Watton, of *Brook-street*, *Grosvenor-square*.

Sir Boorb Gore, Bart. of *Ireland*, to Miss Newcomen.

Stephen Chase, Esq; a Gentleman of 1200*l*. a Year in *Buckinghamshire*, to Miss Chase of the same County.

The Lady of Daniel Boone, Esq; deliver'd of a Daughter.

Rt. Hon. Lady Fortrose, in *Scotland*, of a Son.

The Lady of the Hon Major Fairfax, of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of the Hon. Philip Howard, Esq; together to the Duke of Norfolk, of a Son.

DEATHS.

HON. Thomas Dalziel, Esq; formerly a Lieut. Col. of the Scots Guards, who manifested his Courage and Conduct at the Siege of Almanza.

Mr. John Jones, near Flint, a Farmer, aged 116 Years, who had liv'd in the House died in 102 Years.

Capt. James Marshall, (at Hanau) belonged to the Regiment of Scots Greys.

Capt. Hollingworth, of the Fourth Troop Life-Guards.

Capt. Spencer, (at Jamaica) Commander the York Man of War, who was present the Siege of Carthagena.

Matthews Best, Esq; of Boxley in Kent, one of the Justices of the Peace, and some years ago Sheriff of that County.

Rev. Mr. John Simms, at Deptford, one of the Fellows of Wadham College at Oxford.

John Nicholas, Esq; of the Bridge-yard.

Oliver Martin, Esq; of Warwick-Court, Holborn, a very eminent Conveyancer.

Dr. John Baillie, Physician to the English Army in Flanders, at Ghent.

John Fortescue, Esq; Counsellor at Law, eldest Son to Judge Fortescue.

Right Hon. James Hamilton, Earl and Baron of Abercorn, and Baron of Paisly (Scotch honours) and Viscount and Baron of Strabane in Ireland, succeeded by his eldest Son, the Earl Paisly, now Earl of Abercorn, &c.

Rev. Mr. John Bateman, Rector of St. George's, Lincoln.

Right Rev. Dr. Richard Reynolds, Lord Bishop of Lincoln: He was promoted to the See of Bangor in 1721, and translated to Lincoln in 1723.

Peter Legh, of Lyme in Cheshire, Esq; Col. Basset, at his Seat near West Point, on the River in Virginia.

Col. Lewis Burrell, Naval Officer in James Oger.

Mr. Wareman, Chief Engineer at Woolwich. Edward Haistwell, Esq; one of the Directors of the South Sea Company.

Rev. Mr. Sandby, one of the Prebendaries Worcester, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that County.

Capt. James Pearce, one of the Directors the London Assurance, who was formerly a Commander in the African and Buenos Ayres Trade.

Capt. James Saunders, (at Brussels) one of the Captains of Col. Durcure's Regiment: He was aged 81, and had been in several Engagements in Queen Anne's Wars.

Mr. Deputy John Smart, one of the Common-Council Men for Aldersgate Ward, and one of the Governours of the Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem: He was the eldest Common-Council Man of this City, having

been chose for Aldersgate Ward 37 Years successively. He has left 200l. to Christ's Hospital, 200l. to St. Bartolomew's Hospital 200l. to Bethlehem Hospital, 100l. to Bridewell Hospital, 100l. to the London Work-house, 100l. to the Parish of St. John Zachary, 100l. to the Charity-School of St. Anne's, 100l. to the Charity-School of St. Botolph Aldersgate, 100l. to the Parish of Daventry in Northamptonshire, where he was born, and 100l. to the Parish of Maid's Morton in Buckinghamshire, where he had an Estate.

Sir John Hales, Bart. at St. Stephen's near Canterbury, succeeded by his Grandson, now Sir Edward Hales, Bart.

Capt. Arthur Price, of General Honeywood's Regiment of Dragoons.

Sir Thomas Coates Windford, Bart.

Rich Benson, Esq; who was possess'd of an Estate of 1200l. per Ann. in Suffex and Hampshire.

Rev. Thomas Leigh, B. D. Rector of Heyford at Bridge in Oxfordshire.

Rt. Hon. the Lady Elizabeth Harris, Relict of James Harris, late of Salisbury, Esq; and Daughter to Anthony Ashley Cooper, second Earl of Shaftesbury.

Charles Garnier, Esq; Director General of all the British Hospitals at Brussels, Ghent, &c.

Mrs. Fairfax, Wife to the Hon. Major Fairfax, (Brother to the Lord Fairfax,) and one of the Daughters and Coheirs of the late Anthony Collins, of Baddow in Essex, Esq; well known in the Literary World.

Sir John Rogers, of Wisdome and Blackford, in Devon, Bart. descended from the Rev. Mr. John Rogers, who was the first Martyr in Queen Mary's Reign; his Descendant John Rogers, Esq; was imprisoned in Carisbrook-Castle, in the Isle of Wight, and suffer'd much for his Loyalty to King Charles I. and II. and died, leaving two Sons, John, and Prisonborn, (so call'd from his being born in Prison) who had a Commission in King Charles II's Army, and was kill'd in a Duel in France. The late Baronet, descended from the former of these, was Senior Alderman of Plymouth, and Recorder of that Corporation, and is succeeded in Dignity and Estate, by his eldest Son, now Sir John Rogers, Bart. the present Mayor of that Corporation.

Rev. Mr. James Leigh, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.

William Gosselin, Esq; one of the Directors of the East-India Company.

Rev. Mr. Abbot, Rector of St. Michael's Wood-street, and Lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holbourn.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. George North, to the Vicarage of Codicote in Hertfordshire.

Mr. Sukey, to the Rectory of Tasley in Shropshire.

Alexander Stepford Catcott, A. M. to the Rectory of St. Stephen's in Bristol.

G

Mr.

Mr. Edward Boff, to the Vicarage of *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire*.

Mr. Curtis, to the Living of *Rottungdean* in *Suffex*.

Mr. Johnson, Under-Master of *Westminster School*, to the Vicarage of *Watford* in *Hertfordshire*.

Mr. Lloyd, Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, presented by his Lordship and the Court of Aldermen, to the Donative or Rectory impropriate of *St. James, Duke's Place*.

Thomas Birch, M. A. to the Rectory of *Sidington St. Mary*. and to the Vicarage of *St. Peter*, in *Gloucestershire*.

Mr. Henrage Deering, to the Living of *Tadcaster*.

Mr. Peter Maurice, to the Vicarage of *Gbirke* in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*.

Mr. Allen Johnson, to the Vicarage of *Harnley* in *Staffordshire*.

Dr. John Thomas, Bishop Elect of *St. Asaph*, nominated to the See of *Lincoln*.

Dr. Samuel Lisle, nominated to the See of *St. Asaph*, void by the Translation of Bishop Maddox to the See of *Worcester*, notwithstanding the Election of Dr. John Thomas, now promoted to the See of *Lincoln*.

Richard Trevor, L.L.D. nominated to the See of *St. David*, in the room of Dr. Willes, now Bishop of *Bath and Wells*.

Edwin Sandys, Clerk, made a Prebendary of *Worcester*, in the room of the late Rev. Mr. Josiah Sanby.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

LORD Sandys sworn into the Office of Cofferer to his Majesty's Household.

Capt. Durand made Col. of a Company in the First Regiment of Foot Guards.

Edward Barker, Esq; Receiver of Tenths, appointed Curitor Baron.

Mr Richard Bruncker made Clerk of the Errors in the Court of Common Pleas.

—— Broughton, Esq; promoted to the Command of a Company in the Third Regiment of Guards.

Charles Buckan, Esq; made Capt. Lieut. in the said Regiment.

Lieut. Iany made Capt. of the *Scipio* Fire-ship.

Christopher Obrian Esq; made Capt. of the *Royal Sovereign*, a First Rate of 100 Guns; and the Hon. Fitzroy Henry Lee, Esq; Capt. of the *Princess Royal*, a Second Rate of 90 Guns.

Capt. Durell made Capt. of the *Eltham*, of 40 Guns; and Capt. Chadwick of the *Gibraltar*, of 20 Guns.

Capt. Lawson made Captain of the *Terror* Bomb.

William Richardson, and Abraham Shard, Esqrs; had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on them, upon their going up with a Congratulatory Address to his Majesty from the Borough of *Sunderland*.

New Members.

Richard Herbert, Esq; for *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, in the Room of his Brother, now Peer.—Sir Henry Harper, Bart. for *Worcester* in the room of Lord Sandys.—Rt. Hon. T. Winnington, Esq; Paymaster of the Forces, was rechosen for the said City.—Chas. Fitzmaurice, Esq; Groom Porter, rechosen for *Thetford*.—Chas. Hamilton, Esq; Receiver-General of *Monroca*, for *Truro*.—Rt. Hon. Henry Finch, Esq; Surveyor of the Board of Works, for *Malton*.—Sir Charles Gilmour, Bart. a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, for the Shire of *Edinburgh*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN Francis, of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, Pattin-maker and Chymist.—Peter Bait of *Melksham* in *Wilts*, Grocer.—Nicholas liuiers, of *Westminster*, Taylor.—Edgely Smalate of *Eyre* in *Suffolk*, Merchant, Vintner and Inholder.—Benjamin Plimpton, now late of the Parish of *St. Paul Shadwell*, Worcester.—Will. Boff, late of *St. John's* first Dealer.—Joshua Lewis, of *Newbury* in *Berk*, Brazier.—Gooday Carter, of *Great Coggeshall* in *Essex*, Wool-factor and Innholder.—Robert Farwery, late of *Bishopsgate* first Coach-maker.—Thomas Paris, of *Auxiliary Lane*, Tobacco-nist.—Henry Lowther, late of *St. Anne's Westminster*, Merchant.—The Fryer, of *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, Hosier.—William Holmes the elder, now or late of *Uxbridge*, Haberdasher of Hats.—John Sawage, of *Woburn* in *Essex*, Whitster.—John Hunter, of *Coleman-street*, Merchant.—Thomas Cary, of *Shirelane*, *Middlesex*, Victualler.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Dec. 27. to Jan. 2.

Chriftned	{ Males 577 Females 560	{ 115
Buried	{ Males 943 Females 917	{ 188
Died under 2 Years old		57
Between	2 and 5	13
	5	10
	10	20
	20	30
	30	40
	40	50
	50	60
	60	70
	70	80
	80	90
	90 and upwards	18

Hay 38 to 45s. a Load.

ON the 27th of last Month, at six in the Evening, the Marriage of Prince Charles of Lorain, with the Arch-Duchess Marianne of Austria, was celebrate with great Solemnity and Magnificence in the *Augustine* Church adjoining to the Palace at Vienna; upon which Occasion there were great Rejoicings for several Days in that City.

There have been lately two Elections, which gave Occasion to the *Austrian* and *French* Parties upon the Continent to exert their utmost Address, viz. The Election of a Bishop and Prince of *Liege*, and the Election of a Bishop of *Basil*, Prince of *Porentru*. In the former the *French* Party prevailed; for upon the 12th Instant Prince *Theodore* of *Bavaria* was elected unanimously, the other Party having given up their Opposition; but in the latter the *Austrian* Party prevailed; for on the 11th Instant the Baron *de Ring* was elected, notwithstanding all the Interest the *French* Party could use; which is a new Proof that the *Swiss* Cantons are beginning to grow jealous of the Power and Influence of *France*.

The Queen of *Hungary* having sometime since transmitted to the Elector of *Mentz*, as Chancellor of the Empire, several Pieces under the Title of an Answer to the Memorial of Monsieur *de la Noue*, the *French* Minister, and under a Pretence of saving the Rights of the Electoral Vote of *Bohemia*, but in Effect as Protests against the Validity of the present Emperor's Election; and the Elector of *Mentz* having carried them to the Dictatorship of the Empire, in order to be put in the Register, this Affair, as it strikes at his Imperial Majesty's Election, has rais'd a mighty Bustle in the Empire, and a violent Dispute, whether or no they shall be receiv'd. The King of *Prussia* has already declared himself so much in Favour of the Emperor as to resent the Elector of *Mentz*'s having carried those Protests to the Dictatorship, without having previously advised either with the Emperor or the Electoral Colleges: And farther he declares, That he will support the Honour and Dignity of the Head of the Empire, as also the Validity of his Imperial Majesty's lawful Election, against all those who may attempt to strike at them in the least. And on the other Hand Baron *Palm*, the Queen of *Hungary*'s Minister at the Diet, declared, That if this Question be determined against his Mistress, she is resolv'd to detach her Dominions from the Empire, and never have any Thing more to do with it. As this Question is thus become an Affair of the last Consequence to *Europe* as well as *Germany*, the Resolution of the Elector of *Honover*, who has not yet declared himself, is waited for with the utmost Impatience: And whatever may be the Consequence of this important Question, they seem at *Vienna* to be preparing or a Rupture with *Prussia*, by drawing toge-

ther great Armies both in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, tho' they have lately provided against this Event by a defensive Alliance with *Saxony*, to which it is thought the Kingdom of *Poland* will accede; for tho' in that Alliance his *Polish* Majesty has expressly stipulated, not to be thereby obliged to furnish any Troops to her *Hungarian* Majesty, or to the King of *Great Britain*, against the Emperor, *France*, or *Spain*, yet an Attack from *Prussia* would by that Treaty be a *Casus Fœderis*; and therefore if *Prussia* gives any Assistance to the Emperor, it will probably be by sending him a powerful Army to assist him in recovering his own Dominions.

By the last Accounts from *France*, dated Jan. 24, N. S. the *Brest* Squadron, under Monsieur *Du Barail* sail'd the 15th Instant, as it is now said, for the *West-Indies*; and the combined Fleet of *France* and *Spain* sail'd from *Toulon* the 22d Instant, with 15000 Land Forces on board for *Italy*; but both these Accounts may perhaps be contradicted by the next Mail, especially the latter, which does not seem probable, not only on account of its being impossible to transmit the News of their sailing in two Days Time to *Paris*, but on account of Admiral *Matheuri*'s being in their Way, who has collected all his Ships together at the *Hieres*, in order to give them a proper Salute in passing, which he will certainly do, if Care has been taken to have true Intelligence of the Enemy's Force, and to provide him with a sufficient Number of Ships.

Whatever he may do in this Respect, his Squadron has gain'd us the Reputation of being Christians even at *Rome* itself; for from thence we hear, that a *Corsair* of *Barbary*, having had the Assurance to chase a *Christian* Ship, in Sight of an *English* Man of War, the Captain let the *Corsair* know, that unless he had a mind to be sunk he must retire; and that the same Compliment had been made to other *Corsairs* by the *English* Captains, with this Addition, that they would not permit *Christian* Ships to be attack'd or insulted in their Presence, and that therefore they expected, the *Corsairs* would appear no more in the Seas where they knew there were *English* Men of War; which Conduct makes the People of that Country wish they may always have *English* Men of War in their Seas.

As the *Genoise* are not willing to part with *Final*, which by the Treaty of *Worms* is to be taken from them and given to the King of *Sardinia*, they have provided the Place with a strong Garrison, and are repairing the Fortifications with all possible Dispatch; and farther they have obtained a Promise of being protected in their Possession both by *France* and *Spain*; so that the Performance of that Article will not be so easy as some of the Parties Contractors perhaps imagin'd.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **A** New General Collection of Voyages and Travels. Interspersed with Modern History and Geography, in order to illustrate the present State of all Nations. Adorned with an entire new Set of Maps, Charts and Plates. Published with his Majesty's Royal Privilege and Licence. N^o. 6, 7, 8, 9. To be continued Weekly, price 6d. each.

2. *Notitia Monastica*; or, an Account of the Abbies, Priories, &c. heretofore in *England and Wales*. By Bishop *Tanner*. Sold by *J. Whiston* and *J. Osborne*, pr. 1l. 4s. in Sheets.

3. Memoirs of an unfortunate young Nobleman. Part 2. Printed for *J. Freeman*, price 3s.

4. A Letter to a Nobleman in the Country on the Affair of Mr. *Annesley*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

5. A true History translated from the *Greek*, with cursory Notes and a Postscript by the Translator. Printed for *G. Hatkins*, price 1s. 6d.

6. Remarks upon Capt. *M—*'s Defence, By *Arthur Dobbs*, Esq; Sold by *J. Robinson*, price 2s. 6d.

7. The Morals of *Cicero*. Translated by *W. Gutbrie*, Esq; Printed for *J. Waller*, pr. 6s.

8. A short Treatise on the Game of Picquet. By *Edmund Hoyle*, Gent. Printed for *F. Coogan*, price 2s. 6d.

9. An Essay on Acting. Printed for *W. Bickerton*, price 6d.

10. An Epistle to the Fair Sex on the Subject of Drinking. Printed for *T. Gardner*, price 1s.

11. The City Secret; or, Corruption at all Ends of the Town. Printed for *J. Warner*, price 1s.

12. An Abridgement of the Life of Dr. *Cotton Mather*. By *D. Jennings*. Printed for *J. Oswald*, price 1s.

13. The Power and Pleasure of the Divine Life, exemplify'd in the late Mrs. *Housman*, of *Kidderminster*. Printed for *J. Oswald*, price 1s. 6d.

14. Another occasional Letter from Mr. *Cibber* to Mr. *Pope*. Printed for *W. Lewis*, price 1s.

15. Truth in a Mask; reprinted from the Dublin Edition for *M. Cooper*, price 2s. 6d.

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T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

F E B R U A R Y, 1744.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 20.

*In the Debate begun in our APPEN-
DIX for last Year, the next that
spoke was Q. Fabius Maximus, in
the Character of the Lord Bathurst,
whose Speech was in Substance as
follows, viz.*

My Lords,



IN this Debate, as in most others, the Arguments made use of upon one Side, have been generally founded on wrong Principles, or Suppositions, that in Fact had no Being: Of this Kind is the Supposition, that the present Retailers of Spirituous Liquors put a high Value upon the Risk they run, and would sell those Liquors much cheaper if it were not for that Risk. If this Risk were to be valued according to the common Rules of Calculation, I shall grant, that its Value would be very considerable, and much more, perhaps, than 6d. a Gallon upon the Liquors they clandestinely sell. But **D** however burlesque it may appear, the Opinion of *Hudibras* is in Practice right, as to the Value of any Thing

you please to name; and if the World in general puts a higher or a less Value upon it than the common Rules of Calculation will admit of, he alone will find himself in the right, who reckons according to **A** its practical, and not according to its speculative Value. In this Way of reckoning, the Risk I am now speaking of, is really of little or no Value: The Penalties inflicted by Law upon the clandestine Retailers of Spirituous Liquors signify nothing, either because the Retailers are such as by their Circumstances despise all Penalties, or because they know the Law cannot be executed, nor the Penalties enforced. According to this Law the Distiller never can run any Risk, for if he takes Care never to **C** sell under *two Gallons* at a Time, he never transgresses the Law, and the poorest Retailer, even those who sell Gin and Ginger-Bread in Baskets upon the Highway, will always find Money or Credit for *two Gallons*, which amounts to but *three Shillings*. Thus the Distiller never needs run any Risk, and these low Retailers have nothing to lose, which makes them despise your pecuniary Penalties.

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des. But to such, it may be said, the Correction-House will be a Terror. Not at all, my Lords: They are so accustomed to starving and hard Labour, they despise it; and the Stripes, we know, they may buy off for a Trifle: Besides, it is look'd on as a Sort of Persecution, and they, like other persecuted Persons, are always well supported by the rest of the Sect.

This, I believe, my Lords, is the Reason why such Retailers undervalue the Risk they run; and as to the better Sort of Retailers, who sell only Punch, Brandy, or Rum, and do not, in any remarkable Manner, encourage Tippling or Drunkenness in their Houses, it would really be cruel, it would be impossible to put the Law in Execution against them. The Populace would rise against you: The Officers of Justice would refuse or neglect to execute your Orders: The Army, notwithstanding the Mutiny Bill, would disobey your Commands; for if the whole should grow mutinous, there would be none to enforce even the Mutiny Bill itself. Against such Retailers, therefore, it would be impossible to execute the Law: This they are fully apprised of, and this makes them undervalue the Risk they run. Thus, my Lords, I have endeavoured to account for the under Value put upon this Risk; but whether these be or be not the true Reasons, it is certain that no Value is now put upon it; or, at least, that 20s. a Year is equal to the highest Value now put upon it, I believe, by any Retailer in the Kingdom: Nay, even this, I believe, no Retailer would pay, if he did not know, that after this Law passes, the Risk of selling Spirituous Liquors, without a Licence, will be much greater than ever it was before; because this Law may be executed, whereas the Law now to be repealed never could.

As to the Temptations appre-

hended to be introduced by this Bill, they can, in my Opinion, be of very little Effect. The great and chief Temptation is the Cheapness, Strength, and Palatableness of the Liquor; and if by this Bill you render it dearer, weaker, or less palatable, one of which will, I think, be the certain Effect, you in some Measure remove the chief Temptation, and consequently will, in some Measure, prevent the Vice. I hope, it will not be said, that all Houses of Entertainment are Chapels for the Devil, because at such Houses a Man may eat or drink too much. According to this Way of Reasoning, I am afraid, many of your Lordships own Houses would come under the same Denomination, and you yourselves would not be quite free from the Character of being Devils. But to speak seriously, Houses of Entertainment are certainly convenient, and even absolutely necessary in all Countries, unless you should resume the antient Custom, of carrying every Traveller or Stranger you meet to your own House. Some of those Houses I shall grant, admit too freely of Tippling and Drunkenness, and some even invent Methods for provoking their Customers to Excess; but which is the best Way to prevent this Evil, that springs (as many other Evils do) from a general Good, to leave our Houses of Entertainment without any Regulation or Restraint, or to bring them under a Regulation, and subject them to the Eye of the Civil Magistrate, in such Manner, that he may have Power to shut any of them up, when he finds they are made Houses of Debauchery, instead of being Houses of Entertainment? The last is certainly the best; and to say, that the Civil Magistrate will not do his Duty, because the Government gets by the Excess he connives at, is an Argument that goes a great deal too far, because the same Argument will

hold equally good, against our laying a Duty upon any Luxury whatever.

As to the Argument drawn from the Sinking Fund, I cannot think, there is any Weight in it, consider it in what Light you will. When the Law now to be repealed was enacted, and the 70,000*l.* a Year taken from the Sinking Fund, and given to the Civil List, it was not designed, that the Sinking Fund should get any thing by the Retail of Spirituous Liquor; for an absolute Stop was designed to have been put to that Retail; therefore, if by this Bill you diminish the present retail Trade, as, I hope, you will, you take nothing from the Sinking Fund that was ever designed to have been given it. I shall grant, that the Sinking Fund has got a great deal by the clandestine Trade, since carried on, and I believe, and hope, its present Income will be diminished by this Bill; but as you take nothing from it to which it ever had a legal or equitable Right, it cannot be properly said to suffer; for surely, no legal or equitable Right could ever be acquired by an illegal and iniquitous Practice. But suppose the Sinking Fund were really to suffer: Suppose it had an equitable Right to the Duties now to be imposed, according to the noble Lord's own Way of Reasoning, it would be no Argument against the Bill, or against what is intended in Consequence of the Bill; for he allows, that the Sinking Fund may be encroached on or diminished for the Ease of the People. Why then may not a Part of it be mortgaged for carrying on such a necessary War as that we are now engaged in, either as Principals against Spain, or as Auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary against France and Spain? Is not this for the Ease of the People? Must not both these Wars be carried on at the Expence of the People? And if the Sinking Fund is applied, or a Part of it mortgaged,

for defraying that Expence, and thereby preventing the People's being loaded with any new Taxes, is not this for the Ease of the People.

My Lords, in the Time of such a dangerous and expensive War, we ought to employ all our Thoughts about raising Money by those Methods, which may be the least burdensome to the People; and upon the Subject of Taxation, there are two Things necessary at all Times to be considered: That is, to chuse such Taxes as may be comply'd with by the meanest Subject made liable to them, and such as affect the greatest Number of People: For if they cannot be complied with, they will produce nothing; and if they affect but a small Number of People, they must either be burdensome to those that are obliged to pay them, or they will produce but a small Sum. If these two Considerations be strictly attended to, what it is that is to be taxed, can seldom be a Question of any great Consequence. *Vespasian*, one of the best of the Roman Emperors, having succeeded to an empty Exchequer, and a Commonwealth in Confusion, laid a Tax upon what I am ashamed to name: A Liquor, my Lords, which I cannot say is a Necessary of Life, but in Life it is necessary to be made; and yet we do not find, that he ever repented or was ashamed of that Tax. But the Liquor we are now to tax, cannot properly be said to be a Necessary of Life, nor is it necessary in Life that it should be made; and yet the Tax is such as affects great Multitudes of People, and may be easily comply'd with by every one it affects. Besides, as some People are apt to make too luxurious and often a vicious Use of it, the Tax will in some Measure prevent that Excess; so that, upon every Account, it is one of the most proper Taxes we can chuse for supplying the present Exigency.

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Not only the Tax, but the Method now proposed for raising it, has often before been recommended, and it has always been said by the best Judges, that this Method of raising the Tax was the only Way by which a frequent Excess in Spirituous Liquors could be prevented among the Poor. How it came never before to be chosen, I do not know; but we have already try'd two other Methods, which have both been found ineffectual. The Act made in 1729 was repealed; because it not only proved ineffectual for preventing the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors, but encouraged the Consumption and clandestine Importation of foreign Spirits: And the Act now to be repealed has been found to be so far from preventing, that it has increased the Consumption, and encouraged the excessive Use of such Liquors; and that in the worst Sort of Way, in a clandestine private Way, because of its being impossible to put the Act in Execution against such Dealers. At the respective Times of passing both these Acts, a Duty upon the Still-head was proposed, as the most proper and most effectual Method for putting a Stop to this Excess; and now, when by Experience it has been found, that no other Method will prevail, and that this is the only effectual Method, we find it violently opposed. Can this Opposition, my Lords, proceed from a real Design to put a Stop to the Evils complain'd of? I think, it cannot; and therefore, I shall shew so little Regard to it, as to be against the present Motion.

Upon this, C. Helvius, in the Character of the late Lord Hervey, stood up again, and spoke to this Effect.

My Lords,

IT is impossible to come to the End of any Debate, unless the contending Parties first agree upon

some Principles or *Postulata*; and when the Principles or *Postulata* depend upon controverted Facts, those Facts ought to be determined by the best Proof that can be had, before any just Conclusions can be drawn from them. If such a Proof be desired of one Side, and refused of the other, it will always give a Suspicion, that those who refuse such a reasonable Request are conscious, at least, of the Uncertainty of the Fact they assert. Is not this, my Lords, the very Case now before us? It is asserted upon one Side, that Retailers put little or no Value upon the Risk they now run in selling Spirituous Liquors contrary to Law: It is deny'd on the other. It is asserted upon one Side, that the Duty now proposed will render our home-made Spirits dearer, weaker, or less palatable: This likewise is deny'd on the other. Upon these two controverted Facts all your Reasoning upon this Bill does and must depend. Ought not then the Truth of these Facts to be determined by a Proof, before you proceed farther in this Affair? And is not this all we desire by the present Motion? If your Lordships agree to this Motion, the Event will shew, which Side it is that founds their Arguments upon wrong Principles, or upon Suppositions that in Fact have no Being: If you reject this Motion, I am afraid, it will be thought, that you refused Information, lest that Information should overthrow the Facts you had asserted, and upon which you had founded all your Arguments in favour of this Bill. This Suspicion, my Lords, will no Way contribute to the Character of this august Assembly; and this Suspicion will be very much increased if not confirmed, when it is found by Experience, as I believe it will, that Spirituous Liquors of all Kinds are made as good and sold as cheap, after the passing of this Bill, as ever they were before.

The

The noble Lord who spoke last, deavoured to establish the two Facts have mentioned by Reason, and on the other Side some very good Reasons have been given for shewing the contrary; but, I hope, I shall be excused, when I say, that the Reasoning of a Distiller or Retailer in the Way of his Profession would be more satisfactory to me than all that can be said by any of your Lordships upon the Subject. This is my Reason for being for the present Motion, and I think our agreeing to it more necessary, because it is evident, that if Spirituous Liquors be made as good, and sold as cheap, after this Bill is passed, as they were before, not only the Consumption of the Excess will be promoted by the easy and free Access which all people will, by this Bill, have to them, at all Times and at all Places; but by seeing them publicly exposed and drank in our publick Streets, and in every publick House a Person goes into, which will be the certain Effect of this Bill's being passed into Law.

As this is the Case, I am surpris'd to find any of your Lordships against allowing a little Time to inquire into the Truth of Facts which are of such Importance to the Health, Industry, and Morals of the People, as well as to the Tranquillity of the State. If you had not contested the Facts: If you had allowed them to be asserted by those who are Favourers of this Motion, and had endeavoured to shew, that, never the less, the Bill is a good Bill, and could be attended with no bad Effects, you might have had some Reason from the Arguments to oppose the Motion, and to deny giving yourselves the Trouble to inquire into Facts which, whether true or false, could be of no Significancy in the Debate; when all your Arguments are founded upon Facts which are said to be otherwise by those who argue

against the Bill, and when you allow their Arguments to be good, if the Facts be as they affirm, I should think, that Complaisance to one another, as well as a Regard to Truth, would prevail with you to allow a little Time for inquiring into the Truth of the Facts so contested.

The noble Lord who spoke last had certainly forgot the Case, when he said, that the Method of laying a Duty upon the Still-Head was never chosen before: It was chosen in the Year 1729; for by the Act then passed, a Duty of 5*s.* per Gallon for all compound Spirits was laid upon the Still-Head; but that Law was evaded by the Distillers making for Retail a Sort of uncompoundd Spirit, which the Mob in Derision called Parliament Brandy. This, and not the Encouragement it gave to the clandestine Importation of foreign Spirits, was the Occasion of that Law's being repealed; and the Law which is now propos'd to be repealed, was agreed to, I believe, by an over Complaisance to a very honest, but with all due Respect to his Memory I may say, a very obstinate and a whimsical Man, who would be satisfied with nothing less than a total Prohibition of the Retail of any Sort of Spirituous Liquors whatsoever.

The Method now propos'd is not, therefore, such a one as was never chosen before, nor does any Lord in this House oppose the Method, but the Manner in which it is now propos'd to pursue that Method. I shall not say, that we ought to impose such a high Duty upon the Still-Head as was impos'd by the Act in 1729; but if one Half, or three Fifths of that Duty had now been propos'd to have been laid upon the Still-Head, together with a Duty of 20*s.* upon every Licence, I am convinced, it would have met with no Opposition within Doors, and with very great Approbation without; because

cause it would have put the Liquor out of the Reach of the Poor, at least so far, that they could not have proposed to get drunk with it at a cheaper Rate than with common Beer. But this can never be the Effect of the small Duty proposed by this Bill: At least I think so; and if I am wrong, I shall be glad to be set right by the Distillers and Retailers; for by them only I can be with any Certainty informed.

C. *Lælius, in the Character of the Lord Viscount Londale, stood up again, and spoke to the Effect as follows.*

My Lords,

I Beg Pardon for troubling you a second Time in this Debate; but as some Facts have, I am persuaded, by wrong Information, been misrepresented; and as they may be of some Weight in Favour of a Bill, which I think a very pernicious one, I must beg Leave to set you right as to those Facts. It has been said, that the Exportation of our home-made Spirits is necessary for several Branches of our Commerce, and that no Ship can go to Sea without a Provision of such Spirits. As to our Commerce, my Lords, the *African* and the *Baltick* Trade are the only Branches that require any Sortment of Spirits; and the only Spirits exported to either of those Places, are either Brandy or Rum, or *Dutch* Geneva; for as the *Dutch* Geneva is sold at least 20 per Cent. cheaper than any such Spirit of our home Manufacture, our Merchants of course chuse to export it rather than our own; and for that and other Reasons, some of our Ships bound to *Africa*, after having taken in here what they think cheapest and most proper for their Voyage, sail to *Holland*, and there take in the rest of their Cargo.

Then as to our Ships Provisions,

it is very certain, that none of them take in any Quantity of home-made Spirits; because, as Seamen, and, I believe, most other People in the Kingdom, who have not befottered themselves with our Gin, will chuse Brandy or Rum, rather than any Sort of home-made Spirit, when they can have them equally cheap, all our Sea Captains provide themselves with Brandy or Rum, when bound upon any foreign Voyage, because they are intitled to draw back the Duties, and, consequently, may have Brandy or Rum as cheap as they can have any Sort of tolerable home-made Spirit.

As to the Danger of our giving Encouragement to the clandestine Importation of foreign Spirits, I believe, it is generally thought to be much greater than it really is; for I have been told, that our Distillers do make a Sort of Spirit, which in Colour and Taste so nearly resembles *French* Brandy, that it cannot be distinguished by any but those who are well acquainted with the Liquor, and have an exquisite Palate; and that this *English* Brandy is in great Quantities carried down the River, and privately set ashore, in order to make it pass for smuggled *French* Brandy.

These Facts I thought it necessary your Lordships should be informed of, and if you call the Distillers, Merchants, and Sea Captains before you, I believe, they will confirm every Thing I have said.

F. *The next Speaker in this Debate was L. Pise, in the Character of the Earl of Chesterfield, who spoke to the Substance thus.*

My Lords,

As it is now so late, I shall be as short as possible in what I have to say upon the Subject under your Consideration; and, indeed, the Argument had not run into the

Memorandum

ents of the Bill, I should have
 en you no Trouble; for as to the
 otion itself, as to its being neces-
 y for us in an Affair of any Im-
 rtance, to examine into the Truth
 Facts which are contested, and
 on which our Determination must
 A pend, it is so self-evident, that
 e more you explain it, the more
 ou render it obscure, the more you
 endeavour to enforce it, the weaker
 will appear. The pernicious Con-
 sequences of an excessive Use of Spi-
 rituous Liquors, and the experimen-
 B tial Certainty be have of our Poor's
 running too generally into that Vice,
 they are not restrained, have been
 acknowledged by every Lord that
 as spoke in this Debate; but say
 the Advocates for this Bill, since
 we cannot put an entire Stop to the
 C Vice, the Government ought to a-
 void themselves of it. What, will
 the Government avail itself of the
 Destruction of the People? The
 Riches and Power of the Govern-
 ment depend upon the Industry and
 the Numbers of the People: If it
 D destroys their Industry, and lessens
 their Numbers, it destroys itself; and
 can a Government avail itself of its
 own Destruction? That private Vices
 are publick Benefits is a Doctrine
 which, I remember, was some Years
 ago advanced in a pernicious atheis-
 E tical Book, called, *The Fable of the*
Bees; but I little imagined, that I
 should ever see such a Doctrine ad-
 opted by this House, and made
 the Basis of some of our Resolutions.

My Lords, there are many other
 Vices which you cannot put an en-
 F tire Stop to; would you have the
 Government avail itself of them?
 You cannot put an entire Stop to
 robbing upon the Highway: Would
 you therefore give Licences for that
 Practice, in order to raise Money by
 a Tax on such Licences? You can-
 G not put an entire Stop to that fa-
 shionable Vice called Fornication:
 Would you therefore follow the Ex-

ample of the Court of *Rome*, by
 granting Licences to common Houses
 of Reception? At that Court I do
 not wonder at their raising Money
 by a Tax on such Licences; because
 by their Religion they are authorized
 to grant for Money, not only In-
 demnities for all past, but Indulgen-
 ces for all future Vices; but I do
 not know that our Religion either
 authorises or allows of any such
 Thing.

This Argument, therefore, of the
 Government's availing themselves of
 the Vice, cannot certainly be of any
 Weight in Favour of this Bill. Nay,
 those that make use of it, upon a
 little Reflection, grow ashamed of
 it, and allow, that we ought to put
 a Stop to the Vice as far as lies in
 C our Power; but this, they say, can-
 not be done at once, it must be done
 by Degrees. Upon the contrary,
 my Lords, it must be done at once
 or not at all. While the Liquor is
 within the Reach of the Vulgar, it is
 not done; and it must be either
 D within, or above their Reach: There
 is no Medium: As soon as you have
 put the Liquor above their Reach,
 by a Law that can be carried into Ex-
 ecution, you have put a Stop to the
 Vice; and till you have done that, you
 have done nothing. I say, my Lords,
 E a Law that can be carried into Execu-
 tion, for a Law that cannot, signi-
 fies nothing; and for this Reason,
 if the Promoter of the Bill against
 Gin which is now to be repealed,
 had not been known to be a very
 sober Man, I should have suspected
 F him to be an excessive Gin-drinker;
 because when all the World were
 crying out for a Law to put a Stop
 to that abominable Vice, he, in or-
 der to stifle that Cry, contrived a
 Law which evidently appeared to be
 inexecutable. And because that Law
 G is found to be ridiculous, therefore
 we are to make another Law, e-
 qually ridiculous, for that Purpose at
 least; for, I hope, I have shewn,
 that

that it is impossible to put a Stop to this Vice by Degrees.

But as a noble Lord took Occasion to tell a Story which he thought for his Purpose, I will tell your Lordships one which I think for mine. A very noted Gentleman, whom many of your Lordships may remember, I mean the famous Mr. *Web*, who was, I believe, the Founder of our new Sect of Water-drinkers, finding a Friend of his dangerously ill of a Complication of Distempers, he told him, Sir, you must drink no more Wine or strong Liquors. Says the other, I have been long accustomed, Sir, to such Liquors, I must not leave them off at once, but will try to do it by Degrees: What, Sir, replies Mr. *Web* directly, if your Foot were in the Fire, would you pull it out by Degrees? This, my Lords, is really our Case. The Poor of this Nation are in the Fire, and now you talk of pulling them out by Degrees. But what is still worse, it cannot be positively said, much less proved, that this Bill will in any Degree put a Stop to the Vice. Even the Advocates for the Bill only say, it is an Experiment; and this Experiment, it seems, we must try, because we must not try an Experiment with the other House about amending a Money Bill. Thus, it seems, we may try an Experiment with the Lives of the People; but we must try no Experiment in any Thing relating to the raising of Money. How the Poor will like this Doctrine, I do not know; but this I will prophesy, that if you do not soon begin to shew a greater Regard for the Poor, and for the Industry of the Poor, than you have shewn of late Years, you will very soon have no Money to raise; for by your Taxes and Duties upon the Necessaries of Life and Materials for Manufacture, you have already made it almost impossible for a poor Man to live comfortably by his Industry, and now you are to

furnish him with a Poison by which he may speedily and merrily put an End to a Life, which you had before by your Duties and Taxes made wretched. This may, indeed, increase the Number of Poor, for we shall all be poor; but, I am sure, it is not a Way to increase the Numbers of our People, and much less is it a Way to increase their Industry or Riches, from whence only the Publick can raise any Revenue.

A noble Lord has told us, that a Tax does but bring in Money, it is of no Consequence to consider, what it is that is to be taxed; but I must beg his Lordship's Pardon, for there are many Things which never ought to be taxed, let the Tax bring in what Money it will. We ought never, for Example, to tax any Thing that Nature or Custom has made necessary for supporting the industrious Poor; We ought never to tax any Thing necessary for working up those Manufactures in which we are rivalled by Foreigners; and to this I shall add, that for our own Credit's Sake, we ought to avoid being mean and sordid in our Method of Taxation. The noble Lord was pleased to mention a Tax imposed by *Vespasian* upon another Sort of Liquor, as a Justification of what is proposed by this Bill: That, indeed, was a Liquor which could not be prohibited; but the noble Lord must know, that the taxing of that Liquor is mentioned by all Historians, as the greatest Blemish in that Reign, not because the Tax was grievous or oppressive, but because it was mean and sordid; and if we should once begin to descend, I do not know how low we may go; but if ever we should impose a Tax upon that Liquor, I hope, our Ministers will not think of levying it by Way of Excise.

For my own Part, my Lords, I think the Tax now proposed much worse than this Tax invented by *Vespasian's* Ways and Means Men: It is

not only mean and fordid, but it is vicious to the last Degree, because it will encourage and promote that Vice which propagates every other Vice a human Creature can be guilty of; therefore if you reject this Motion, and proceed in the Committee, when you come to the Preamble, I shall propose an Amendment, which I think a very necessary one, for the sake of Truth as well as Religion. In that Part of the Preamble, where it is said, *by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal*, I hope, your Lordships will leave out the Word, *Spiritual*, or it will bring a Scandal upon the Religion of the Age to have it recorded in our Law-books, that the Reverend Bench gave their Consent to such a wicked Bill; and besides, it is false in Fact; for some of them have appeared openly and avowedly against it, and I do not find, that any one of them will advise or consent to it.

And the last Speaker in this Debate was L. Icilius, in the Character of the Earl of Ila, now Duke of Argyll, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows:

My Lords,

Rise up again to put your Lordships in mind of Order, and must insist upon it; for there will be no end of your Debates, if you do not show a little more Regard to it. This whole Debate has been contrary to one of the most antient Rules that have been established for the Regularity of your Proceedings, and for preventing any Lord's taking up the Time of the House with vain Repetitions. The Motion now before you is only for a Delay, it is nothing to do with the Merits, which were fully argued upon the second Reading; and yet every Lord that has spoke against the Bill, has entered into the Merits, and repeated

those Objections which were fully answered when the Bill was read a second Time. This has induced other Lords to repeat the Answers that were then made; and thus the Debate, which could not otherwise have lasted any Time, has been drawn out into a monstrous Length.

I am surprised to hear Lords insist so strenuously upon having Time to prove Facts which they say are contested, when there is in Reality no Fact contested. All that is contested relates to the Consequences of this Bill, or to the Effect it may produce upon the Price of the Liquor and upon the Consumption; as to which your Lordships may argue with as much Perspicuity, and judge with as much Certainty as any Distiller whatever. How the Bill may affect the Price, whether or no it will raise the Price to the Consumer is the chief Thing in Dispute; and I am amazed there should be any Dispute upon such a Subject. That a Duty, equal to one Third of the prime Cost, should not raise the Price of the Commodity, is to me a perfect Paradox: If all the Distillers in the Kingdom should affirm it, I would not believe them. The Thing is impossible, and to call Witnesses to prove an Impossibility, would, I am sure, be taking up your Lordships Time to very little Purpose.

Then, my Lords, if this Bill will certainly raise the Price, I think it is evident, that it will diminish the Consumption, or at least the excessive Use; for suppose there are some so poor, or who get so little by their Labour, that at the present Price they can spare to get drunk but once a Week; suppose there are others that can spare to get drunk with this Liquor twice a Week, others thrice, and some every Day; after the Price is raised, as it will be, I believe, one Third, at least, by this Bill, the first Sort of People can spare to get drunk but twice in three Weeks, the second

I

Sort

Sort but four Times in three Weeks, the third Sort but twice a Week, and the fourth but twice in three Days. This then is some Good you have done by your Duty this Year, and next Year you may add such a new Duty that the first Sort of People I have mentioned, shall not be able to spare to get drunk above once in a Month, and thus in Proportion for all the rest; so that in three or four Years you may, by heaping Duty upon Duty, raise the Price to such a Height, that it will cost a Man more to get drunk with this Liquor than to get drunk with common Beer, which is, I believe, the farthest you can go towards putting a Stop by Duties to the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors. You may enforce your Laws, or you may make new Laws, against Drunkenness; but, I hope, you will not lay such high Duties upon home-made Spirits, as to render them dearer than foreign; for if any Sort of Spirit is to be drank, and that you cannot prevent, our home-made Spirits ought to have a Preference from the Legislature of their Country.

I hope your Lordships will now comprehend what is meant by putting a Stop by Degrees to this Vice. If you put it out of People's Power to get drunk so often with these Liquors as formerly, you put a Stop to the Vice; and this, you see, may be done by Degrees, notwithstanding the ridiculous Light it was put in by the noble Lord that spoke last, who has so much Wit and such a quick Fancy, that he has it in his Power to set almost any Thing he pleases in a ridiculous Light.

As to the Bill now to be repealed, I shall agree with his Lordship in thinking, that it is inexecutable, and that I should have suspected the Author of it, had I not known him to be a very sober Man; for I remember to have heard, that there was once a Motion in the other House,

for Leave to bring in a Bill, for inflicting a capital Punishment upon any Man that should be guilty of a Crime too common at this Time as well as at all former Times; and that one of the most zealous Advocates for the Motion was a Man who was strongly suspected of being in his Heart no Enemy to the Crime, he was for having so severely punish'd. This surpriz'd all that knew him, and one of them took the Liberty to ask him, How he came to be so strenuous a Friend to such a Bill? Because, says he, if the Law were once passed, every Woman in England will trust me.

To conclude, my Lords, I do not think we have the least Occasion for any Proof: They are not Facts but Consequences that are contested; and to bring Witnesses here to prove Consequences, would be taking up the Time of this House to very little Purpose. Therefore, if there were no Danger in the Delay, I should be against the Motion; but as there is Danger in the Delay: As any Sort of Difficulty or Delay thrown in the Way of the Supplies for the ensuing Year, may be attended with the most fatal Consequences to Europe in general, as well as to this Nation in particular, I am surpriz'd to hear it insisted on in such a strenuous Manner, when there is so little Occasion for it. This, my Lords, is my Way of thinking, and therefore, I cannot fail of being most heartily against this Motion.

F The following Speech, tho' it occasion'd no Question to be stated, nor any regular Debate to be formed, yet as it contains some Facts that may occasion various Speculations among your Readers, and is in itself very remarkable, I have thought fit to send you a Copy of it. As we have the printed Votes regularly read in our Club, when the Votes of the 3d of March last were read

and particularly that Part of them, by which it was resolved, That a Sum, not exceeding 133,871*l.* 8*s.* and 11*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for the Freight of Transports, between the 1st of January, 1741, and 31st of December, 1742; P. A. Furius Philus, in the Character of John Philips, Esq; now Sir John Philips, Bart. stood up and spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R,

I HAVE perused the Account of Transport Service now under your Consideration, as I have most of the other Estimates and Accounts that have been laid before the House, and I am sorry to say, that few, if any, of them are satisfactory to an inquisitive Mind; and an inquisitive Mind, I think, every Member of Parliament ought to have: I mean no more than this, That an honest Man, who has the Service of his Country at Heart, and is resolved not to be led blindfold to vote for Things that he does not understand, ought to inquire and satisfy himself how the several Sums ask'd for do arise, is not warranted by these Accounts to grant the Money contained in them. But of all others the Transport Account is the most extraordinary: That Service comes to 133,871*l.* 8*s.* and 11*d.* and one Article in the Account, which consists of three Words only, *Freight of Transports*, comes to 117,707*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* This may be called a Parliamentary Account, for what I know, but I am sure, it is not a satisfactory one. The Sum demanded seems to be too large, but if it was 200,000*l.* instead of one, I am sure, I could not contradict it; neither can any Person that is not acquainted with the Particulars; but this Account is so very lame, that there is not so much as a Distinction made, between the Transports sent to Flanders, and those sent to the

West Indies, but they are all lump'd together, and make a handsome round Sum of 117,000*l.*

Suppose any Gentleman's Steward or Agent was to bring him in an Account of 50 or 100,000*l.* laid out for building a House, or any other Service, without producing the Particulars or Vouchers, would he allow of that Account? If he would, Sir, I am sure he must have greater Confidence in his Agent, than I can or ought to have in the Commissioners of the Navy who produce you this Account, or, indeed, in any ministerial Persons whatsoever. It is the Duty of Members of Parliament to be jealous of Ministers, to examine strictly all Accounts that are attended with a Burden to the People, and to be thoroughly satisfied, that the Money is rightly applied before they allow it. We are but Stewards, or Agents for the People, and we are accountable to them for every Penny we raise on them. An Account composed of gross Sums is no Account at all, and therefore, I think, ought to be rejected.

We are kept so in the Dark, Sir, in every Thing that relates to the Navy, that, I fear, there is a great Mystery of Iniquity at the Bottom of it, and it is high Time there should be a Parliamentary Inquiry into it. Last Year there was granted in the Navy Account, including Transports, 2,437,402*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* and this Year, exclusive of Transports, 2,268,558*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Yet there is now a Debt on the Navy of 2,182,895*l.* 14*s.* And tho' such great Sums have been granted, this Debt has increased since last Year 526,888*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* three Farthings. How this Debt can arise is most surprising, when we consider, that the Article of Wear and Tear only, for the 40,000 Men which have been granted for two Years past, at 1*l.* 7*s.* per Man, per Month, comes to 702,000*l.* per Annum, which is vastly more than

the Charge of fitting out our Men of War with new Rigging comes to; and surely they cannot want every Year to be new rigged. I speak from Information, which I have had from Persons of great Credit, who have been concerned in the Navy, A and shall beg Leave to explain what I have said, by giving an Instance or two. The whole Charge of fitting out a Ship of a hundred Guns, with Masts, Yards, Rigging, Cables, Anchors, Sails, Boatswains and Carpenters Stores, and every Thing except her Hull (which comes to above 27,000*l.*) is computed to be 8350*l.* The Wear and Tear allowed to such a Ship, supposing her to have her Complement of 850 Men, is 14,917*l.* 10*s.* so that there is 6567*l.* 10*s.* granted for this Service more than it comes to. The Charge of fitting out a forty Gun Ship is computed to be 2239*l.* The Wear and Tear allowed to such a Ship, supposing her to have her Complement of 250 Men, is 4387*l.* 10*s.* which is 2148*l.* 10*s.* more than the whole Charge of D Rigging comes to. It is the same in Proportion with every other Ship, so that there must be prodigious Savings on this Head only, but how they are applied is kept secret from us; which convinces me, that there are some Articles that will not bear E the Light.

You have a farther Charge on your Table of 135,025*l.* for Navy Buildings, the Account of which was called for by one of the Gentlemen of the Admiralty; but, I think, the Gentlemen have been so modest not F to refer it, at least this Year, to the Committee of Supply; but sure I am, there is more saved every Year on the Head of Wear and Tear, than is sufficient to answer the Expence of our Navy Buildings and Transport Service; therefore I must G give my Negative to this Question, until a fair Account is laid before us of all our Navy Expences.

As every one of your Readers must, in the Report of the Secret Committee, have read the severe Remarks made therein, upon the famous Contract for remitting Money to our Troops in Jamaica, they will little suspect, that any Thing of the same Nature should have happened at the very Time those Remarks were drawing up, and under the Management of some of the very Persons employed in drawing them up. Whether or no this was the Case, the Reader will be best able to judge from the following Debate, which we had in our Club in March last; but as this Debate, like most others, was occasioned by an Affair in Parliament, I shall first give, from the printed Votes, an Account of that Affair, and how it was introduced.

SOME of the Country Party having heard of the Contracts made for remitting Money to pay our Troops in Flanders, &c. and conceiving that those Contracts were not made in the most frugal Way, they moved upon the 7th of February 1742-3, and the Motion being agreed to, it was order'd, That the proper Officer should lay before that House, Copies of all the Minutes of the Treasury, that related to the remitting abroad of any publick Money, from the first of March then last, and of all Proposals made for remitting the same. Pursuant to the first Part of this Order, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House, upon the 17th of the same Month, Copies of the Minutes of the Treasury, from the said first of March 1741-2, for remitting abroad of any publick Money. But as the last Part of the said Order had not been complied with, a Motion was made on the 21st, That the proper Officer should lay before that House, Copies of the Letters or Memorials of Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Muilman,

the Treasury (relating to their remitting of the publick Money abroad) the Months of June and October last, and on the 11th of January last. But after a long Debate, the Question being put, it was carried in the Negative by 119 to 77. A

March the third, A Motion was made, That the proper Officer should be laid before that House, Copies of the Minutes of the Treasury, containing Contracts or Agreements made with Henry Furnele, from the first of January 1703, for the remitting of Money abroad, during the War. Which Motion was agreed to, and ordered accordingly; and then it was ordered *Nemine contradicente*, That that House would, upon Wednesday Morning then next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Papers presented to that House, in that Session of Parliament, relating to the Remitting abroad of publick Money.

March the seventh, The Minutes of the Treasury last called for, as above mentioned, were laid before the House; and several Persons were ordered to attend the said Committee, particularly the said Mr. *Wilkinson* and Mr. *Muilman*. Next Day several more Persons were ordered to attend the said Committee; and on the 9th, the House, after having ordered some of the Clerks of the Treasury to attend, resolved itself to the said Committee, as it did likewise on the 10th; and having then finished their Inquiry, a Censure was prevented, by a Motion for the Chairman to leave the Chair, which being carry'd in the Affirmative, by 211 to 182, it put an End to the Committee, and, consequently, to this Affair.

this was a Matter of great Consequence, and of a very curious Na-

ture, we resolved to have a Debate upon it in our Club; and for that Purpose procured all the Papers and Lights we could come at; but as the Debate was carried to a considerable Length, I shall give you only some of the most remarkable Speeches; and the first I shall give was that of L. *Volumnius*, in the Character of *Edmund Waller, Esq;* who spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R,

FROM the Papers laid before you by Order of the House, from those produced by the Witnesses you have examined, particularly Messieurs *Wilkinson* and *Muilman**, and from the Information those Witnesses have given you, I shall state as methodically, as fairly, and as impartially as I can, the Matters of Fact relating to those Contracts for remitting our Money abroad, and the Manner in which they were entered into, in order that you may judge, whether the Affair now under your Consideration deserves your Censure, or your Approbation. But because the Business of Exchange may not, perhaps, be thoroughly understood by many Gentlemen in this House, I shall first explain that Mystery as briefly and clearly as I am able.

Exchange, Sir, is, properly speaking, the Price or Premium that is paid or received for carrying Gold or Silver from one Country to another; and if there were no Dealers in Bills of Exchange, it must be paid at every Time, and by every Man who wants to carry Gold or Silver from one Country to another. For Example, If a Man were going to *Holland*, and wanted to carry 1000*l.* or 250 Ounces of Gold thither, (which I shall suppose to be of that Value) he must either carry it himself, or pay

* They produced their Letters or Memorials to the Treasury in the Months of June, October, and January, before mentioned.

pay some Person for taking the Trouble, and running the Risk to carry it for him; and if in a Month's Time he were to come back again, and to bring the same Quantity of Gold along with him, he must do the same. Again, if a Man wanted to carry 250 Ounces of Gold to *Holland*, and another Man, at the same Time, wanted to bring 250 Ounces of Gold from *Holland*, if there were no Dealers in Bills of Exchange, nor they known to each other, they must both either be their own Carriers, or pay a Premium for carrying it. To prevent this double Trouble or Expence, Numbers of Merchants have, in every Country, set up to be Dealers in Bills of Exchange, who are a Sort of Brokers or middle Dealers between those who want to carry out Money, who are called Remitters, and those who want to bring it in, who are called Drawers; and if between any two Countries the Quantity of Money to be drawn for, and the Quantity to be remitted, were at all Times exactly equal, neither Drawer nor Remitter would ever have Occasion to pay any Thing but a Trifle, perhaps a Half, or a Quarter *per Cent.* to the Dealer in Bills of Exchange for his Trouble, and the Risk he runs of sometimes taking a bad Bill.

But, Sir, as these two Quantities are never equal: As the Proportion between them is in a continual State of Variation, therefore the Course of Exchange between any two Countries must be the same; for Bills of Exchange, like all other Commodities, rise and fall in their Price, according to the Proportion between the Demand and the Quantity brought to Market; and when the Quantity to be remitted, that is to say, carried out of any Country to another, is always greater than the Quantity to be drawn for, that is to say, brought from that other, the Exchange will always be against the former, and its

Gold and Silver will be continually carried out to that Country. For Example, there is always a greater Quantity of Money to be carried out from this Country to *Holland*, than there is to be brought from thence hither; consequently, the Course of Exchange is continually against us, that is to say, every Man who has Money to remit or carry out from hence to *Holland*, must pay a Premium for it, which is called the Exchange; and no Man will bring Gold or Silver from thence hither, because when he wants to bring Money hither, he can, by Means of a Dealer in Exchange, find out several Men who want to carry Gold or Silver to *Holland*, and will, therefore, give him a Premium to save them the Trouble, by giving them the Gold or Silver he has in *Holland*, in lieu of an equal Quantity of theirs here. From hence it is plain, that no Man who pays in to a Dealer in Exchange here, 1000 *Sterling*, or 250 Ounces of Gold, can expect to get a Bill upon *Holland* for as much *Dutch* Money as will purchase 250 Ounces of Gold of equal Fineness there; but must expect to be a Loser, equal to the Amount of this Premium or Exchange, which is generally between *five* and *six per Cent.*

I shall next observe, Sir, and I desire Gentlemen will take particular Notice of what I say, because it is of great Importance in this Debate; I say, I shall next observe, that the Exchange between no one Country and another can ever rise much above the Value of the Risk and Trouble of carrying Gold and Silver from one of these Countries to the other; because when it does, the Dealers in Exchange will carry out, or pay for carrying out Gold and Silver, in order to have the Advantage of Drawing. Suppose the Value of the Trouble and Risk of carrying Gold or Silver from hence to *Holland*

Holland to be equal to three *per Cent.* in that Case the Exchange between Holland and this can never rise above six *per Cent.* or perhaps six and a half, upon some very extraordinary Occasion. If it should rise to *per Cent.* the Dealers in Exchange would immediately begin to send over our Gold and Silver, or at least to pay for sending it over, by purchasing it there from those that do; and the Reason is plain, because they pay but three *per Cent.* for sending it over, and after they have it there, they get six *per Cent.* by taking People's Money here and giving them Bills for it upon Holland, so that they have three *per Cent.* clear Profit. This Practice, therefore, of sending over Gold and Silver will not only prevent the Exchange from rising much above six *per Cent.* but will reduce it and generally keep it lower, perhaps never for any Time above five and an half *per Cent.* to our Disadvantage. Thus, Sir, if we were to speak properly, the Exchange between Holland and this ought to be called high when 'tis most to our Disadvantage, and low when it is least; but as the Merchants denominate the Exchange high or low according to the Number of *Guilders* and *Stivers* they receive in Holland for a Pound *Sterling* paid in here, they call it high when it is least to our Disadvantage, and low when it is most to our Disadvantage. That is, when they receive in Holland 10 *Guilders* 19 *Stivers* for a Pound *Sterling* paid here, they call the Exchange high, and when they receive but 10 *Guilders* 16 *Stivers* in Holland for a Pound *Sterling* paid here, they call the Exchange low; and as this is the Language of the Merchants, I shall conform myself thereto in what I am to say upon the Subject. But before I begin to say any Thing about the Contracts now under our Consideration, I must observe further, that from Sir *Isaac Newton's* Table of

foreign Coins it has been calculated, that when we receive but a little more than 10 *Guilders* 17 *Stivers* Current Money in Holland for a Pound *Sterling* paid here, the Exchange is then above five and an half *per Cent.* to our Disadvantage; consequently, if we were to receive but 10 *Guilders* 16 *Stivers* Current Money in Holland for a Pound *Sterling* paid here, it would be above six *per Cent.* to our Disadvantage; and therefore, from what I have before observed, it is apparent, that the Exchange can never fall much below 10 *Guilders* 16 *Stivers* for a Pound *Sterling*, at least as long as we have any such Thing as Gold or Silver in the Kingdom; for when it falls lower than that, the Dealers in Bills of Exchange will certainly begin to export our Gold and Silver, or to pay for exporting it, to the End they may draw Bills for it, because of the great Profit to be got by that Traffick; and this will necessarily raise the Exchange again to 10 *Guilders* 17, perhaps 18 or 19 *Stivers*, Current Money of Holland, for a Pound *Sterling* paid in here. This Observation is confirmed by Experience; for notwithstanding the great and extraordinary Remittances to Holland this last Year, we find the Exchange has sunk but a very little, and has never continued long under 10 *Guilders* 16 *Stivers* Current Money, or 34 *Shillings* 4 *Groots Flemish*, Bank Money (which is the same Value) for the Pound *Sterling*.

Having thus explained the Nature of Exchange, Sir, and particularly that between Holland and this, I shall proceed to examine the Contracts under our Consideration, and I must begin with taking Notice, that in March or April last, when it was resolved to send a large Body of our Troops to Flanders, the Exchange between Holland and this was at 34 *Shillings* 8 *Groots Flemish*, Bank Money, for the Pound *Sterling*, which

is about 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* Dutch Money per Pound Sterling. When this Measure was resolved on, the Lords of the Treasury could not but know or foresee, that they would soon have Occasion for remitting large Sums of Money to *Holland*; therefore they should have carefully examined the current Rate of Exchange, and the Probabilities of its rising or falling; and likewise they should have examined into the Practice of the Treasury upon such Occasions, in former Times, especially during the late War in the Queen's Time. If they had done this, they would have found, that there was no Probability of the Exchange falling above 2 or 3 *Stivers* in a Pound Sterling below the then current Rate, and they would have seen, that in former Times, upon every such Occasion, the Custom of the Treasury was, as soon as it was proper to let the Thing be known, to signify to the chief Dealers in Bills of Exchange, that the Publick would soon have Occasion to remit large Sums to such a Country, to *Holland* for Example, and that the Treasury were ready to receive Proposals sealed up for that Purpose: They would likewise have seen, that when such Proposals were deliver'd in, the Treasury had always, without any Respect to Persons of equal Character and Credit, given the Jobb to the highest Bidder, and that if any two or three Bidders were equal, it was equally divided among them.

Did they do any such Thing, Sir, upon this Occasion? I am sure, it does not appear from their Minutes, that they did; and as no Bidder appeared but one, I mean Mr. Gore, it is highly probable, he had a private Hint given him by somebody, and accordingly, April 29th, 1742, he presents his Proposal to the Lords of the Treasury in these Words: 'Being informed, that his Majesty

has commanded a Body of Troops

upon foreign Service, I humbly propose to give my Bills on *Amsterdam* for such Sums as shall be wanting for the Service of the said Troops, upon my receiving the Value thereof, after the Rate of 10 *Guilders* 11 *Stivers* and a half Current Money of *Amsterdam*, for each Pound Sterling, which shall be payable as follows, viz. two Thirds at eight Days Sight, and one Third at one Month after Date.'

This extraordinary Proposal, Sir, should have shewn them, how necessary it was to give Notice to other Dealers to give in their Proposals, especially as there was sufficient Time for that Purpose; for this Proposal was no less than six *Stivers* and a half per Pound Sterling below the then current Rate of Exchange, and consequently was an Advantage of above three per Cent. to the Drawer, beside the Profit which every Drawer in the common Way has for his Trouble in remitting other People's Money; for even at 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* per Pound Sterling, the Drawer must have a Profit, otherwise he would not take the Trouble of receiving other People's Money, and giving his Bills for it, nor would he run the Risk of keeping his Money in *Holland* for that Purpose, or of taking bad Bills in order to have it back again. Nay, Sir, this Proposal was four *Stivers* and a half below what the Exchange could in any Probability fall to, and, consequently, was above two per Cent. almost certain Advantage to the Drawer, beside his usual Profit upon Drawing.

There was, therefore, the highest Reason to reject this Proposal with Contempt, and to recur to the ancient Custom of the Treasury; but what did these Lords Commissioners of the Treasury do? Why, Sir, they instantly, and without the least Objection or Consideration, agreed to it;

; and this Success, or, perhaps, another private Hint, encouraged the same Mr. Gore, together with his friend Mr. Gulton, to offer another Proposal of the same squeezing Nature to the Treasury, on the 13th of May following, in these Words, A That they are willing to furnish their Bills of Exchange on *Amsterdam* in equal Proportions, for all such Sums as shall be wanting from Time to Time, to be remitted on Account of what remains due to the *Danish* and *Hessian* Troops to the 25th of *December* 1741; and for the Pay, and the Extraordinaries of the said Troops for the Year 1742, at the Rate of 10 *Guilders*, 11 *Stivers* and a Half, Current Money of *Amsterdam*, per Pound *Sterling*, payable as follows, B viz. two Thirds in Bills at eight Days sight, and one Third in Bills at one Month after Date.' Which Proposal was likewise instantly agreed to; as if it had been predetermined, that this Gentleman and his friends should have the Remitting of D the publick Money, let their Proposals be never so disadvantageous to the Publick.

This Conduct, Sir, was the more extraordinary, because the Secret Committee, of which some of the Lords of the Treasury were Members, was, at that very Time, examining into, and preparing a severe Censure upon the Conduct of the former Lords Commissioners of that Board, for a Contract of the same kind, for furnishing Bills on *Jamaica*, to pay our Troops in the F *West Indies*. And I cannot help observing, that in the Report of that Committee, there is a severe Censure on the Treasury's entering into such Contract upon the good Faith of the Proposers; only, with Ignorance, real or affected, of G the Value of the Exchange, and not endeavouring to supply that Defect of Knowledge, by admitting Propo-

sals from any other Merchant; and yet the very Men concerned in drawing up this Censure, were, at that very Time, committing the same very Faults, and, if possible, in a more flagrant Manner; for as there is more Traffick, and many more Dealers in Exchange, between *Holland* and *London*, than between *Jamaica* and *London*, the Lords of the Treasury had more Reason to invite Bidders, and might more easily have known the Current Value of Exchange. Nay, it is hardly possible they could be ignorant of it, because it is printed and published twice every Week at *London*, in a Paper called *Castaing's Course of Exchange*, and those Papers regularly and carefully filled up in the Treasury Office.

I shall grant, indeed, Sir, that the publick Fraud, for I can call it by no other Name, was not upon every hundred Pound so great in this last Case as in the former; but if it had been carry'd on as at first intended, and if it be true as is supposed, that the Troops we are to maintain, and the Subsidies we are to pay abroad, during the War, will cost us 1,800,000 *l.* a Year, the Fraud upon the Whole would have been much greater; for it would have amounted to very near 45,000 *l.* or, at least, to very near 27,000 *l.* a Year; because the Remitting of the Money would have cost us near two and a half *per Cent.* or, at least, near one and a half *per Cent.* more than it cost us in the War during the late Queen's Reign; and the Example of the Lord *Godolphin*, at that Time, renders the Conduct of our present Lords of the Treasury, upon this Occasion, the less excusable. That noble Lord knew the Disadvantage of the Publick's contracting with a Merchant to remit the publick Money for any Term; because, when the Exchange is low, it is a Disadvantage to the Publick to make any such Contract; and when the Ex-

K

change

change is high, no Merchant will contract with the Publick for any Term, at the then Current Rate of Exchange. For this Reason, with regard to the Money sent to *Gibraltar* and *Minorca*, and to the Duke of *Savoy*, now King of *Sardinia*, A that noble Lord took Care that fresh Proposals should be given in, and a new Contract made, for every particular Remittance; and with regard to the Remittances to *Holland*, he made a Contract in the Year 1704, with Sir *Henry Furnese*, to furnish his B Bills of Exchange for all such Sums of Money as the Publick should have Occasion to remit to *Holland*, at such Rate of Exchange as should, at each respective Time, be the Current, for a Premium of *eleven Shillings per Cent.* only; so that the Publick was, C in some Measure, its own Merchant, and was to be a Gainer by the Rise of the Exchange.

But our present Lords of the Treasury were so far from following this Example, that they agreed to such a Contract as no Man would have had D the Assurance to offer, if proper Notice had been given to the Dealers in Exchange to come in with their Proposals. Nay, Sir, so far was the Treasury from giving any such Notice, that they seem to have industriously concealed their having E Occasion for remitting Money abroad, lest some Dealer should come in, and, by his Proposals, render inexcusable, or rather criminal, their giving such a lucrative Jobb to Mr. *Gore*. However, the Secret at last came out: The Imbarkation of our Troops dis- F vulged it, whether they would or no; and the Dealers in Exchange being then assured, that the Publick would have Occasion for remitting Money to *Holland* for maintaining those Troops, Messieurs *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*, who have a House of as G great Credit as any in *London*, and who correspond with Houses of as good Credit as any in *Amsterdam*,

presented to the Treasury a Memorial, by which they acquainted their Lordships, that they were ready, and desirous to make Proposals for remitting what Money might be necessary for the Payment of his Majesty's Troops in *Flanders*, on Terms very advantageous for his Majesty's Service, and would give good Security, if it should be thought necessary; and, at the same Time, intimated, that their Proposals would be to remit the Money at the Rate of 10 *Guilders* 16 *Stivers* for a Pound Sterling.

This being, Sir, a Proposal more beneficial for the Publick, by two and a half *per Cent.* than that offer'd by Mr. *Gore*, one would have thought, that their Lordships should have taken some Notice of it, at least so far as to make use of it for inducing Mr. *Gore* not to take such a monstrous Advantage of the Publick as they had agreed to give him; but so far otherwise, that upon the 10th of June, when this Memorial was read at the Board, they answer directly, 'That they cannot take these ' Proposals into Consideration, ha- ' ving already agreed with Mr. *John ' Gore* for making the said Remit- ' tances for that Campaign.' This was something very extraordinary; but when we consider the Agree- ment they had made with Mr. *Gore*, it will appear amazing: They had made no other Contract with him, other than simply agreeing to his Proposal of the 29th of April, as I have before mentioned. What was that Proposal? It was to give his Bills for such Sums as should be wanting for the Service of the Troops to be sent abroad, without specifying any Time. Therefore it could be meant only to extend to the first Remittance; and if Mr. *Gore* had by the first Remittance found it to be a hard Bargain, which it was, indeed, impossible he should, he would have insisted upon it, that he meant no more,

more, and would have had a Right to have declared off. After the first Remittance, therefore, both Parties were at Liberty to withdraw from the Agreement; and this their Lordships should have declared to Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*, and should have invited them to make their Proposals for the next Remittance. This, I say, their Lordships should have done, if they had resolved to say what was true, or to do what was right.

But suppose, that this Proposal of Mr. *Gore's* could have been understood to mean for any certain Time to come. It must be understood to mean for that Campaign, or for a Year certain, as Mr. *Gore* afterwards pretended he understood it, and as Messrs. *Gore* and *Gulston* expressed themselves in their Proposal of the 13th of May, relating to the *Danes* and *Hussians*; or it must be understood to mean as long as those Troops should remain abroad. If the last, it was such a Contract as the Lords of the Treasury had no Power to make; and if they had, to make a Contract for such a long Time at such a low Price, would have been a most criminal Breach of their Trust. On the other Hand, if they understood it so as to mean for that Campaign only, which they at first certainly did, as appears from their Answers to Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*, or for a Year certain, they should have explained themselves fully to Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*, and encouraged them to return at the proper Time with Proposals for the next Campaign, or the ensuing Year: They should not, certainly, have dismissed them with such a short and blunt Answer, as might have discouraged them, or any other Person that had heard of their Treatment, from ever coming to make any new Proposal; so that they seemed resolved, that nothing should induce them to lessen or

discontinue the beneficial Bargain they had given to their Favourite; for, as I have said, they did not, at least as a Board, so much as try to make use of this Proposal for getting more beneficial Terms from Mr. *Gore*.

However, Sir, some of them in their private Capacity, or, I believe, somebody else; for in this whole Affair they seem to have been under the Direction of one of their Servants: I say, that, I believe, somebody spoke to Mr. *Gore* upon the Subject, and advised him to offer better Terms. Accordingly, on the 27th of July, Mr. *Gore*, as it were of his own Head, and out of pure Generosity to his Country, attended the Treasury with a Memorial, which they very improperly call a Proposal, in these Terms: 'Whereas he is under an Agreement with your Lordships to furnish his Bills on *Amsterdam* for the Payment of the *British* Troops in *Flanders*, at 10 Guilders 11 Stivers and a half per Pound Sterling; and now judging the Exchange is likely to keep up, and may probably be supported, he is now willing to allow 10 Guilders 13 Stivers per Pound Sterling, not doubting in case the Rate of Exchange should decline, that your Lordships upon Application will give him Relief.'

Mighty generous, Sir, to serve the Publick at two and a half per Cent. extraordinary Profit, when another equally capable offered to serve it at one per Cent. However, this Act of Generosity, small as it is, I believe, we should never have heard of, if the Lords of the Treasury, or their Director, had not been, by the Proposal of Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*, made to apprehend, that their Conduct in this Affair might be brought under the Consideration of this House. By this Act of Generosity they thought they had secured themselves against our Censure, and

by the short Answer given to Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*, they thought they had prevented their disturbing them in their Career of Jobb work with any more troublesome Proposals; but so desirous were those Gentlemen of serving their Country, or so sensible of the Profits to be made by the Bargain, even upon the advanced Terms they had offered, that their Lordships were disappointed in the latter Part of their Expectations; for, *October* 26, those two Gentlemen presented a new Memorial to their Lordships in these Words: 'My Lords, about four Months ago we had the Honour to acquaint your Lordships, that we were ready and desirous to make Proposals for remitting what Money might be necessary for the Payment of his Majesty's Troops in *Flanders*, and were then told your Lordships would have readily received them, but that those Remittances were already agreed for, for that Campaign: Whence, we hope, we may conclude, it will not be disagreeable, that we now take the Liberty to offer to supply your Lordships, with whatever Sum may be wanted for the publick Service, for a Year to come, or to the End of 1743, either at a certain Course of Exchange, or at a certain Rate, for Commission, Brokeridge, Postage of Letters, and Risk of Bills, on Terms much more advantageous to the Publick, than it has ever been served upon, at least for many Years past. We are likewise ready to furnish your Lordships with whatever Money may be required at any other Place, on Terms equally advantageous; and we flatter ourselves, that from the Nature of our Correspondence, none are more capable of serving your Lordships and the Publick, in a Business of this Kind, than your Lordships humble Servants.'

These, Sir, are the Words of their second Memorial: If any Gen-

tleman thinks I have not read or repeated them faithfully, he may have the Memorial read at the Table, from the Copy delivered in by the said Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman* upon their Examination.—This Memorial, I say, was delivered into the Treasury upon the 26th of *October*, but no Notice was ever taken of it at that Board, nor of any Proposal Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman* had ever made, except in the improper and preposterous Manner I shall now beg Leave to take Notice of.

By the Constitution of our Government, Sir, the Paymaster General is but a Clerk or Officer under the Board of Treasury, and bound to obey such Orders and Directions as he receives from them; therefore, all Petitions, Memorials, and Proposals relating to the publick Money Affairs, are presented to that Board, and after considering them, they issue their Orders to their inferior Officers, of whom, as I have said, the Paymaster is one. But Things have lately, it seems, changed their Course, and the Paymaster directs instead of being directed. This, it seems, even Mr. *Gore* and his Friends had not found out till after the Dissolution of the Secret Committee; for their Memorials or Proposals of *April* the 29th, *May* the 13th, and *July* the 27th, were all presented to the Board of Treasury; but as they are Adepts in State Affairs, and know better than most others who are the chief Directors, they soon found out the Secret, and instead of applying to the Board of Treasury for Contracts to remit the publick Money abroad, they applied first to the Paymaster General of the Forces. This Secret, as appears from the Minutes of the Treasury, was, it seems, first discovered by Messieurs *Burrel* and *Bristol*, whose Names are often mentioned in the Report of the Secret Committee, on account of the famous *Jamaica* Contract, and their Example

ample was followed by Mr. Gore and his Friends; for in the Beginning of January last they presented several Memorials or Proposals to the Paymaster General, for making Remittances for the Service of our own Troops in Flanders, the Hessian Forces, and the Hanoverians in our Pay; every one of which was for giving us at 10 Guilders 13 Stivers Current Money of Amsterdam for a Pound Sterling. But as the Paymaster could do nothing in this Affair by himself alone: As he was by our Forms obliged to make use at least of the Names of the Lords of the Treasury, he presented a Memorial to that Board on the 4th of January, with these Proposals annexed; and the next Day they referred them back to his Consideration, together with a Memorial presented June the 10th, by Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*; but they took Care not so much as to refer that presented by the same Gentlemen on the 26th of October; for if they had, it would have made it very difficult for the Paymaster to report in Favour of Mr. Gore and his Friends.

However, tho' this Memorial of the 26th of October was not referred, Messieurs *Wilkinson* and *Muilman* were so just to themselves as to attend the Paymaster on the 7th, and presented to him a Proposal in these Terms, 'That they are ready to furnish, at Amsterdam, all the Money that may be necessary for his Majesty's Service, at the Rate of 10 Guilders 16 Stivers Current Money for the Pound Sterling, for such a Term of Time as Contracts of that Nature are generally made, the Value of their Bills being paid them, in the same Manner as it has been paid to the present Contractors, or is customary in the like Case; and that if any other Person make Proposals for a fixed Time, they are ready to do so too.'

This Speech to be concluded, and
[JOURNAL continued in our next.]

EXTRACTS from A Journal of the Expedition to Carthage, &c. concluded. (See p. 20.) In Answer to a Pamphlet, from which we gave some Extracts in our Magazine for April last, p. 187, &c.

CAPT. Knowles was appointed Governor of *Castillo Grande*; and to do him the more Honour, near 100 very useful Men of Lord *James Cavendish's* and Col. *Bland's* Regiments, were left in Garrison, and there continued till after the Troops re-imbark'd, tho' of the Number required by the General to be landed.

Both our Motions, and those of the Enemy, might probably be seen from the Ships, their Masts being at that Time crowded with Spectators; but what the Author alledges of the Execution they did upon the Enemy is not Fact. Whilst the Troops were moving along the Strand, some random Shots were made by the *Weymouth*, which killed one single Spanish Negro, and were very near taking Place amongst our most advanced People; but were so far from obliging the Enemy to disperse, that they did not make the least Movement, till after being push'd by our Grenadiers.

The Communication of the City with the Country on that Side, where the Army was incamp'd, was effectually cut off the very Day they landed; nor did the General (as the Author alledges) want to be prevail'd upon to do the same on the Side next to the Sea, but found it impracticable without the Assistance of the Fleet; which was promised, and comply'd with, when it was too late.

The Author seems very careful to celebrate the great Attention given to the preventing Supplies from entering the Town to Sea-ward; which was to be done without the least Difficulty

74 Answer to the Account of the Expedition to Carthagena.

sculty or Hazard, particularly after the Fleet had got Admittance into the Lagoon: But passes over in Silence, that no less Attention was given to prevent Refreshments being convey'd to the Army; it was even refused to the General to admit of A sending out two or three small Vessels, to catch Turtle for the Use of the Sick and Wounded: If the Army complain'd heavily, it was not without Reason; for during our Stay before Carthagena, the Fleet was supplied with Turtle, fresh Beef, &c. B whilst the Land Forces on Shore laboured under the greatest Difficulties, even from the Want of their Salt Provisions, which were not regularly convey'd to them.

The Author, with his usual Regard to Truth, affirms, that a Drove of Cattle was, thro' Neglect, suffer'd to pass into the City. The Instant, the General was apprised from the Officer at the Convent, that a Drove of Cattle was seen moving towards the City, he ordered out a Party to intercept them, who marched with all the Expedition which was possible in that hot Climate, but were not so fortunate as to come up with them; of which some Part had probably dispersed in the Woods, and others, (as we were afterward informed) got into the Town.

That the Admiral was neither by Letter, nor Message (as the Author boldly asserts) acquainted of the Resolution of the Council of War to attack the Fort the next Morning, the Admiral himself (to whom I appeal) knows to be absolutely false: F It is certain, that the General was that Day too much employ'd to write a Letter in Form; but several Messages were carry'd by Captain Knowles, and Mr. Mackpherson, in Consequence of which Messages, two Guides were sent by the Admiral's G own Order, and from his own Ship, to conduct the Forces to the Attack of the Fort the next Morning.

The Admiral had actually prepared the Attack, without making the least Offer of any Assistance from the Fleet, and appeared to be so from thinking any such Assistance necessary, that he had not only declared the Troops on Shore to be more than sufficient for the Service they were upon; but had sent from the Fleet a Number of Soldiers, less by 650 than were required to be landed by the Council of War. When to me it is evident (contrary to what the Author affirms) that there was never any real Intention to sustain the Attack by a Body of Sailors. Otherwise so experienced a Commander, as is Admiral Vernon, could not have failed of giving timely Notice of such his Intention to the General. It is true, that at Break Day, when the Troops were mounting the Hill, a Signal was made for manning the Boats, and for landing, which could at that Time have answered no other End, but giving a Pretext for ascribing to the Sailors D Share in the Honour of the Success in case the Castle had been taken.

I do not know what might be the Opinion of the Officers employ'd by the Admiral to sound: But I am well assured, that experienc'd Pilots, who have founded the whole Harbour of E Carthagena in open Day-light, can affirm, that large Ships can approach so near to the Walls, as easily to batter the Town; of which the Spaniards seem very sensible, from their having lately erected a Battery of Pieces of large Cannon, which commands the Basen, where the Galleons usually lie at Anchor.

The Galicia's being sent in had quite contrary Effect from what the Author suggests; for not only the General, but every unprejudic'd Man both in the Army and in the Fleet was thereby convinced, that our large Ships could have got in near enough to batter the Town. For the Galicia being deeply loaden, by the Cal

ed with Sand (which served no
er End, but to blind the Men,
en the Enemy's Shot took Place)
w some Feet more Water, than
80 Gun Ships, and yet lay near
ugh to the Walls of the Town to
with very good Effect, tho' she
no more Guns mounted, than
eighteen Pounders, and 4 twelve
unders.

submit it to the Reader, tho' he
neither Soldier nor Sailor, to
ge with what Prospect of Success
essel so armed, could be sent in
ly to stand the Fire of all the
ns on that Side of the Town, of
ich the Event sufficiently proved
Absurdity; ' for the Enemy had
emolished her so in two or three
Hours, that she would have sunk
half an Hour more, if she had
not been drawn off.' But if, instead
the *Galicia*, some of his Maje-
s 80 Gun Ships had been order'd
there are (and those very good
ges) who affirm, that they could
e approach'd near enough to have
e effectual Service.

Had the Author's Apprehensions
ered him to go on Shore at the
me of the Retreat, he might have
erved, that it was made without
Precipitation, and that neither
nts, Arms, working Tools, nor
age were left behind.

The General in Person brought
the Rear with his Guard, and
ing perceived, after the Troops
begun their March, that five Tents
onging to one of the *American* Bat-
ons were left standing (for which
Lieutenant Colonel had under-
e a severe Censure, if his Death
not prevented it) and likewise
t some Arms and working Tools
ain'd upon the Ground, he or-
d them to be carried off by the
eant's Guard which came from
Popa, to which Lieutenant *Forest*,
the General's Request, added some
lors, so that the whole Ground
ght be carefully searched to pre-

vent any Thing whatsoever from
falling into the Hands of the Enemy.
We having lost no Tents, none could
(as the Author alledges) be pitch'd
by the Enemy on the Top of the
Hill.

A The Admiral having (when a Flag
of Truce was to be sent into the
Vice-Roy) refused to admit of a par-
ticular Messenger from the General,
I cannot say what idle Expressions
might be then made use of to the
Disadvantage of the Land Forces.

B If there were any such, possibly they
did not lose in the Report; but if
what the Enemy might throw out
deserves repeating, it is well known
that they frequently expressed their
Astonishment, that so fine a Fleet
should lie inactive within their very
C Harbour; and it was affirmed by
Persons of Credit, that a *Spanish*
Officer of Rank, who served in *Car-*
thagena, declared, that they only
waited for the coming in of our
great Ships, to have surrendered.

The Colonels of the six Regi-
D ments of Marines were old Officers,
who had all (excepting one) served
abroad in the last War. Such were
the greatest Part of the Lieutenant
Colonels and Majors. The Captains
were either Gentlemen of Service
taken from the Half-Pay, or from
E the Independent Companies at *Ja-*
maica; such as had been long inured
to the Climate of the *West-Indies*,
or Subaltern Officers of long standing
in the old Corps, whom his Majesty
honour'd with the Command of Ma-
rine Companies. The first and se-
F cond Lieutenants were either Ensigns
taken out of the old Corps, Cadets,
who had for some Time carry'd
Arms, or young Gentlemen, whose
Quality and Interest very justly en-
titled them to Preferment. To these
the Author has added a third ima-
G ginary Class, of *abandoned Wretches*
of the Town, whose Prostitution had
made them useful on some dirty Occa-
sion, and by Way of Reward were
provided

provided for in the Army. I call upon the Author to point out one single Man, who was sent out in those Corps, deserving of that Character; if he does not (as I am well assured he cannot) what Character he himself richly deserves, will easily occur to the Reader.

That few of the inferior Officers had ever before served against an Enemy, is undoubtedly Fact, nor after 30 Years Peace, could it possibly be otherwise; but their Behaviour during the Incampment in the Isle of *Wight*, evidently made it appear that they were not deficient in Discipline; nor when they came to face the Enemy, could the oldest, and most experienced Officers expose their Persons with greater Gallantry and Chearfulness.

That most of the Officers, who had served long and well, got themselves knock'd on the Head by teaching a young and raw Army, is in Fact false; for both old and young equally shared the Hazard and Fatigue; nor did one single Officer or Soldier lose his Life, excepting in the Performance of his own Duty.

Tho' this infamous Libel appears to be levell'd against that Corps of *Land Forces in general*, yet the Author is pleas'd more eminently to distinguish the Engineers, &c. belonging to the Train; he very roundly affirms, that *worse never bore the Name, nor could be pick'd out of all Europe.*

The principal Engineer (Mr. *Moor*) was deservedly esteemed for his Bravery, his Capacity and Skill in his Profession; the Battery, on which he was killed, viewing the Effects of the Shot thro' an Embrasure, was well constructed, and fully answered the End for which it was rais'd: He had served with Applause in the Defence of *Gibraltar*, which was attacked by an Army of 40,000 Men, compos'd of the best Troops in *Spain*, and batter'd by 100 Pieces

of large Cannon; yet this Army was by the gallant Defence of the Garrison oblig'd to retire, after having been almost totally ruin'd at the simple Siege, as the Author of the Pamphlet is pleas'd to stile it.

Mr. *Armstrong*, the Gentleman who succeeded as principal Engineer on the Death of Mr. *Moor*, had all the Experience, which could possibly be acquired in Time of Peace, having been continually employ'd during 16 Years in the different Works about this Kingdom; nor could any Person whatsoever perform his Duty with greater Attention, or more chearfully expose his Person, whenever he thought his Presence could in any wise contribute to the publick Service.

It is certain, that no more than two of the Sub-Engineers had ever served in the Face of an Enemy, which surely ought not to be imputed to them as a Fault, when, after so long a Peace, few or none but qualified were remaining: But nothing had been omitted by those Gentlemen to repair their Want of Experience, both by their Application to the Study of their Profession at home, and by visiting the Fortifications in foreign Parts; and when on real Service, it was very evident that they spared no Endeavours to make up that Deficiency by their Diligence and gallant Behaviour: Nor is there the least Room to doubt, but that the few who have returned from that fatal Expedition, will whenever they shall be called upon, be found qualified to do effectual Service to their Country.

Col. *Watson's* Merit and long Services very justly entitl'd him to the Command of the Train on the late Expedition; nor did his Age (as the Author insinuates) ever prevent his Attendance upon his Duty; in the Performance of which he lost his Life by a Shot which glanced from a Tree at some Distance from the Battery.

His Successor, a brave blunt Soldier, (who can never be pardoned for boldly speaking the Truth) was so far from being rendered unfit for his Duty, that no Man attended to with more Diligence; from the first Opening the Battery before *Boa-Cibica*, he scarcely ever left it, even for necessary Refreshment, till the Castle was taken.

Upon the whole, nothing could more demonstrate the Goodness of this Army, than the Service they perform'd, not only amidst the almost insuperable Difficulties, which arose from the Climate, but labouring under the utmost Distresses and Discouragements from a Quarter whence the Reverse ought justly to have been expected. Were the Instruments employ'd on the late Expedition, such as the Author of the Pamphlet is pleas'd to describe, there would be no great Difficulty in accounting for its Miscarriage; the which, Lord *Cathcart* (had he liv'd) could probably not have prevented:

But as it does, I think, evidently appear, that what the Author has advanced, to the Prejudice of the Land Forces, is false and groundless, and that they performed whatever was possible for them to do in their Situation, our Misfortunes are to be ascribed to some other Cause; they were, without Doubt, principally occasioned by the Climate. What further may have contributed, nothing would set in a more clear Light, than an exact and faithful Account of every Transaction, not only during the Time of the Troops lying before *Carthagena*, but to that of their being recalled. Such an Account cannot but be very acceptable to all those who had a Share in that unfortunate Expedition, and had no other End in View but the publick Service. And, I am well assured, to none more than to the Gentleman, on whom the Command devolved by the Death of Lord *Cath-*

cart, who has all possible Reason to desire, that his whole Conduct may undergo the strictest Scrutiny.

I cannot conclude without remarking, as something extraordinary, the Justice done by the Author in his last Paragraph to the common Soldiers; but which is surely no less due to the Officers, who led them on, and by following whose brave Example, they gave evident Proofs, that they wanted not for Courage and Resolution becoming *Englishmen*.

Conclusion of the EXTRACTS from
A VOYAGE to the SOUTH-SEAS,
&c. (see p. 25.)

THERE was nothing remarkable in their Passage to Rio Grand, where they arriv'd in eight Days, Jan. 28, 1741-2. We shall therefore only relate their Reception there. The Commandant, the Officers, and People of the Place, receiv'd us in a most tender and friendly Manner. They instantly sent on board to the People four Quarters of Beef, and two Bags of *Farine* Bread. We were conducted to the Surgeon's House, the handsomest Habitation in the Place; where we were most hospitably entertain'd. At Four in the Afternoon the Governor came to Town; after a strict Enquiry into our Misfortunes, and the Reasons of our coming into this Port, being somewhat doubtful that we might be Inspectors of their Coast, he began to examine me, the Lieutenant having reported me to him as Pilot. He ask'd me if there was a Chart of the Coast on board; and, if not, how it was possible we could hit the Bar, and venture into so hazardous a Place as this is? I told him, as for a Chart, we had none of any Kind; but I had a good Observation the Day before, that our Vessel drew but a small Draught of Water; that we kept the Lead always going,

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and

and in the Neceſſity we were in, we were oblig'd, at all Events, to venture; and if we had not ſeen the Opening of the River before Night, we muſt have been compel'd to run the Veſſel aſhore. He examin'd me alſo concerning the Places we ſtopt at, from Cape *Virgin Mary* to this Port, and more particularly relating to the River *Plate*. He was very nice in his Enquiry of our putting in at Cape *St. Mary's*, and of the Bearings and Diſtance along Shore from thence to this Port. When he thoroughly ſatisfy'd himſelf, he embraced us, and bleſt himſelf to think of our Deliverance, which he term'd a Miracle. He offer'd every Thing the Country could afford to our Relief; the Sick were order'd to be taken Care of in the Hoſpital: He took the Lieutenant and the Land Officers home with him; and deſired the Commandant to ſee that the reſt of the Officers and People wanted for nothing. He told us, that we ſhould be diſpatch'd in the firſt Veſſel which arriv'd in this Port; for he did not think we could with Safety go any farther in our own; and that there could not be found 12 Seamen in the *Brazils* that would venture over the Bar in her to ſail to *Rio Janeiro*; therefore he order'd our little *Speedwell* aſhore: This Wonder the People are continually flocking to ſee; and it is now about nine Months ſince we were caſt away in the *Wager*; in which Time, I believe, no Mortals have experienc'd more Difficulties and Miſeries than we have. This Day may be juſtly ſtil'd the Day of our Deliverance, and ought to be remember'd accordingly.

Sunday the 31ſt. This Afternoon the Governor, Commandant, and Commiſſary, came on board, to ſee our little *Speedwell*; they were ſurpriz'd, that 30 Souls, the Number of People now living, could be ſtow'd in ſo ſmall a Veſſel; but that ſhe could contain the Number which

firſt embark'd with us, was to them amazing, and beyond all Belief: They could not conceive how the Man at Helm could ſteer without falling over-board, there not being above four Inches Riſe from the Deck. I told them he ſat down, and clap'd his Feet againſt the Riſe; and ſhow'd them in what Manner we ſecured ourſelves. The Governor, after viewing the Veſſel over, told us, we were more welcome to him in the miſerable Condition we arriv'd, than if we had brought all the Wealth in the World with us. At the ſame Time he fully aſſur'd us, we ſhould be ſupply'd with every Thing that the Country could afford; that he would diſpatch us the firſt Opportunity to *Rio Janeiro*; and whenever we ſtood in Need of any Thing, he order'd us to acquaint the Commandant, and our Wants ſhould be inſtantly ſupply'd.

Here they waited for a Veſſel to carry them to *Rio Janeiro* till March 28; when Mr. Bulkeley the Gunner, and Mr. Cummins the Carpenter, with the Boatswain, the two Mates, the Surgeon of Marines, the Cooper, and ſix of the People, embark'd on board the *St. Catharine's Brigantine*; the Lieutenant, with the reſt of the People, tarrying behind to come in the next Veſſel. The above mention'd Perſons arriv'd at *Rio Janeiro*, on the 12th of April. Here they were very kindly received, but were ſo unhappy as to fall out among themſelves, of which the Boatswain is ſaid to be the Occaſion, who got a Party to ſide with him, and abus'd the Gunner and the reſt, calling them Rogues, Villains and Pirates; and they even went in Danger of their Lives: So that the Gunner, Carpenter, Surgeon, the two Mates, the Cooper and a Seaman, took a Houſe in the Country, about 200 Miles from the City; and yet here they could not be at Quiet for the Boatswain. And here the Journal ſays, This is a Place that a Man is oblig'd

oblig'd sometimes to suffer himself to be used ill; if he resents all Affronts, he runs a great Hazard of losing his Life; for here Russians are to be hired at a small Expence; and there is no Place in the World where People will commit Murder at so cheap a Rate.

Sunday, April 18. Early this Morning we were sent for to the Consul. He said to us, Gentlemen, as the Lives of three of you are in Danger, and I don't know what Villainy your Boatswain may be capable of acting, in Regard to your Peace and Safety, I'll endeavour to get you three on board a Ship bound for *Babia* and *Lisbon*; accordingly he went to the Captain of the Ship, who consented that we should go with him, on these Conditions, that the Governor would give us a Pass, and that we would work for our Passage. These three Persons were, *John Bulkeley* the Gunner, *John Cummins* the Carpenter, and *John Young* the Cooper.

Tuesday, the 20th. This Evening myself, the Carpenter, and Cooper, went on board the *St. Tubes*, one of the *Brazil* Ships, carrying 28 Guns, *Theophilus Orego Ferrara* Commander, bound for *Babia* and *Lisbon*. There was on board a *Spanish* Don, a Passenger, who told the Captain no *Englishman* should go in the same Ship with him; therefore desir'd we might be turn'd ashore; but the Captain insisted upon doing what he pleas'd aboard his own Ship, and would not comply with his Request. The *Spanish* Don, when we came to converse with him, was very much mov'd with the Relation of our Misfortunes; and said to us, tho' our Royal Masters the Kings of *England* and *Spain*, are at War, it was not our Fault; that we were now on board a Neutral Ship belonging to a King who was a Friend to both Nations; that he would not look upon us as Enemies, but do us all the Service he could. He extoll'd

the Conduct and Bravery of Admiral *Vernon* at *Porto-Bello*; but above all applauded him for his Humanity and generous Treatment of his Enemies. He made great Encomiums on the Magnificence of the *British* Fleet, and the Boldness and Intrepidity of the Sailors, styling the *English* the *Soldiers of the Sea*. He supplied us in our Passage not only with Provisions from his Table, but also with Wine and Brandy; and during the whole Voyage appeared so different from an Enemy, that he took all Opportunities of giving us Proofs of his Generosity and Goodness.

Friday, May the 7th. This Morning anchor'd before the City of *Babia*, went on Shore to the Vice-Roy, shew'd him the Pass we had from the Governor of *Rio Janeiro*: He told us the Pass was to dispatch us to *Lisbon*, and that the first Ship which sail'd from hence would be the Ship we came in: We petition'd him for Provisions, acquainting him of our Reception at *Rio Grand* and *Rio Janeiro*, that we had hitherto been supplied at the Rate of 8 Vintins each Man per Day. He refused supplying us with any Thing; upon which I told him, we had better been Prisoners to the King of *Spain*, who would allow us Bread and Water, than in a Friend's Country to be starved. The Captain of the Ship, we came in, hearing the Vice-Roy would not supply us, was so kind as to go with us to him, acquainting him how we were provided for at *Rio Janeiro*, and that he would supply us himself, if he would sign an Account to satisfy the Consul General at *Lisbon*, so that he might be reimburs'd. The Vice-Roy answer'd, he had no Orders concerning the *English*, that he had Letters from the King of *Portugal*, his Master, to supply the *French*, but had no Orders about any other Nation, and if he gave us any Thing, it must be out of his own Pocket, therefore he

would not supply us: The Captain then told him that we were Officers and Subjects to the King of *England*, and in Distress; that we did not want great Matters, only barely enough to support Life, and begg'd that he would allow but four Vintins *per* Day, being but half the Sum hitherto allow'd us. The Captain's Intreaties avail'd nothing, the Vice-Roy continuing as fix'd in his Resolution of giving us no Relief. I don't believe there ever was a worse Representative of Royalty upon the Face of the Earth, than this Vice-Roy: His Royal Master, the King of *Portugal*, is very well known to have a grateful Affection for the *British* Nation (nor can we believe he is so *Frenchify'd* as this Vice-Roy makes him) his Deputy differs greatly from him, he has given a Proof of his Aversion to the *English*. We think Persons, in the Distress we were represented in to him, could in no Part of the World, nay in an Enemy's Country, be treated with more Barbarity than we were here: We work'd here for our Victuals, and then could get but one Meal *per* Day, which was Farina and Caravances. At this Place we must have starved, if I had not by me some Money and a Silver Watch of my own, which I was obliged to turn into Money to support us.

Since our being here, we have been informed of one of his Majesty's Ships with three Store-Ships being arriv'd at *Rio Janeiro*, supply'd with Stores for the Relief and Assistance of the *Severn* and *Pearl*, (which were sail'd before in *January* last for *Barbadoes*) and that our People were gone on board of them, and bound for the *West Indies*.

Provisions here of all Kinds are excessive dear, especially Fish. This we impute to the great Number of Whales that come into this Bay, even where the Ships lie at Anchor; the Whale-Boats go off and kill sometimes seven or eight Whales in

a Day; the Flesh of which is cut up in small Pieces, then brought to the Market-Place, and sold at the Rate of a Vintin *per* Pound; it looks very much like coarse Beef, but inferior to it in Taste. The Whales here are not at all equal in Size to the Whales in *Greenland*, being not larger than the *Grampus*.

After living here above 4 Months without any Relief from the Governor or the Inhabitants, who behaved to us as if they were under a Combination to starve us, we embark'd on board the *St. Tubes* with our good Friend the Captain who brought us from *Rio Janeiro*: We sail'd from *Bahia*, the 11th of *September*, for *Lisbon*, in Company with one of the King of *Portugal*'s Ships of War, and two *East India* Ships; but the *St. Tubes* not being able to sail so well as the other Ships, lost Sight of them the first Night.

On *Monday*, *Nov.* 23, in Lat. 39: 17: N. and Long. 6: 00 W. that Day at Noon the Rock of *Lisbon* bearing S. by W. distant 16 Leagues; we steer'd E. S. E. to make the Rock before Night. At Four o'Clock it blew a very hard Gale, and right on the Shore; the Ship lay to under a Forefail with her Head to the Southward; at Six it blew a Storm, the Forefail splitting, oblig'd us to keep her before the Wind, which was running her right on the Shore. The Ship was now given over for lost, the People all fell to Prayers, and cry'd out to their Saints for Deliverance, offering all they had in the World for their Lives; and yet, at the same Time, neglected all Means to save themselves; they left off pumping the Ship, tho' she was exceeding leaky. This Sort of Proceeding in Time of Extremity is a Thing unknown to our *English* Seamen; in those Emergencies all Hands are employ'd for the Preservation of the Ship and People, and, if any of them fall upon their Knees, 'tis after the

Danger is over. The Carpenter myself could by no Means relish Behaviour, we begg'd the People for God's-sake to go to the ships, telling them we had a Chance to save our Lives, while we kept the Ship above Water, that we ought not to suffer the Ship to sink, while we could keep her free. The Captain and Officers hearing us pressing so earnestly, left off Prayers, and entreated the Men to keep the ships going; accordingly we went pumping, and preserv'd ourselves in the Ship: In half an Hour afterwards the Wind shifted to the N. W. then the Ship lay South, which would clear the Course along shore; had the Wind not shifted, we should in an Hour's Time have run Ship ashore.

On Saturday the 28th, we arriv'd at Lisbon; and the next Morning every Person who came in the Ship, excepting the Carpenter, myself, and (Cooper) Officers, Passengers, the *Don* himself, and all the people, Men and Boys, walk'd bare-footed, with the Forefail (which was in the late Gale of Wind) in procession to the Church of *Nuestra Señora Boa Mortua*; the Weather at that Time being very cold, and the Church a good Mile distant from the Landing-place. Here the Captain made an Offering to the Saint equal in Value to the Forefail, reckoned worth 18 Moidores, for their Deliverance. We *Englishmen*, when we came on Shore, went immediately on the *Change*. I was pretty well known to some Gentleman of the *English* Factory. When inform'd them that we were three of the unfortunate People that were cast away in the *Wager*, and that we were here in one of the *Brazil* ships, and wanted to embrace the Opportunity of going for England; they told me, that the Lieutenant had been before us; that he was gone home in the Packet-Boat,

and left us a very indifferent Character. I answered, I believ'd the Lieutenant could give but a very bad Account of himself, having kept no Journal, nor made any Remarks since the Loss of the Ship, nor perhaps before; that we doubted not but to acquit ourselves of any false Accusations, having with us a Journal, which gave an impartial Relation of all our Proceedings. The Journal was read by several Gentlemen of the Factory, who treated us, during our Stay at Lisbon, with exceeding Kindness and Benevolence.

On Dec. 20, we embark'd on board his Majesty's Ship the *Stirling-Castle* for England: Here we had again the Happiness of experiencing the Difference between a *British* and a foreign Ship, particularly in regard to Cleanliness, Accommodation, Diet, and Discipline. We met with nothing material in our Passage, and arriv'd at Spithead on the 1st of January, 1742-3. Here we thought of nothing but going ashore immediately to our Families; but were told by the Captain, we must not stir out of the Ship till he knew the Pleasure of the *Lords* of the *Admiralty*, having already wrote to them concerning us. This was a very great Affliction to us; but in a Fortnight's Time, their *Lords* order'd us at Liberty, and we instantly went ashore to our respective Habitations, having been absent from thence about two Years and six Months.

After we had staid a few Days with our Families, we came to London, to pay our Duties to the *Lords* of the *Admiralty*.—It was thought proper not to admit us to any Examination, till the Arrival of the Commodore, or else Capt. *Chap.* And it was also resolv'd, that not a Person of us should receive any Wages, or be employ'd in his Majesty's Service, till every Thing relating to the *Wager* was more plain and

and conspicuous. There was no Favour shown in this Case to one more than another; so that every body seem'd easy with their L——ps Resolution. All that we have to wish for now is the safe Arrival of the Commodore and Captain *Cheap*: We are in Expectation of soon seeing the former; but of the Captain we have as yet no Account. However, we hope, when the Commodore shall arrive, that the Character he will give of us will be of Service to us: He was very well acquainted with the Behaviour of every Officer in his Squadron, and will certainly give an Account of them accordingly.

TRIAL in relation to JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and the Earl of ANGLESEY, continued from p. 34.

CATHARINE O'Neile, says, She knew Lord *Altham* when he liv'd at *Carrickduff*, and that Deponent was employ'd there about 22 or 23 Years ago, to take Care of my Lord's Son, who was called *James Annesley*, and Deponent also attended the Child to *Cross-Lane, Dublin*; and says, she attended him in all about a Year, and that he was reputed and treated as my Lord's Son. Being asked if she knew *Miss Gregory*; says, that *Mrs. Eleanor Gregory* lived at *Carrickduff* (when Deponent came there) as my Lord's Relation; and when my Lord came to *Dublin*, Deponent heard she was my Lord's Bed Companion. Says, she remembers the Child's Birth-night kept at *Carrickduff*, and Bonfires and Rejoicings made on that Occasion; and several of the Neighbours invited. Says, that after she left the young Gentleman in *Cross-Lane*, he came one Day to see Deponent in *James's-street*, in a very poor mean Condition; and begged of Deponent to speak to his Father

in his Behalf; that accordingly Deponent did apply to my Lord, who said, the Boy had got some vicious Tricks, which when he had brought himself of, and behaved better, he would take proper Care of him. Upon which Deponent answered, *Ab! my Lord, these are only the Contrivances of Miss Gregory*; to which my Lord said his Son was taken Care of, and that he paid for him on Board; that it was true enough *Miss Gregory* did not like the Child, and that if he was to take him into his House, she would not let him be in Peace, and therefore he was oblig'd to keep him abroad. Says, that the Child was sent to lodge and board at *Mrs. Cooper's* in *Ship-street*, and that it was from *Mrs. Cooper's* that he came to Deponent to *James's-street*, and that he came alone without any Servant or Person attending him. Says, that *Cross-Lane* was the Place where my Lord lodged in *Dublin* after he left *Carrickduff*, and that he afterwards moved to *Proper Lane* before he went to *Inchicore*, where he liv'd when Deponent spoke to him on Behalf of his Son; says, that when my Lord first came to *Dublin*, *Lady Altham* lodged in *Stable-Lane*, and she sent for Deponent to come to her; that Deponent went, and my Lady asked her how my Lord and *Miss Gregory* behaved to the Child; to which Deponent answered, that while he was under her Care, they behaved very well to him; but that (by Repute) they did not behave so well to him since. Says, my Lady called *Master Annesley's* Child, and said, she was very desirous to see him, but that she was afraid her doing so might be Means to turn the Servants out of their Bread, and be a Detriment to the Child. Says, that Deponent asked the Child why he did not come to see his Mamma, my Lady *Altham*; to which, the Child answered, that he was forbid to see her, and

he durst not go, for fear his
er should come to hear of it,
refuse ever to see him again.

this was about 18 or 19 Years
to the best of Deponent's Me-

emory. Says, that the first Time
he saw Mr. *Annesley* (since he came
abroad) was about a Year ago,
his Lodgings in *Linen-Hall-street*,
that she knew him again the
moment she saw him; and Depo-
(looking about the Court) pointed
Mr. *Annesley*, and said, *he is the*
Person whom I attended when
was a Child.

Mrs. *Charity Blake* says, She
saw Lord and Lady *Altham*, and
frequently visited her when she lived
in *Temple-bar*; That the last Time
she saw my Lady, was when the
tender was reported to be in *Scot-*
land; says, Deponent's maiden Name
was *Annesley*, and Lord *Altham* and De-
ponent were Cousin-Germans Chil-
dren; says, she never heard Lady
Altham say she ever had a Child, or
was with Child; but has heard so by
common Report.

Edward *Lutwich* says, He was a
Cooper in Brigadier *Napper's* Regi-
ment, and in 1717, or 1718, was
quartered at *Ross* in the County of
Worcester; thinks it was the Summer
before the War was proclaim'd a-
gainst *Spain*. Says, he knew and
saw the Lady *Altham* at *Ross*; that
Deponent being bred a Shoe-maker,
showed his Business when Occasion
required; says, he was recommended
by my Lady *Altham*, and her Lady-
ship employed him to make a Pair
of Damask Shoes, and gave him
one white Damask for that Pur-
pose; says, that before the Time he
had promised to carry home her La-
dyship's Shoes, he was sent for to
come to her; that when Deponent
came to her Ladyship's Lodgings, he
saw her with a little Boy about three
Years old, and her Ladyship told
Deponent, she had sent for him to
make her Child two Pair of Morocco

Leather Shoes; that Deponent ac-
cordingly took Measure of the Child,
and made him a Pair of red, and a
Pair of black Leather Shoes, and in
about two or three Days carried them
home to her Ladyship's Lodgings;
A that Deponent enquir'd if the young
Lord was within, but being told he
was gone, Deponent ask'd to see her
Ladyship, which he accordingly did,
and my Lady told Deponent, that
the Child was gone away the Day
before; and the same Time express'd
B herself to this Effect, *I had better be*
Wife to the meanest Tradesman in
Town, than to Lord Altham, for then
I should have the Comfort of often see-
ing my Child. Deponent was asked
if he was ever at *Dunmain*? says, he
was at *Dunmain* several Times, and
C saw the Child there; says, that when
Deponent saw him at *Ross*, he was
clad as a Person of Quality's Child.
Being asked, Whether my Lord and
Lady lived separate at this Time?
says, he knew they did, and heard
that Mr. *Thomas Palliser* was the Oc-
D casion of it. Being ask'd, how Mr.
Annesley, the Lessor of the Plaintiff,
came to hear of Deponent? says,
that after the Trial of Mr. *Annesley*
at the *Old Bailey*, Deponent being
in Company in *London* where they
were talking of him, Deponent de-
clared upon the Word of a Man,
E *That he believed Mr. Annesley to be*
the Son of Lady Altham, as much as
Deponent was the Son of his Mother;
which Declaration, he supposes, oc-
casion'd his being apply'd to, to
give Evidence.

F The Right Hon. *Hugh Montgomery*
Earl of *Mountander* says, He knew
Lord *Altham*, and that a great many
Years ago he was in Company with
his Lordship, Captain *Groves*, and
others, at a Publick-house on the
Glib, called *Serjeant Kite's*, where
they eat Oysters; says, he heard
G Lord *Altham* say, *By G—d, Groves,*
my Wife has got a Son, which will
make my Brother's Nose swell.

Dominick Farrell says, He knew the late Lord *Altham* for many Years, and had some Discourse with him about a Son of his, but never with *Miss Gregory*; that he knew the Son at *Dunmain*, and was well acquainted with him when he was in Disgrace with his Father, for he used to come to visit Deponent, and Deponent often relieved and supported him, and recommended him afterwards to one *Purcell* a Butcher, because Deponent's Wife grudged the Child's being in the House, and kept at Deponent's Expence, who was a Sufferer by his Father's. That finding the Child was abandoned and neglected, Deponent went to my Lord to *Inchicore*, and applied to him, and told him the scandalous and cruel Way his Son was in, and begg'd his Lordship not to let the poor Child continue as a Vagabond about the Streets; that my Lord said, he was in low Circumstances, and could not pay for his Board, nor could he take him into his own House because of *Miss Gregory*, for he should have no Peace if he offered to do it; but my Lord desired Deponent to support him, and he would not only pay Deponent the Money he owed him, but thankfully repay what Deponent should supply his Son with, whenever it was in his Power. Being ask'd, what became of the Child after the Discourse Deponent had with my Lord at *Inchicore*; says, Deponent kept the Boy for about a Month or two, but Deponent's Wife not being well pleas'd with this, Deponent grew a little cool to the Boy, who thereupon went away from Deponent's House; that Deponent met him, and gave him a little Money, and about three Weeks after that, Deponent saw him in *Smithfield* all in Rags and Tatters riding a Horse; that Deponent at the same Time seeing one Mr. *Purcell*, a Butcher, with whom Deponent was very well acquainted, and whom he knew to be a very humane, charitable Man, and in good Circumstances, and to have but one Child of his own, Deponent took that Opportunity of making the poor Boy known to him; that having directed Mr. *Purcell* to look upon the Boy as he was riding the Horse, Deponent said to *Purcell*, *Could you believe that that Boy is the only Son and Heir of a Peer, who one Day or other will probably have a large Estate?* To which *Purcell* answered, *Sure that's impossible: And thereupon* Deponent replied, *I affirm to you he is; and if you will take him home, Mr. Purcell, and succour him, he will be no improper Companion for your Son, and may live, by God's Providence, to be a Support to you and your Family.*

John Purcell says, He is by Trade a Butcher. Being asked if ever he knew a Boy called *James Annesley*; says, he did. Being desired to give an Account to the Court and the Jury how he became acquainted with him; says, Deponent happened to go to

Smithfield on a Wednesday Night about 10 o'Clock in the Evening, where he met *Dominick Farrell*, an Acquaintance of who shewed him a little Boy riding a Horse in a poor and mean Condition, and said Deponent, *Purcell, is not this a melancholy Sight to see a Nobleman's Child in that condition?* That thereupon Deponent asked *Farrell* who the Child's Father was; *Mr. Farrell* told Deponent, it was my Lord *Altham*. That Deponent being surpris'd at this Account, asked *Mr. Farrell* what Meaning was of his Father's suffering to go in that Condition? that the Boy certainly have been guilty of some very Tricks to induce his Father to neglect him in this Manner. That *Mr. Farrell* told Deponent, it was not owing to any Fault of the Boy's, but to the Influence of a Mistress whom my Lord was doatingly fond of, who had taken an Antipathy to the Boy, and *Mr. Farrell* recommending him to Deponent as an Object of Pity. That thereupon Deponent called the Boy, and told him that if he would promise to be a good Boy, he would take him under his Care, and he should never want while he had it. That on hearing this, the Boy kneeled down and thanked him in the most earnest Manner. That then Deponent took him home to his own House, and introduced him to his Wife, telling her, *he had brought her a Precious Child, and desired her to take care of the Child, and might one Day or other live to make her Amends for relieving him.* That his Wife asked Deponent who he was? and he told her. That immediately she fetched a Pot of Water, some Soap and Bran and washed the Child, and put him on a clean Shirt of Deponent's Son's, and grew very fond of him. Says, *People used to call the Boy my Lord.* That in some Time after the Lad took the Small-pox, and all proper Care was taken of him in Deponent's House. That after the Child was recovered of the Small-pox, a Gentleman, (who was then called *Richard Annesley* and is the now Defendant, the Earl of *Anglesey*) came to Deponent's House, and asked if one *Purcell* did not live there; and he supposed they sold Liquors; that the Gentleman had a Gun in his Hand, and sat down and having called for a Pot of Beer, asked Deponent, if he had a Boy in his House called *James Annesley*? To which Deponent answered, that there was such a Boy in his House, and called his Wife, and told her the Gentleman wanted to see the Boy. That the Child was sitting at the Fireside, and immediately saw Mr. *Richard Annesley*, that he could not see the Child by reason of the Situation wherein he sat. Says, the Child trembled and cried, and was greatly afflicted, saying, *that is my Uncle Dick.* Says, that when the Child was shewn to the Defendant

said, So, Jemmy, how do ye do? That
 the Child made his Bow, and replied, *Thank
 you, very well.* That the Defendant then
 said, *Don't you know me? Yes,* said the Child,
you are my Uncle Annesley. That thereupon
 the Defendant told Deponent that the Child
 was the Son of Lord *Altam* who lived at
Chicore. To which Deponent replied, *I*
know, Sir, you would speak to his Father, to
something for him. Being asked, if he is
 Mr. *Richard Annesley*, told Deponent that
 the Child was Lord *Altam's* Son; says, he
 sure he did; and that he mentioned that
 the Child's Father was then alive. Says,
 at sometime afterwards the Child was told
 the Death of his Father, and that he was
 buried at *Christ's Church*; and the
 Child went there and saw the Funeral, and
 afterwards came home all in Tears. Being
 asked, when Lord *Altam* died; says, in *Novem-*
ber 1727. That in about three Weeks
 after my Lord's Death, Mr. *Richard Annesley*,
 who was then called Lord *Altam* came
 to the Market a second Time, and sent a
 Man (who belonged to one *Jones's* Butcher)
 to Deponent's House, to desire that the Child
 might come to the said *Jones's* House in the
 Market; that thereupon the Child came,
 and told Deponent, that his Mistress (mean-
 ing Deponent's Wife) wanted to speak with
 Deponent; that he accordingly went home,
 and was told by his Wife, that the Child had
 been sent for to *Jones's* House, but that she
 was afraid it was some Trick of his Uncle's
 to use him ill, and that she did not care to
 let the Child go to *Jones's* without Depon-
 ent; says, Deponent thereupon bid the
 Man return, and tell them the Child was
 coming; and then Deponent took a Cudgel
 in one Hand, and the Child in the other,
 and went to the said *Jones's* House, where
 Deponent saw the present Earl of *Anglesey*
 (who was then in Mourning) with a Constable
 and two or three other odd-looking Fel-
 lows attending about the Door; that Depon-
 ent took off his Hat and saluted my Lord,
 which he did not think proper to return;
 but as soon as he saw the Child in Deponent's
 Hands, he called to a Fellow that stood be-
 hind Deponent's Back, and said to him, *Take*
that thieving Son of a Whore (meaning the
Child) and carry him to the Place I bid you;
that Deponent ask'd him, whom he meant by
that thieving Son of a Whore; Damn you, (re-
sponding my Lord) I don't speak to you, but to that
thieving Son of a Bitch; I'll send him to the
—! Upon which Deponent said, my
 Lord, he is no Thief, you shall not take him
 from me, and whoever offers to take him
 from me, I'll knock out his Brains; that
 when Deponent took the Child (who was
 trembling with Fear) and put him close be-
 tween his Legs. Being ask'd how long it was
 after Mr. *Richard Annesley* came to Depo-

nent's House that he sent for the Child to
Jones's; says, it was about six or seven
 Weeks, and, to the best of Deponent's Re-
 membrance, in the Month of *December.*
 Says, he ask'd the Uncle, by what Author-
 ity he would do what he threaten'd? To
 which the said Mr. *Richard Annesley* made
 Answer, that he could not make his Appear-
 ance at the *Castle*; or any where, but that
 he was insulted on that thieving Son of a
 Whore's Account. That thereupon Deponent
 said, he was surprised that a Gentleman, who
 made the Appearance that Defendant did,
 should shew so much Malice to destroy a poor
 Creature that was no Expence to him, either
 for Cloaths or Maintenance, tho' it would
 better become him, who was the Child's
 Uncle, to provide for him, than to suffer
 Deponent, who was a Stranger to him, to do
 it; that the Defendant expressed a great deal
 of Anger at his not being able to compass
 his Ends; and after some high Words had
 pass between them; Deponent seeing the
 Constable go off, went away with the Child
 in his Hand, and carried him home safe to
 his Mammy, (Deponent's Wife) as he call'd
 her. Some Time after, Deponent saw a
 Constable lurking about his House to carry
 away the Child if he could, as Deponent be-
 lieves; says, the Child continued with De-
 ponent till *February*, and then went away
 without Deponent's Knowledge; says, he
 went to one Mr. *Tigh's* at the *Hay-Market*,
 as he told Deponent some Time after; and
 the Reason he gave for going away was,
That he saw so many People coming about the
House after him, that he was afraid of being
taken away by some of them. Being ask'd,
 whether he should know the same Person
 now if he saw him; says, that he pitch'd
 upon Mr. *Annesley* among several, the first
 Time he came to this Kingdom, without
 the least Hint being given him; and Depo-
 nent pointed to him in open Court, and
 swore, that Mr. *Annesley* was the same Per-
 son, whom he kept in his House, as afore-
 said,

Mark *Byrn* says, He has known the De-
 fendant a long Time, but can't tell directly
 how long. Being desired to give an Account
 to the Court and Jury, if he was at any Time
 employ'd by any, and what Person, to trans-
 port any, and what Boy; says, that about
 16 Years ago, one *Donnelly*, a Constable,
 met Deponent (who was at that Time like-
 wise a Constable) and told him he had a good
 Jobb for him, which he was to get a Guinea
 for; and Deponent should have a Share of it:
 And *Donnelly* desired him to go along with
 him. That he accordingly went with him
 to one *Jones's* House in *Ormond-Market*, and
 the present Earl of *Anglesey* was there (who
 was then called Lord *Altam*) and there was
 a small Boy there, which my Lord said was
 his

his Brother's Son. My Lord charged the Boy with stealing a Silver Spoon, and that he was a Thief, and desired Deponent, and the said Donnelly and others, who were there with my Lord, to take him away to *George's Quay*. That accordingly they took the Boy away, and carried him towards *Essex Bridge*; and there a Coach was got, into which the said Donnelly, the Boy, and Deponent went; and the Coach was ordered to drive down to *George's Quay*: Says, my Lord was there as soon as the Coach; but does not know, whether he walk'd, or went in a Coach or Chair. Says, there was a Boat waiting at the Slip at *George's Quay*, and the Boy was put into it by Donnelly, and Lord Anglesey went into the Boat down the River, and Deponent return'd home. That next Day Donnelly came to Deponent and gave him a Shilling; whereupon Deponent demanded Half a Guinea, as the Part which Donnelly had promised him; but never got it. There was a Mob follow'd them, when they carried the Child away: That the Boy cried very much, which he believes occasion'd the Mob: Says, the Boy told them, he was afraid his Uncle was going to kill or transport him. Being ask'd, whether there was any Thing done to prevent the Transportation; says, he saw nothing done to prevent it. Being ask'd, if the Boy mention'd the Lord Alibam (the now Defendant.) as his Uncle; says, he did. Being asked, when it was he first saw the Boy since this Time; says, he never saw him since that Day till lately. Being ask'd, if they had any Warrant; says, they had no Warrant as he saw. Being ask'd, whether he enquired for any Warrant for what he did; says, he did not. Being ask'd, if he did not believe it unlawful to transport the Boy without a legal Order, or without Trial; says, he did believe so, tho' he did not acquaint any of his Companions that he thought so.

James Reilly says, He lives now in London, and has a House of his own. That he knows the Defendant, the Earl of Anglesey, and lived with him as a Servant for about 11 Months, about 15 or 16 Years ago. That he knew the late Lord Alibam, who had been dead about three Months when Deponent came into the Defendant's Service. Being desired to give an Account, if he was at any Time, and when, employ'd by any Person, and whom, about transporting any, and what Boy; says, that about a Month after he came to live with my Lord, he was (with some Constables, whose Names were Bryan Donnelly, John Donnelly, Mark Byrn, and Patrick Reilly) employ'd by my Lord to look for one James Annesley. That my Lord desir'd Deponent if he met the Boy, to carry him to an Alehouse and send for his Lordship as soon as possible. That De-

ponent and the rest went several Times in search of the Boy; but that Mark Byrn was but once along with them. That they search'd about *Smithfield*, *New-Market*, and down *Ormond Quay*. Says, that one Day as Deponent came to Town from *Inchicore*, he receiv'd a Message to wait upon my Lord at one *Devenzy's* in *Castle-street*. That Deponent accordingly went there and found that my Lord was gone away: But presently a Porter came there to Deponent from *George's Quay*, to inform him, that my Lord wanted him there, and Deponent went along with the Porter to *George's Quay*, where my Lord was. The when Deponent came there, my Lord whisper'd him to go and borrow a Guinea for him. That Deponent accordingly went to *Mark Kelly's*, at the *Butcher's Arms*, near *Inchicore*, and got the Guinea, and returned to my Lord at *George's Quay*, and gave him the Guinea; and Deponent saw my Lord put the Guinea into John Donnelly's Hands, and then John Donnelly went away. Says, there was a Boat at the Slip, and Bryan Donnelly and Mark Byrn brought the Boy, who was immediately put into the Boat, and my Lord, Bryan Donnelly, John Donnelly, the Boy, and Deponent went into the Boat, and they row'd to a Ship that lay down the River far as *Ring's-End*. That when they came to *Ring's-End* the Boy was put on board the Ship, which was to sail to one of his Majesty's Plantations, as he has been inform'd. [On Deponent mentioning his Information, as Counsel for the Defendant told him, he must tell from his own Knowledge, and not from Information; which was confirm'd by the Court.] That my Lord went on board the Ship with the Boy, and nobody else, and the Boy cry'd bitterly; and my Lord staid on board a few Minutes, and then returned to the Boat, and they row'd back to *George's Quay*. Says, he does not know to whom that Ship belongs. Being ask'd, when it was he first saw the Boy at *George's Quay*; says, he did not see him till Deponent returned to my Lord with the Guinea. Being ask'd, if he was acquainted with the Boy; says, he was, ever since he was about six Years old; that he knew him at Lord Alibam's House in *Stephen's Green*, and in *Proper-lane*; and believes him to be my Lord and Lady's Child. Says, he heard my Lord Alibam (the present Defendant) say one Day when he was affronted for talking away the Child's Birth-right, that he would take a Course with him. Says, Deponent used to hear People curse my Lord several Times on the Boy's Account, both before and after the Boy was gone. Being asked, if he knew the Boy was to be transported; says, he did, because he heard it talk'd of several Times before it was done; and Deponent knew that the Guinea he was sent to borrow was for the Constables; that when my Lord

Deponent in search of the Boy, he
 A Deponent not to take him in Or-
 - Market, for fear Purcell the But-
 - should alarm the Market Boys. Says,
 - Deponent lived about twelve Years in Ire-
 - after the Boy was transported; says,
 - Lord turned Deponent out of his House
 - two o'Clock in the Morning; that
 - Lord coming home one Night to Inch-
 - from Dublin, Deponent had wrapt him-
 - up in an old Blanket, and seated himself
 - in a Chair close on the Inside of the Gate,
 - that he might wake the easier when my
 - Lord came home, and so not make his Lord-
 - wait; that my Lord having Words with
 - the Coachman who drove him home, about
 - Fare, Deponent opened the Gate, to
 - B hinder him from running the Coachman thro'
 - the Body, as he threatned; that my Lord
 - coming in, and seeing the Chair and Blanket
 - in the Door, charged the Deponent with an
 - intent to rob him; to which Deponent re-
 - sisted, That if he had any such Intent, he
 - could hardly have thought of carrying away
 - an old Blanket and a Chair not worth a
 - shilling; that thereupon his Lordship flew into
 - a great Rage, stripp'd Deponent of his Coat,
 - Waistcoat and Breeches, and in that Condi-
 - tion turn'd him out of Doors, tho' it was a
 - cold Night, threatening, with many Oaths
 - and Curses, to send Deponent to Kilmainham
 - Jail, if he did not get away from his Door
 - at Instant; that Deponent having got some
 - Oaths at Dublin, went the next Day to my
 - C Lady, and told her his Case, and desired her
 - to intercede with my Lord for his Wages,
 - and three Guineas he had laid out for my
 - Lord; says, that my Lady promised to in-
 - tercede for him, and gave Deponent 7s. to
 - buy him Shoes and Stockings; that my Lord
 - hearing of this, issued out his own Warrant
 - and got Deponent taken up by a Constable
 - Palmerston for the 7s. under Pretence that
 - Deponent had defrauded my Lady of the
 - money under false Colours; says, that rather
 - than lie in Goal, Deponent paid the 7s. and
 - thereupon Deponent was discharged. Says,
 - he never was paid his Wages by my Lord;
 - and that he was so afraid of his Lordship,
 - that one Day when Deponent lived as a Ser-
 - vant with Lord Mountjoy, seeing my Lord
 - come in there, Deponent hid himself for
 - fear of him.

[To be continued.]

makes them apt to despise whatever they are
 ignorant of) dissuade young Gentlemen from
 the laudable Attempt of acquainting them-
 selves with that excellent Tongue, by re-
 presenting to them such *Difficulty*, such *In-*
spidity, and such *Unprofitableness* in the Un-
 dertaking; as nothing but their Ignorance of
 it could suggest.

For, there is, perhaps, no Language more
 easy, pleasant, or profitable: * *A Language,*
for Simplicity and Uniformity, of all others
the most easy.—Its *Idiom* has so near an
 Affinity to the *English*, as soon renders the
 Manner of Expression familiar and agreeable.
 —Nay, descend we to Words; very many
 might be produc'd, whose Sound is similar
 to those of the same or like Import in our
 Tongue; such as *מִשׁוּרָה* [Mesurah] a
Measure, *פָּרַק* [Parak] to break, *חֶבֶל*
 [Chebel] a Cable, &c. nor are there want-
 ing Instances of its Consonancy to the *Latin*
 and *Greek*.—Now, by the same Reason
 that *Italian* is reckon'd easy, on Account of
 its Similitude to the *Latin*, must not *Hebrew*
 be esteem'd more so, it being, some Way
 or other, analogous to all the Languages be-
 fore mention'd.

The Persons of Verbs, and Cases of Nouns,
 are express'd by a few Prefixes and Affixes;
 to which the Method of our Tongue, al-
 most, exactly corresponds.—But, there is
 one Thing, above all, which facilitates the
 Study of *this Language*; which is, that (tho'
 very comprehensive) it has not that verbal
 Copiousness, which, in others, is so apt to
 tire and defeat the Learner.

As for those numerous Points and Accents,
 which, by some, are thought to render it a
 difficult Task, ever to read the *Hebrew*;
 they are, most of them, but of little or no
 Use; so that a Person needs not trouble him-
 self about them, till such Time as he is
 somewhat advanced; when (if he thinks fit)
 he may enter upon those Minutiae.—At
 first, the Knowledge of the Consonants and
 Vowels, with a few plain Rules concerning
 Pronunciation, will be sufficient; by the
 Help of which, he will be able to read per-
 fectly in a short Time.—Upon the Whole,
 it may truly be affirm'd, that it requires
 more Pains to get a Smattering of *Latin*,
 with the Assistance of a Master, than it would
 (an unprejudice Person) to acquire a tolerable
 Skill in the *Hebrew* without it.

That it is an agreeable Study, no one will
 deny, who has had the least Taste of it; for,
 even in that Part which is the most laborious
 [gaining a Copia of Words] the Learner is
 entertain'd (in almost every Page of his Lex-
 icon) with pleasant Reasons of the Etymolo-
 gies, &c. which, at once, amuse the Fancy,
 and facilitate the Retention.—Beside, every
 body must grant, that 'tis infinitely more
 Pleasure to read an Author in the Original,
 M 2 than

the AUTHOR of the LONDON
 MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS the Study of the *Hebrew* seems, at
 present, reviving, it must be Matter
 Concern, to any one convinc'd of its
 usefulness; to hear Persons (whose Pride

* See Grey's Pref. to Heb. Gram.

than otherwise; Translations (how good soever) giving us the Beauties of a Piece but at second-hand; which, like other Things, will be dull'd by the Touch.—Now, surely, this must hold good, in an eminent Degree, with regard to the *Hebrew*; wherein are many Elegancies, which cannot be fully express'd in our Language, nor, perhaps, in any other; and wherein, whatever is *narrative* or *descriptive*, whatever is *pathetick* or *sublime*, is deliver'd in the most *simple* and *lively*, most *affecting* and *lusty* Expressions imaginable.

As to the Usefulness of the *Hebrew*, it is such, that one might justly wonder how it should meet with so general a Neglect from those, whose Business it is to explain the sacred Oracles, and maintain the Authority of Holy Writ: *Quam absurdum enim est, ut Legatus mandata Regis sui non intelligat, sed Interpretis opus habeat*!

The Old Testament is, on all Hands, allow'd to be the Foundation of the New; so that to study the latter, without understanding the former, is a Piece of Folly not unlike building Castles in the Air.—But, it may, perhaps, be ask'd, what Necessity there is of knowing *Hebrew* to understand the Old Testament, when we have such a good Translation of it, by the Septuagint, and so many able Commentators?—In return to which, it may be sufficient to demand, what Necessity there is of knowing *Greek* to understand the New Testament (whereof we have as good Translations, &c.)—This resolv'd, the other is answer'd.—In short, we may as reasonably suppose a Man a Judge of *Horace*, from *Dacier's* and *Sanadon's* Notes, who, at the same Time, is ignorant of *Latin*; as that one, unacquainted with *Hebrew* should be able (by the Assistance of Commentators) fully to comprehend the Writings of *Moses* and the Prophets.

'Tis true, indeed, there have been many Persons of great Parts and Learning, who have made the Scriptures their constant Study, and very much oblig'd Posterity with Variety of useful Observations; but, must we, therefore, embrace their Opinions blind-fold, out of an over modest Persuasion, that we shall not be able to go beyond them: Or, that it would argue too much Presumption in us to dispute their Determinations?—Were they infallible?

Had there not been many famous Philosophers before *Sir Isaac Newton*?—Was it then too great Presumption in him to examine the Justness of their Hypotheses, and endeavour (what he so happily accomplish'd) to excel them? And may there not be a *Sir Isaac Newton* in every Part of Learning? as the ingenious *Dr. Watts* expresses it.

Surely, it is not becoming an ingenuous Disposition, to take Things of such Moment upon Trust; nor, to give over all Search,

when there are still many Doubts not clear'd up, many Difficulties unsolv'd, which demand our most diligent Enquiry: And, therefore, Pity it is that the Study of the *Hebrew*, which, indeed, of the *Oriental Languages* in general, meets not with greater Encouragement, whatever a late Author (in a most elaborate Trifle) may have insinuated to the contrary.

To conclude, let the *Anti-Hebraei* consider, that speaking against what they do not understand (tho' it may argue a bold) betrays a very weak Judgment; and that discouraging others from what they have been pleas'd to neglect, favours more of envious Pride than salutary Caution.

If these obvious Remarks find Place in your Magazine, you may be pretty well assur'd, that those who know any Thing of the Matter will allow, at least, that what they were design'd to evince is most strictly true, viz. That the Study of the *Hebrew* is easy and pleasant, and the Knowledge of it is absolutely necessary for a thorough Divine.

Oxon, Feb. 14, 1743-4.

Universal Spectator, Feb. 11. N° 301.

Mr. ROLLIN's Method of teaching Children GEOGRAPHY.

S I R,

THE judicious and learned Mr. Rollin, after he had publish'd his *Manner of teaching and studying the Belles Lettres*, which prevail'd upon to write a short Treatise, in the Way of Introduction to those four Volumes upon the Education of Children. What he says in this Piece concerning teaching the Rudiments of Geography is so very just and sensible, that I cannot refrain the sending you an Extract of it, with a few Remarks of my own interspers'd.

He tells us, that *Geography* may be made a *Diversiſon* rather than a *Study*, if the Teacher knows how to season it with short agreeable Histories and curious Facts, that respect the Countries and Cities he is treating of. Of the several Methods that have been written to teach this Science, Mr. Rollin prefers that which, instead of supposing a Child to have already good Understanding, or which was the Assistance of such Understanding to make them intelligible, are rather calculated to improve his tender Apprehension, and amuse him by an agreeable Exercise. But, whatever System be made use of, it must always be accompany'd with Maps, Geography being a Science that depends much on the Eye. He might have said farther, that the utmost Care and Judgment should be used in the Choice of those Maps, lest the Scholar should

contract a wrong Picture in his Mind
Figure or Extent of a Country.

The best Way to begin is by laying before
a Pupil a Map of the whole World, or by
a Terrestrial Globe, which is much
proper to give a just Idea of the Fi-
of the Earth. Care must be then taken
A to make him understand and retain all the
ary Terms of that Art, by explaining
to his Capacities; such as *Continent*,
Isle, *Peninsula*, *Gulph*, *Strait*, *Isthmus*,
Bay, *Harbour*, &c.

After this, the young Scholar should be
to travel upon a Map or Chart, with-
observing any Thing as he goes on but
most amusing Particulars; which, being
B assisted with the Figure of the Country,
assist the Memory to preserve both the
and the Situation.

Suppose, for Example, a Boy that had
the common Terms, was to be given
general Knowledge of *Asia*; I should
content to let him coast it all round, in-
ing him of what is most remarkable in
Country as he pass'd along.

Asia, I would tell him, begins where
ends, to which it is join'd by the
of *Suez*. You see it there between
Red-Sea and the *Mediterranean*. We call
Sea *Red*, because it was near it that the
descended from *Esau* or *Edom*,
Name signifies *Red*, or *Red Hair*, in-
ed.

Arabia, which is wash'd by this Sea, is
ed into three Parts; *Petræa*, or the
y, the *Desart*, and the *Happy*.

Arabia is here at the Extremity, or
wards the Bottom of the *Red-Sea*. It was
e that the *Israelites* sojourn'd forty Years
they had pass'd over that Sea on Foot,
out being wet, the Waters having retired
both Sides. Observe there Mount *Sinai*,
re God gave to the *Hebrews* his Law,
priz'd in the Ten Commandments, and
y other Institutions. This Country takes
Name of *Petræa*, from the ancient City
Petra, which now no longer exists.

Desart Arabia takes its Name from the
Desarts it contains. Here we find the
es of *Mecca*, *Medina*, and *Elcatif*. *Mecca*
amous for the Birth of the false Prophet
OMET. A considerable Mosque has been
there, to which every Year, from all
t, a great Number of Pilgrims repair
caravans. *Medina* is the Place where he
buried. *Catif*, or *Elcatif*, is situated up-
the *Gulph* of *Persia*, which you see on the
er Side of this vast Country. A great
ick is carried on there in *Pearls*, and
ber of *Pearl*, which the *Divers* pull from
the Rock, on the Coast of the Isle of
aren, that lies there opposite. Here the
g Pupil should be told what I mean by
is, and *Master of Pearl*, and in what

Manner they fish it up; which would lead
to the Explanation of the Word *Divers*.

Happy *Arabia* bears that Name, because it
produces Plants very much esteem'd. *Coffea*
grows here, which is the Kernel or Grain of
a small red Fruit, about the Size of a Crim-
son-Cherry. *Balm* and *Frankincense* are like-
wise here found, being *Rosins* or *Gums* of
an agreeable Odour, that distil from the
Bark of two peculiar Sort of Shrubs or little
Trees.

The two great Rivers, *Tigris* and *Euphra-
tus*, which we read of in Scripture, run into
this *Gulph*.

Next we come to the Empire of *Persia*,
the principal Cities of which are *Ispahan*,
Tauris, *Sbiras*, and *Bander Abassi*. *Ispahan*
and *Tauris* have Squares or Market Places
so large, that 10,000 Men can be drawn up
in them in Battle Array. At *Sbiras* you see
the magnificent Ruins of the ancient *Persé-
polis*. *Bander Abassi* is the finest Port in all
Persia. The Trade is now carried on there,
which the *Portuguese* had formerly establish'd
in the little Isle of *Ormus*, out of which they
were driven.

Not far, as you see, from thence, is the
Mountain of *Cbiampa*, where they find
Earths of different Colours, and of such ex-
traordinary Hue and Lustre, that it is impossi-
ble to imitate the Beauty of their Linen,
when stain'd with them. You may wash
them over and over in the strongest Lather,
without depriving them in the least Degree
of their Vivacity.

By continuing thus to coast all over the
whole Shore, and returning again the same
Way, repeating, without Alteration, what
the Boy should remember, you will bring
him to make an amusing Pastime of these
Instructions, and oblige him to range them
orderly in his Memory, without any Diffi-
culty.

After he has made some Progress this Way,
you may begin to make him travel over the
Map or Chart. For Instance, you may con-
duct him from *Paris* to *Rome* by *Sea*, and
then bring him back from *Rome* to *Paris* by
Land, remarking on all the considerable Pla-
ces by the Way. These little Varieties will
divert him, and fill his Mind with a thousand
Curiosities, which afterwards will be of Use
to him in the more perfect Study of *Geo-
graphy*.

TYRPHILUS.

Westminster Journal, Feb. 11. N^o 116.

Of the Monosyllables YES and NO.

THERE seems to me nothing in Life
more difficult to account for, than the
various Production of the two significant Mo-
nosyllables, *Yes*, and *No*. To satisfy myself
in

In this Particular, I have several Times this Winter taken abroad my *Lamborn*, and made use of it on Persons of all Degrees, whom I perceived to be in a *wavering* and *critical Situation*: My Readers well excuse my not mentioning Names, my Design being rather to *reform* than *expose*: But those who feel themselves affected by what I say, and are conscious I have been *prying* where they thought no Body could *peep*, would do well to act more *cautiously* for the future.

A certain very great Man, who I expected would be again put upon a most *unpopular Measure*, which had already drawn down upon him more *Execrations* than were ever before utter'd against one Person, I watch'd very narrowly at the Time when his Spirit was brought to the *Trial*. His Conscience, I knew, bid him say *No*: Yet did he speak *Yes* with as much *Eagerness* and *Emphasis* as ever I heard it pronounced. What, thought I, can this Man mean, whom we all know not to be *deficient in Understanding*? But when I applied my *Lamborn* to the *Camera* (or *Inside* of the *Retina* next the *Brain*) I saw depicted there the Emblems of *great Power* and *great Wealth*, with a most *flattering Prospect* that carried the Eye to a vast Distance. The Landscape seemed indeed to be in the *German Taste*, but look'd like the Work of some eminent Master, and presented not one *disagreeable Object*. However, I inspected the *other Side* of the *Retina*, where the *outward Sense* is the great *natural Artist*: There I saw *Poverty*, *Distress*, *Discontent*, all with meagre Countenances, and dress'd in the *English Manner*. But these were all disregarded by the *Possessor*, whose whole Attention was turn'd to the *Picture within*.

I look'd with the same Curiosity at another great Man, whose Sentiments, on former Occasions, had usually been *contrary* to this I have mentioned: But he too said *Yes* to the present Question. A new Place he had obtain'd did in some Measure account for this Piece of Conduct. I was much better satisfied, however, of the true Motive, upon the Inspection of my *internal Mirror*, where was pourtray'd the Story of *Jacob* stealing the Blessing from his Brother *Esau*, with this Motto, *I will by Craft and Cunning gradually supplant this bold Hunter*.—I could not here help reflecting on many Passages of the *Ministerial History*, both of our own and other Countries, which furnish us with several Instances of *kicking up the Heels* by appearing extreme friendly. But whether, if this were done, our *Jacob* would learn to say *No*, is a Question that my *Lamborn* would not assist me to determine.

But if these had an *apparent Motive* for what they did, it was more difficult to find the same for many others, who took the

same Part: Yet this I did too, upon a *row Scrutiny*, by several Gentlemen of *finction*, who had just before protested the *rect* contrary of what they performed. These, I took notice, had an *Interview* with one of the Persons already describ'd, who they usually left with *alter'd Minds*, and *ter'd Countenances*.

A One, a *gay Person* of about thirty, had sworn himself an eternal Friend of *No*, I observed to grow serious and sunk his Head, after a few Words exchanged with the first of those *Ministers*. In less than Minutes he took him fast by the Hand, began to praise upon the *other Minister*, which, at first, he utter'd with a very Grace. In searching for the Cause of *Perverfion*, my faithful Mirror presented with a *mortgag'd Estate*, and Want of Resolution to recover by *Perjury* what had been encumber'd by *Extravagance*.

Another, ten Years more advanc'd in Age was brought to the same Suspence and *distraction* by the Motive of a Son unprovided for. To excuse this, I could find yet less Reason than for the former, because, by what I understood, the mercenary *Yes* that procur'd Place for the young Gentleman, was an Advance towards the *voluntary Deprivation* of him, and all his Posterity, of that *Liberty and Property* they should have inherited in a long Race of Ancestors.

It was still more melancholy to observe D a third no other Excuse but mere *Avarice* for his *Venality*. The Desire of having gross'd all his Thoughts, and all *Familiarity* with him, was lost in the present *Moment*. Nor did this Man look more *sticking* than another Convert to Corruption appear'd ridiculous, who had no other View, as I can learn by the Objects on the *Camera*, than to please an *ambitious Wife*. Here was, indeed, good Nature run mad, and equally dangerous with the most *malevolent Inclination*.

E These *Phænomena* in my own Spectator me to consider seriously the *general Cause* of them; how it comes to pass that a *Whisper* in the *Ear*, or a *Squeeze* of the *Hand*, can have such Effect upon the *Tongue* as to make it say *Yes*, when the *Mind*, that should regulate all the *Organs*, is very clear that the Word ought to be *No*. And here my *Lamborn* inform'd me, that the *fine, nervous Vessels*, in those two Parts, have an immediate Communication with the *Muscles* of the *Tongue*, independent of their *known Sympathy* which sends them all to the *Brain*.

F G *Civism*, *Bashfulness*, or *Hypocrisy*, may indeed frequently give Birth to a *No*, when both *Judgment* and *Passion* plead strongly for *Yes*: But this cannot have *contrary* the same Effect, except only in a few Cases where *Generosity* and good Nature prevail over *Prudence*.

then the *blushing Virgin* says *No* to the her Soul most desires, and persists in the same Tone an unreasonable Length of Time, we know it is *Custom* that directs her; I have often seen *Yes* upon the internal Hour, on these Occasions, in such *promiscuous Characters*, that they look'd as if they had started from the Place. I have been a Witness that mere *Bashfulness* has chained the *vigorous Youth* from insisting on *Claim*, even when he was morally certain of success; by which Means the *wish'd-for* *Marriage* have for a long Time been *deferred*, sometimes totally *prevented*, thro' the opposition of more *Experience* and *Resolution* perhaps less *Sincerity*. If the *wish'd-for* *Dame* be usually more *suddenly* *compliant*, and the *Man* past his Bloom less *ceremonious*, it is not because the *Appetites* are then stronger (as some have erroneously asserted) because both the one and the other knows that they have respectively *felt* in Youth, the Subjection to *Custom*, or a *Boyish* *Tenderness*. The *experienced Lover* often says *Yes* for the same Reason that the *Hypocrite* says *Yes*, because he perceives it the only Way to gain the End of his *Wishes*.

The *Man* that refuses *Honour*, *Dignity*, or *Power*, is seldom in earnest, and only desires to have it *press'd* more upon him. This is that Kind of *Hypocrisy* which produces a *negative* instead of an *Affirmative*, tho' in an absolute Design to have it *understood* in a Manner directly contrary. When a *reputed Gentleman* in *Black* says, *No* *Episcopacy*, how would it disappoint his *Piety* if the *Parliament* and *Chapter* should proceed to put up a *Candidate*? When an ambitious *Layman* offer'd *Place* or *Power*, tho' ever so little suited to his *Capacity* or *natural Inclinations*, may indeed say, *For God's Sake, Sir, come better: I am not equal to the Task: You are many more worthy and more able Servants.* He would hardly leave the Presence with *Satisfaction*, if the *Monarch* should take notice at his Word, and answer, *Well then, I will use you.*

I took notice that *Yes's* are sometimes attended with thro' an *Excess* of *Generosity* and *good Nature*: But this is much more common in *private* than in *publick* Life. The late great *Man* possibly had some of them, which were owing to his friendly and beneficent Character. I cannot find, however, upon the nicest examination, that the *present* can boast of any, or even of one *Friend* among all his *Deviants* and *Adherents*. Those *voluntary Gifts*, *Way* of *Engagement* or *Promise*, have often saved a little *Man* from the *Bailiffs* and a *Man*; but there are few Instances of their saving a great *Man* who had lost his Footing, either from the *Tower* or *Tower-Hill*.

Before I quit these two important *Memorials*, which transact most of the *Business* in

the most *august Assemblies*, I cannot help taking Notice of three *Instances*, recorded in *History*, wherein the *greatest Men* of their respective Ages, in Cases exactly *similar*, thought proper, from a conceal'd *Ambition*, to say *No* for *Yes*. The two first *overshot* the *Mark*, and were sufficiently mortified: The latter was wholly *successful*. These *Men* were *Julius Caesar*, *Oliver Cromwell*, and *Thomas Kouli Kan*.

Caesar, we are told, had a *Crown* three Times offer'd him by *Mark Anthony*, which he as often put back gently with his Hand, to try the Temper of the People: But the old Hatred to *Monarchy* still remained among the *Romans*, who, tho' they submitted to *regal Power* in this great Dictator, shouted for Joy to see him refuse the *regal Title*, which he secretly coveted. *Cromwell* was in Form *address'd* by his Parliament to accept the same Title, and *fool'd* so long with them in disputing about the *Illegality* and *Inexpediency* of it, that they thought him in earnest, and desisted from their *Persuasions*. But *Kouli Kan* had before secured himself such a Party in the *Army*, who he knew would stand to their *Point*, that, after much *Apology*, he suffer'd himself to be *prevail'd on* to accept the *Crown* of the *Sopbis*; which the *Ministry* seeing, tho' they disapproved the Thing, they were the first to declare him alone *worthy of that Diadem*.

Here we see *Ambition*, twice in three *Instances*, defeating her own Purposes by pursuing them too far. This is worth their *Consideration*, whoever they be, that cry *Yes* on every other Occasion, and *No* when the *Constitution* calls upon them. If they do thus too long, may it not be fear'd that their *Yes's* and *No's* will be fixed to *Eternity*?

Old England, Feb. 18. N^o 55.

I Have heard it observ'd of *Animals* as well as of *Vegetables*, that when transplanted to a foreign Soil their Nature changes. A Gentleman told me the late *Bishop of Leige* was very curious to have a couple of *English Mastiffs*, of the true Breed; but when he had got them, they were not above a Twelve-month in *German Feeding*, when they degenerated into downright *Turnspits*. I am far from suspecting, that the *Courage* of *Englishmen* can be broken by a Change of Climate, but I will venture to say, that their *Spirit* may. *Courage* is personal, and is to be found among all People; *Spirit* is national, and can be preserv'd only among the Free. *Sylla* and *Caesar* never could have subdued their Country, had their *Soldiers* retained the *Spirit* as they did the *Courage* of *Romans*. But their long Continuance in foreign Countries, and their long *Servitude* under *Martial Law*, led them to believe they were fighting

not

not for their Country but their Generals. When they returned, they returned without *Roman* Sentiments, and the Liberties of *Rome* fell a Prey to that *Discipline* and *Courage*, which, had they been directed by a *Roman Spirit*, might have made them immortal.

But there are other Causes, which, upon all such Occasions, contribute to this Degeneracy of national Spirit. The two great Generals I have named, and many more of equal Ambition and the same Views, found it dangerous to trust to a thorough Depavation of Virtue in the Army they carried from their own Country. For this Reason we find them, upon all Occasions, associating them with Mercenaries and Allies, who, born under despotick Governments, never knew what Freedom meant. The Number of these Mercenaries were always, at least, equal to that of the Principals; so that whether they were paid by *Rome* or by their own Princes, as they were all of them commanded by the same General, they were always sure to be upon one Side as often as any Dispute happened. We have many Instances of the *Roman* Impatience at the Insolence of those *Barbarians*; but the Strength of the Mercenaries, the Authority of the Generals, the Dread of Martial Law, the Difficulties they were under, whom to trust of their own Countrymen, and the mutual Jealousies of one another, lost them the proper Opportunities of Resentment. This took off the Fire of their Spirit, it grew vapid, it came to nothing. Communication of Manners with Foreigners, and Absence from Home, made them forget their native Country; and in all Revolutions of Government, effected by an Army returned from Foreigners, we find the Native and the Foreigner equally cruel to the falling State.

Universal Spectator, Feb. 18. N° 802.

THE Importance of Education must be allow'd of the utmost Service to Youth, by forming their Judgments, and instilling those Ideas, which ought to be the Rule of their future Conduct. How shocking then is it to consider, that many of our modern young Ladies are deficient in this material Point? That their Knowledge should extend no farther than knowing how to dress and dance well, and where a Patch may be placed to Advantage? This is often productive of the greatest Unhappiness; for when these Ladies marry, without any other Accomplishment than a pretty Face, which (being the most volatile) ought to be esteem'd the least Qualification, tho' ever so charming, in what a sad Condition is the poor Husband? Instead of a Friend to alleviate any Misfortune that may befall him, she is a continual Torment; always anxious after Baubles, till at last she

becomes insatiable: And here a Separation is the only Thing that can yield him Quiet; when if her Parents or Guardians had taken due Care of her Education, this might have been prevented. For prepar'd, she would not be incident to many Crafts of our Sex, and would learn to prefer a gay Coat to a Man of Sense.

How amiable is the Opposite of the going Character? to see Prudence with plainness and good Nature, in a Form pleasing and agreeable, attended with a Sense which the wisest Men are incapable of attaining!

The following Contrast will be no proper Conclusion.

The vain coquet, by study'd arts,
Endeavours to trapen our hearts:
At operas, ridottos, plays,
She cou'd attend whole nights and days;
Trifling her time and care employs,
Nor can she taste substantial joys.
This is the business of her sphere,
And all her knowledge centers here.

But see *Miranda*, prudent maid,
Convinc'd of reason's solid aid:
From faibles of her sex refin'd,
To others failings wisely blind:
Her virtue's in her conduct seen;
No self-conceit does intervene:
Tho' heav'n has form'd her all that's fair,
Yet is her mind her only care;
With many sense her soul the decks,
And shines superior to her sex.

His MAJESTY's Message to the House of Lords, on Wednesday, Feb. 15.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty having received undoubted Intelligence, that the eldest Son the Pretender to his Crown is arrived in France, and that Preparations are made there to invade this Kingdom, in Concert with disaffected Persons here; and that an Invasion is to be supported by the Squadrons of French Men of War, which has been cruising several Days in the British Channel. His Majesty has judged it proper to acquaint the House of Lords with an Intelligence of such high Importance to his Crown, and the Peace and Security of these Kingdoms, and his Majesty doubts not, from the experienced Zeal, Duty, and Affection of the House of Lords, that they will strengthen his Hands, and concur in all such Measures as shall be necessary for disappointing and defeating so dangerous an Attempt, and for the Security of his Person and Government, the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of the Kingdoms.

The same Message was sent to the House of Commons.

the humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for having been graciously pleased to acquaint us, that you have received undoubted intelligence of the Pretender's eldest Son being arrived in France, and of the Preparations which are making there to invade this Kingdom, in Concert with dissaffected Persons here.

As this Mark of your Majesty's just Confidence in us demands our most grateful Acknowledgments, so we cannot but look upon such a Design with the utmost Indignation and Abhorrence.

Loyalty, Duty, and Affection to your Majesty, Concern for ourselves and our Posterity; every Interest and every Motive that can warm or engage the Hearts of Britons and Protestants, call upon us, on this important Occasion, to exert our utmost Endeavours, that, by the Blessing of God, your Enemies may be put to Confusion; and we, with the greatest Sincerity and Firmness, give your Majesty the strongest Assurances, that we will, with the warmest Zeal and unanimity, take the most effectual Measures to enable your Majesty to frustrate and defeat so desperate and insolent an Attempt, and to secure and preserve your Royal Person and Government, and the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of these Kingdoms.

And we beg Leave to declare to your Majesty, and to the whole World, that it is the sacred Resolution and Purpose of our Hearts, to the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, to support and defend your Majesty, and your undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of these Realms, and the Protestant Succession in your Royal House, in Opposition to, and Resistance of the Pretender and his Adherents, and all other your Majesty's Enemies.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Thank you heartily for this zealous and affectionate Address. I make no Doubt, but the Vigour and Unanimity which you have expressed on this Occasion, will, by the Blessing of God, enable me to defeat the evil Designs of our Enemies; and you may be assured, that no Care or Precaution has been or shall be wanting on my Part, for the Defence and Welfare of my Kingdoms.

The humble ADDRESS of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, presented, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, having heard, that Attempts are forming by the common Disturbers of the Peace and Tranquillity of Europe, in Favour of a Popish Pretender, to interrupt that Happiness we thankfully enjoy under your Majesty's Government, humbly beg Leave to take this earliest Opportunity, to express our greatest Concern for, and Abhorrence of this Indignity intended against your Majesty and these Kingdoms.

We have no Reason to doubt, but that, by the Blessing of God on your Majesty's Arms, our Enemies will be disappointed in their Expectations. As your Majesty's Subjects must be too sensible of the Blessings of Liberty, Property, and the free Exercise of their Religion, which they enjoy under your most auspicious Reign, to exchange them for a Certain, Arbitrary, and Tyrannical Government; so the Loyalty and Unanimity of your faithful Subjects, will greatly tend to discourage these desperate Endeavours to destroy and subvert our excellent Constitution. We therefore beg Leave most humbly to assure your Majesty, of our firm and sincerest Attachment to your sacred Person and Government, and our present happy Establishment in Church and State; and that no Endeavours of ours shall, even at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, be wanting to frustrate these Attempts, to the Prejudice of both, and to secure the Laws and Liberties of this Country, and the Protestant Succession in your Majesty's most illustrious House, to latest Generations.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious Answer.

I Take very kindly this seasonable Mark of your Duty and Affection to me. The City of London may always depend upon my Protection and Favour; and I have the firmest Confidence, That you will exert your Authority upon this Occasion for the Security of the City and the Preservation of the publick Peace, and for the Support of my Government.

F They were received very graciously, and all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand: And his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on the Right Hon. Robert Wesley, Esq; Lord Mayor, Mr. Serjeant Simon Urrin, Recorder, Mr. Alderman Daniel Lambert, Mr. Alderman Robert Willmott, Mr. Sheriff Robert Ladbroke, and Mr. Sheriff William Calvert.

Addresses were likewise presented, on this Occasion, from the Lieutenancy of London, the City of Westminster, Bristol, Rochester, Leicester, Poole, the University of Cambridge, and other Parts of the Kingdom.

Sym

Young *Daphne*, brightest creature, that

e'er did heart ensnare, was blest with all that nature cou'd

lavish on the fair, cou'd lavish on the fair. For

her each youth did languish, and told their am'rous smart: What tho' she mock'd

their anguish, yet *Strephon* won her heart; yet *Strephon* won her heart.

2.
The stripling swore, for ever
He'd true and constant prove,
He was a youth so clever,
That she repaid his love.
But death, their joys relenting,
Of *Strephon* made a prize;
Oh! powers unrelenting!
To close the shepherd's eyes.

3.
Now sobbing, pining, crying,
The beauteous widow ran;
And vow'd in endless sighing,
To weep her constant man:
But *Corydon*, the rover,
To court her did prepare,
And thought another lover
Might not do what she fair

With boldness he advances,
The fair his love denies,
Till irresistible glances,
Shot flashing from his eyes.

With oaths and vows assailing,
He wipes each tear-swoln cheek,
Until his love prevailing,
He weds her in a week.

For the GERMAN FLUTE.



To Miss SUSANNA MARIA T——,
of W—— in C——.

**THE VINDICATION: An HEROIC
EPISTLE, in Answer to one receiv'd from
her, June 2, 1743. On the Banks of the
Al——a.**

THY charming lines, all pleasing, reach
my hands, [strands,
Whilst yet I linger on these barb'rous
Whilst yet the vast Atlantic bounds my
view, [you:
And fortune calls me from my lord and
Where savage, painted heroes throng to
arms, [alarms;
There e'en thy Strepbon glows at war's
There honour's glorious motions swell his
soul,
And martial thunders all around him roll.
What nature, great almighty power,
ordains,
That fure betides, she all despotic reigns,
My father wept, humanely great and good,
And strove to check the fallies of my blood;

But vain his tears, paternal sorrows vain,
Resistless inclination to restrain.
Nor thou, my fair, all gen'rous, sweet,
and kind,
Could'st change the dictates that impell'd
my mind;
Tho' ev'ry art my lovely damsel knew,
Tho' ever constant, faithful, just and true.
And still I tempt the sultry, distant shore,
And still new dangers must thy swain ex-
plore;
Still faithless foes must feel thy Strepbon's
wound,
Who finds new music in the clarion's sound;
Still I defy old ocean's utmost rage,
And the loud storm, terrific, still engage;
Still treach'rous sands, tho' waving with
the wind,
Confess the traces that I leave behind;
Still hoary forests, untrod woods, shall
smoke*, [voke;
And howling desarts harms I still pro-
Still shall the virgin echo learn to tell
Thy much lov'd name, and all my flames
reveal.

N 2

F 3

* Alluding to the Custom of our sleeping by Fires, in the Woods, to keep off Wild Beasts.

For, constant still, thy form attends my
fight, [delight;
Thy wond'rous form, with still increas'd
Still, my *Maria*, inmate of my breast,
You fill my thoughts, and all my dreams
suggest: [stray,

Oft, on *Cam*'s flow'ry banks, I see you
Melt in your arms and all dissolve away:
Oft thy lov'd *Hamilton* and thee I chace,
In sportive mood, and strain the long'd
embrace.

Ye speechless joys! too, too refin'd to last,
How fast ye fleet, how soon the bliss is past;
With what regret I hail the chearful skies,
When, from the soft enjoyment, forc'd to
rise; [my bride,

Curs'd be the day! which tears me from
Unlocks my arms, oft thrown from side to
side; [flies,

But, thrown in vain, the airy phantom
Deaf to my pray'rs, and heedless of my
cries.

Waking, my fancy paints thy heart sincere,
Thy wisdom, virtue, and thy faith severe;
Thinking, or writing, I invoke thy aid
In ev'ry cool recess and conscious shade:

Thus would she think, thus would she
talk, I say, [stay;

Then, frantic grown, I check my longer
Exclaim, that all thy softness I withstood,
And for uncertain, risk'd a certain good:
Strait I resolve, once more, to tempt the
main,

And speedy visit *Albion*'s cliffs again.

How flow your periods! silent now they
trill;

A torrent here, and there the purling rill!
How full of sense! what numbers you re-
fine! [line!

What sentiment and force breathes ev'ry
But, lovely maid, why in the heav'nly
verse, [hearse?

Will you, your absent *Strephon*'s faults re-
Why, with such sharpness, does your sa-
tire sting?

Thus, the high tow'ring eagle on the wing,
Stoops low, to catch at some poor sordid
prize,

O'er which, superior, he can tyrannize.
True, lov'd *Maria*, cruel maid, 'tis true,
I've acted things would start your nicer
view; [known,

But should you lash those faults, to all un-
Which, but to you, I never sure could own?

You sing *Eliza* full of grief and woe,
And all those pains the nymph did un-
dergo; [doom,

Her loss of life, her infant's wretched
So early fall'n a victim to the tomb,

Ah! poor *Eliza*, dear avenger, say,
Can ought e'er chace her from my breast
away?

No, faithful image, there she shall reside
Long as my blood pursues its wonted tide;

Her ills I weep, her anguish I deplore,
And wish th' unhappy wretch I could re-
store; [strife,

In some lone corner, free from wasteful
She well should weather her remains of life.
But why, sweet censurer, must you accuse
Me as the cause of all her sad abuse?

For, sure, by what you've heard me often
tell, [fell,

Tho', by her own curs'd arts, the woman
With care, unbounded, did not I attend,
And, undeserving, sooth'd her bitter end,
Clasp'd her cold limbs, beheld the dead'n'g
eye,

And, thro' my lips, receiv'd her latest sigh.

The blithsome, rustic *Anna*, you display,
All unsuspecting, innocent, and gay,
And tell me, to my arts, she fell a prey.

You recommend her to my future care,
Nor are your wishes lost in empty air;
The honest girl shall find I'm still her friend,
Whom ev'ry good and happiness attend;
Nor shall her offspring lose its parent's store,
Tho' ——— should exist no more.

Another nymph *Eliza*, too succeeds,
She only suffers, and *Marthina* bleeds;
And *Robertina* sends to heav'n her prayers,
To shorten, as you say, my growing years.
Why, let them curse and pray, but learn to
mend

Their future lives, and find a peaceful end:
For, me, my mind and fortunes still remove,
From such, too sordid for a gen'rous love.

But ah! fond charmer, tempt not, thus,
a rage,

Which all thy sex's arts will ne'er assuage.
Hortensia! say, what, what foul monster dare,
With her dispraise, to taint thy list'ning ear!
Hortensia, sure, of all the fair on earth,
To ev'ry baneful influence ow'd her birth;
Surrounded, quite, by darkness and deceit,
Her worth still bright'ned in the drear re-
treat; [kind,

Damn'd to a crew, the worst of human
Still she displays a noble strength of mind;
Kind to her friends, forgiving to her foes,
Whence could such rumours spring as you
disclose? [low flame,

What wretch, that foams with envy's yell-
Could dare t'accuse *Hortensia* of a crime?
Sure, 'twas *Rufinus*, form'd for ev'ry ill,
Or *Mopsa*'s baneful tongue, that ne'er stands
still.

But yet I live, to see and urge the day,
When all th' abandon'd gang shall drop
away; [fall,

Shall, worn with want and anguish, pining
Unwept, unpitied, undeplor'd by all.

Then shall *Hortensia*'s worth, sublime, be
known, [my own,

Whose praise, dispraise, and wrongs I make
For sure, a mother's care she still dis-
play'd, [aid;

And grief, or sickness, found her instant
Her

tender soothings lull'd the soul to
 peace,
 angel-like, she bid all sickness cease.
 grateful, then, if I should hear her name,
 d, thus, with others of a trifling fame,
 tals, whom will and appetite confound,
 e born from clay, and wretches of the
 ground. [confest,
 ee you're touch'd, your sorrows stand
 my forgiv'ness give thy passions rest;
 te forget, that e'er thou didst offend,
 once more hail my ev'ry wish's end:
 my *Maria*, fancies fill'd thy head,
 green-ey'd jealousy, and absence bred.
 ur virtue's laws, thou know'st, have
 been my aim,
 pels, for thee, my pure ætherial flame.
 en did I seize thy loose, unguarded
 hour, [power?
 o'er thy f***** stretch a wanton
 en did I say a thing, and strait deny,
 when my acts, give my resolves the lie?
 en was I sporting with my neighbour's
 wrong? [throng?
 oin'd yon mean, yon dirty, servile
 ow could I clasp thee, fold thee in my
 arms, [charms!
 e on that face, and rove all o'er thy
 lo! I come, 'one rolling year remains,
 which I wear ambition's glorious chains:
 n will I fly to catch the wish'd embrace,
 n will we ev'ry irksome tho't erase;
 e from our minds, that e'er we were
 confin'd
 gh our loves, to billows or the wind;
 n shores, to shores remote, our souls
 convey,
 ainful count each tedious absent day.
 d, ever mix'd, shall our ideas flow,
 ang'd and shar'd, each joy and ev'ry
 woe.
 n *Cam* shall echo to our mutual song,
 smoothly, murmuringly, he glides along:
 T— and *Hamilton*, that darling pair,
 rapt'rous hour, each blissful day shall
 share; [approve,
 where they smile, auspicious heavens
 where they dwell, all satisfactions
 move.
 duty sever'd from his shelt'ring side,
 mal seas and skies, our roads divide:
 o'er the eastern desarts, devious strays;
 I, thro' western forests*, track my
 ways:
 ab and gloomy *Rajabs* feast his sight,
 dreadful *Micos*, ev'ry step, delight:
 rack'd with heat and thirst, we hail
 the skies, [arise;
 ere dews, nor cramp, nor parching suns
 ere liberty and freedom are ador'd,
 freeborn *Britons* draw the avenging
 sword;

Where *W*——'s towers o'er-top the fer-
 tile plain,

There, where your *Hamilton* and you com-
 plain. [bleis

Adieu my all, that heaven reserves to
 My nights of extacy and days of peace;
 Adieu, whom every softer grace refin'd,
 To shine, the admiration of mankind:
 Adieu *Maria*, for the auspicious gale,
 With gladsome blast, has fill'd the swelling
 sail: [again,

More would I write, and write, and write
 But winds and tides, nor cries nor tears
 restrain: [flow,

Bear her my tears, ye seas that eastward
 Waft her my sighs, ye wanton gales that
 blow.

See, on the beach, thy wretched *Strepbon*
 lies, [eyes;

Straining still, far away, his streaming
 Much lov'd *Maria*! ev'ry breeze shall say,
 Till quite o'ercome, oppress'd, I faint a-
 way.

E. KIMBER. v. G. L. C.

HOR. Ode 29, Book 3, beginning at, For-
 tuna sævo læta negotio.

STILL fast and loose is fortune's game,
 Nought else will please the wanton
 dame;

To me, to thee she'll sometimes fly,
 But straight she's gone, she knows not why:
 Cou'd I but find her pleas'd to stay,
 I to her would my homage pay:
 But, if she once begins to flutter,
 My cue shall be to counterplot her,
 And throw back all her gewgaws at her: }
 In virtue clad, I'll keep me warm,
 And dare the jilt to do me harm;
 And e're I'll meanly truckle to her,
 Wed honesty, tho' ne'er so poor. G. S.

A S O N G. To Miss —.

WHAT pensive woes perplex my
 breast,
 And rob my anxious soul of rest,
 When *Cloe* is not near;
 Ten thousand cares my thoughts employ,
 Distracting doubts my peace destroy,
 And fill my mind with fear.

Now pleasing smiles, now cold disdain,
 By turns augment and ease my pain,
 As nature bears the scale;
 My cheeks with frequent blushes glow,
 My panting spirits ebb and flow,
 And charms o'er sense prevail.

Tho' banish'd hence, a slave to roam,
 Where joy, nor ease, nor peace e'er come,
 Nor *Phæbus* darts a ray;

* Alluding to our Method, in these wild Countries, of finding our Ways by Tracks.

Did she attend me in my flight,
Her eyes wou'd triumph o'er the night,
And give me more than day.

*St. John's Coll.
Cambridge.*

A. B.

*To a LADY, seeing her crying for the Death
of her LOVER.*

TOO much, fair nymph, I see you grieve,
Too many tears you shed;
Far more do I, than when alive,
Now envy *Thyrsis*, dead.

Then of thy favour, he a part,
To have could only boast;
Now dead, too kind! thou thy whole heart
Hast offer'd to his ghost.

To *Thyrsis*, who but suffer'd once,
If so great grief be due;
What pity can him recompence,
Who dies each day for you?

THE SPRING MORNING.

WHEN heaven's high ruler sent his
mandate round,
Uniform'd existence felt the mighty sound;
Elastic nature threw the dross away,
Eternal spring rose with eternal day.

The same great spirit animates each part,
And springs for ever in the grateful heart;
Now bids the sprightly genius come along,
To view the spring and hear my rural song.

See buds and flow'rs adorn the lovely
meads! [shades!]

Hear vernal breezes murmur through the
Leave meaner things, leave love's insipid
theme, [name];

To praise these beauties, and the giver's
Aurelia fair, whose charms salute the mind,
Now waits on us, by all the graces join'd.

See o'er th' horizon, far as sight can
bound,

The glorious sun with golden tresses crown'd,
In heavenly pride too strong for mortal eyes,
Ascends his bright pavillion in the skies!

The glitt'ring dew drops pave his radiant
way [way]:

Like sparkling gems, and now dissolve a-
The trees and flowers their mutual odours
bring, [sing]:

And nature's choir the morning anthem
The bounding steed, the hound and shriller
horn

Together usher in the smiling morn.

Next let us range thro' all the calm re-
treats, [sweets]:

Where lavish nature pours around her
The birds melodious warbling from their
throats,

To mock us men in their superior notes.
How fragrant are the scenes where late did
reign

Old hoary winter with his shiv'ring train!

The beach in all its springly garb array
How gay its form! how grateful a
shade!

The lily, fairest of the vernal train,
Again majestic on the flow'ry plain!
The violet, far above all human arts,
At once its beauty and its sweets imparts
The primrose, cowslip, and sweet daisy
With gay ideas all the senses fill.

In dewy tears they wail the loss of day
And at his coming wipe those tears away

Oh! happy he, with ease who can rest
Amidst these scenes, amidst these odours
sweet;

To peace and plenty can his hopes consent
And solitude with contemplation join.

Along thy banks, oh! *Thames*, at day,
of day,

What pleasing theme these beauties to
See herds rise lowing from the teeming
earth,

(From reeking beds) at gay *Aurora's* beam
And flocks a bleating for the shepherd's
In plaintive notes salute th' attentive ear

See fogs distilling from thy glassy plain
Again to bless thy fertile banks in rain

The elm, the sycamore, with solemn shade
To grace thy banks, where peaceful waters
flow.

This blissful season heaven on us bestows
To ease our troubles and relieve our woes

The following Poem was sent us by
learned Correspondent at *Paris*. The
cassion of it is, the Contests between
Physicians and Surgeons in that City. They
had long disputed with respect to
Preeminence of their Arts. After
long writing a Multitude of Books,
that Occasion, during many Years,
Affair at last grew serious; the
pleaded before the Parliament, and
Surgeons lost their Cause. These Cir-
stances gave rise to the following
Verses, wrote by a Pupil of the learned
very ingenious Abbe *Dromgold*, a Paris
born of *English* Parents, Professor of
quence in the College of *Navarre* in

*IATPO-XEIPOTPIOMAX
CARMEN.*

*Auctoribus Rhetorices alumnis in Regi-
varra. 1744.*

Μῦνιν ἀείδε θεῶν. HOMER.

BELLA Machaoniis plusquam
campis, [de]
Et decreta Erebi canimus, populamque
In sua fatiscera conversum viscera dem-
Inventum, Latoc, tuum est melius
vocatus

Adsis; tu quondam praesenti munimine
Afflasi, cecinit qui gutture pauca dol-

colas juncisque infixos pectora mures,
 turbatam strepitumque armisq[ue] palu-
 dem. [profanis
 e mōventē etiam, (componere sacra
 at) multū Cleri stipante cātēvā,
 ere piās cantorq[ue] & p[re]sul in iras :
 e libri chartaq[ue] volant, furor arma
 ministrat. [true,
 tua res agitur, fretiq[ue] levamine dex-
 e, tūc, tenues conamur grandia vates.
 ucbus in mediis semper nigrantis A-
 verni,
 ubi terrificis frontem redimita tenebris
 æcerna silet ; morituræ & pallida tædæ
 imula visibiles tenebras pro lumine spar-
 git ; [vinctum,
 solium sublime, ingens, ferroq[ue] re-
 ri nigro circum fulgore coruscans :
 Jovis sedes Stygii, qui regna silentium
 perat, & manes æterno carcere rēnat.
 pedes Mors scriba sedet, fævique ty-
 ranni
 manu arenti libris insculpit ahenis.
 orborum huc quondam numerosa cæ-
 terva tremendum
 Deum lites disceptatura severas
 rat (obscurō lites nascuntur Averno.)
 go omnes faciē varii & regione remoti
 luxere, ruuntq[ue] simul sine nomine
 plebes,
 iculi & magni morbi se molē ferentes :
 a multe autumnī labuntur frigore fron-
 des,
 s ubi Æoliis, perrupto carcere, regnis,
 entem in scopulis irato flamine quercum
 quet agens turbo ; densō fuit agmine
 circum
 reum decus, & nudo stat vertice stipes.
 at Hydrops latī turgens inglorius alvo,
 al : suspensō firmans vestigia nifu
 Podagra, atq[ue] ima trahens Pulmo-
 nia anhelō
 ingultu, & frendens Furor ore cruento ;
 uina, Rheuma, Catarrhus, Apepsia, Le-
 pra, Marasmus, [Diabetes,
 e Anthrax, atq[ue] Herpes, atq[ue] fluens
 pus, Arthritis, Tussis, Febrisq[ue], Phre-
 nesisque, [pestes.
 ththis ; o superi, horrendas avertite
 gimen agunt, gressu p[re]eunt trepidante,
 tremenda
 uina, Pharmacopola, & majestate severi
 ulatricis portant insignia gentis,
 atq[ue] inde pares animis, varique co-
 lore ;
 e Medici multo fulgentes murice, & indē
 a cohors ibant scalpelliferi Chirurgi.
 t, invisaq[ue] acies & mutua lustrant
 uina luminibus tacitis, atq[ue] horrida
 mustant.
 um metus hos, regni spes incitat illos.
 sic accensī furis, victique nefando
 nandi studio, cognata in vulnera quon-
 dam

Agmina direxere ingens Pompejus & atrox
 Cæsar, nec tantos animis traxere furores.
 Rex Orci postquam scepro dextra que
 potenti [git
 Murmura compressit, iussitq[ue] silentia, sur-
 Morborum Regina, Erebi nata horrida Fe-
 bris ;
 Dira lues, quā non præstantior altera edaci
 Igne necare viros, mortemq[ue] accersere
 nutu. [membra,
 Ira, tremorque quatit macie squallentia
 Impatensq[ue] sui, turmas intorfit in ambas
 Lumina, torva tuens, & sic accensa profatur.
 O sortem lugendam & lamentabile fatum,
 Magne pater : Fuimus Morbi, fuit Orcus &
 ingens [natos
 Gloria Tartaridum ; Hippocratis lis improba
 Miscet ovans ; quid non medicalia pectora
 cogis,
 Regni sacra fames ? Nescit jam ferre priorem
 Chirurgus, Medicusq[ue] parem. Sic vincere
 certum est. [perbum
 Terris pulsa Salus quondam caput alta su-
 erigit, atq[ue] æger studio recreatus anili,
 Horrendum ! superis, te numine, vescitur
 auris. [sine ictu
 Pharmacopola anceps, telumq[ue] imbelles
 Nequicquam librans, & quem se vertat in
 hostem
 Nescius, ambigua torquet clystera dextra.
 Natorum, genitor, si te miseratio tangit,
 Si memor ipse tui, perituraque regna re-
 mordent, [gam.
 Dic coeant fratres, æternaque fœdera jun-
 Hinc tu, nosq[ue] erimus, res hinc inferna
 vigeat. [Orci
 Dixit, & obtulit : Rector tum maximus
 Lumina figit humo, & secum multa ipse
 volutans [satur.
 Talibus aggressus dictis, placido ore pro-
 Nati, nostra salus, nostra incolyta gloria,
 nati
 Cocyti per quos stetit inconcussa petestas,
 Quid furitis, malè concordēs, evertere sedes,
 Quas vestra posuere manus, positasq[ue] tu-
 entur ? [bern
 Sic postquam victum misit sub legibus or-
 Roma triumphatrix, crudeli vulnere latē
 Procidit ipsa sui victrix, traxitq[ue] ruinam
 Ingentem, æternam, civilis victima dextra.
 Ne, pueri, tantas nobis accersite clades ;
 Tuque prior, tu parce, genus quæ ducis
 Averno,
 O Medicina, novosq[ue] volens amplectere
 fratres.
 Si tua, si potuisti Stygiam pallentibus umbris
 Una manus complere domum, quæ surgere
 regna
 Aspicias ? Chirurgorum comitantibus armis,
 Tartarea attollet quantis se gloria rebus !
 Dixerat, idq[ue] ratum Stygii per flumina
 regni
 Excepit resonis decretum vallibus Orcus ;
 Et Phlegetontæ reboarunt ima cavernæ.

T H E

THE Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2.



HIS Day was held a General Court of the *East India Company*, when it was agreed to lend the Government One Million of Money at 3 per Cent. as an Equivalent for prolonging their Charter for fourteen Years.

His Majesty in Council appointed the following Sheriffs, *viz.*—For *Bess.* Hammond Croffe, Esq;—*Devon*, Francis Fulford, Esq;—*Derbysh.* William Roberts, Esq;—*Essex*, Tho. Alhurst, Esq;—*Linc.* James Pennymann, Esq;—*Northamp.* John Davall, Esq;—*Northumb.* James Carr, Esq;—*Notting.* John Lindley, Esq;—*Rutland*, Thomas Davis, Esq;—*Suffex*, John Edwards, Esq;—*Worc.* George Nash, Esq;—*Wiles*, Falk Greville, Esq;—*Yorsh.* Godfrey Copley, Esq;—*South-Wales*, Brecon, Roderick Prytherch, Esq;—*Glamorg.* Henry Lucas, Esq;—*Radnor*, William Wymer, Esq;—*John Hicks*, Esq; appointed by the Prince of Wales, Sheriff of *Cornwall*.

FRIDAY, 3.

Sir *John Norris* set out for *Portsmouth*, to hoist his Flag on board the *Victory*, and take upon him the Command of the Fleet there.

Williamsburg in *Virginia*, *Sept.* 14. Letters from *Frederica* in *Georgia* advise, That a Party of the *Creek Indians*, had brought in there a *Spanish* Seijeant, whom they took Prisoner; having killed some, and defeated the rest of the Party he commanded. He says, the *Spaniards* from the *Havanna* were to come to *Augustine* to have invaded *Georgia* in the Spring, or Beginning of the Summer, but many Things delayed their Preparations; and therefore their Expedition is put off till next Spring.

SATURDAY, 11.

Master *William Chetwynd* was remov'd by *Habeas Corpus*, from *Newgate* to the Court of *King's Bench* at *Westminster*, where he pleaded his Majesty's most gracious Pardon, and was discharg'd. (See p. 48.)

A Grant has pass'd the Seals to enable *Worcester College* in *Oxford* to erect and establish 19 new Fellowships, and 14 new Scholars in that College, to be one Body Politick, by the Name of the Provost and Scholars of *Worcester College*; and to hold 500*l.* per Annum in Mortmain, for the Maintenance of the said Fellows and Scholars, for ever.

A Grant has pass'd the Great Seal of a Restoration of all the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, which became forfeited to the Crown by the Conviction of *Charles Drew*, alias *Thomas Roberts*, for the Murder

of his Father, to the respective Sisters of said *Charles*, and to their Heirs for ever. (See his Trial, Execution and Confession, our *Mag.* for 1740, p. 193, 195, 248.)

THURSDAY, 16.

Twenty-two Persons were try'd before Commissioners of the Excise for retailing Spirituous Liquors without taking out Licences according to Act of Parliament, and in the Penalty of 10*l.* each. It is said that Persons have been convicted since the Commencement of the Act, for the said Offence.

FRIDAY, 17.

Ten of the Malefactors, condemn'd the last Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, were this day executed at *Tyburn*, *viz.* *Thomas Hill*, Cardmaker; *Joseph Leath*, *Peter Rogers*, *William Clarke*; *Samuel Moses*, *Joseph* *Solomon Atbern*, and *Jacob Cordosa*, four *John Burton*, and *Henry Burroughs*. (See our *Mag.* for Dec. last, p. 619, and for Jan. p. 47.) The four *Jews* that were executed were interr'd in their Burial-Ground at *New End*, with their Cloaths on, and the Heads about their Necks, the *Jews* never strip any Person, who does not die a natural Death.

The mysterious Motions of the Squadron was a Matter of great Speculation about the Middle of this Month, various Rumours were spread as to the sign of it, and what was become of it in the mean Time all Precautions were used to guard the Coast against any Invasion. Orders were sent to the Office of Ordnance at the *Tower* (where a double Guard mounted, as also at *St. James's*) to get a Train of Artillery, and Stores, ready to set out at an Hour's Notice. All the Officers of the Regiments now in *England* were sent to their respective Posts; as were likewise the Governors, Deputy Governors, and other Officers belonging to the Forts, the double Guards were to be kept. All Workmen in the King's Yards were sent to have Arms and Accoutrements, and to exercise every Morning; and Directions given to the Militia of the County of *London* to assemble on the first Notice, &c. (See our *Message and Addresses*, p. 92, 93.)

TUESDAY, 21.

Andrew Millar, condemn'd at the Court of Admiralty, for the Murder of his Son in *Smyrna*, was executed at *Wapping*. (See our *Mag.* for Dec. last, p. 619.)

FRIDAY, 24.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, *Charles Claver* for two Street Robberies.

Thomas Wytin for Burglary, receiv'd Sentence of Death.

A File of Musketeers, with an Officer, two of his Majesty's Messengers, &c. went to the House of Col. Cecil, in *Majbam*, *Westminster*, and took Possession thereof, and inspected into his Papers.

SATURDAY, 25.

A Proclamation was issued for a general Fast, to be observ'd on *Wednesday, Apr. 11.* Account of the War with Spain.

At the same Time a Proclamation was publish'd for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and Non-Jurors, and for compelling all Papists, and reputed Papists, to their Habitations, (not to remove thence above five Miles) and for putting in Execution the Laws against Riots and Disorders. This Proclamation was occasion'd by the undoubted Intelligence of the Arrival of the Pretender's eldest Son in France, and that Preparations were making at Dunkirk for an Invasion of this Kingdom, in Concert with disaffected Persons here; which Invasion is to be attempted by the French Squadron that has been some Time cruising in the Channel.

At the End of the Month, were published several Papers relating to this Affair, which had been laid before the House of Lords, viz. the Duke of Newcastle's Letter to Mr. *Thompson*, his Majesty's Minister at Paris; and Mr. *Thompson*'s Letters, in Answer thereto; and the Information upon oath of Capt. *Alexander Ridley*, Master of his Majesty's *Pacquet Boats* at *Dover*. The Substance of what is contain'd in these Papers agrees with what is said in the above Paragraph, and in our Foreign Affairs for this Month. It may suffice therefore to acquaint our Readers, That his Grace's Letter was to Mr. *Thompson* to remonstrate concerning the Pretender's eldest Son being in France, and demand that he may be oblig'd to quit the French King's Dominions, pursuant to the Treaty. That Mr. *Amelot* told Mr. *Thompson*, that he would give him no Answer till he had seen the French King; and that a Week after he made a Declaration to the following Effect, viz. That Engagements enter'd into by Treaties are not binding any farther than those which are religiously observ'd by the contracting Parties: on all Sides: That when the King of England shall have caused Satisfaction to be given upon the repeated Complaints that have been made to him, of the Infractions of those very Treaties, which he now demands the Performance, and Violations were committed by his Majesty, his Most Christian Majesty will explain himself upon the Demand now made by Mr. *Thompson*, in the Name of his Majesty. The Master of the *Pacquet Boat*'s Information relates to the

Preparations making at Dunkirk for an Embarkation, in order to a Descent on some Part of his Majesty's Dominions; to the Messenger who had Mr. *Thompson*'s Dispatches being detain'd at Calais, and privately delivering those Dispatches to the said Master of the *Pacquet Boat*; and to the Pretender's eldest Son being at Calais with Count *Saxe*, &c. The House of Lords hereupon presented an humble Address to his Majesty, to thank him for communicating this Intelligence, to express their utmost Indignation at the evasive and presumptuous Answer returned by the Court of France to the Representation made by Mr. *Thompson*, and to assure his Majesty, that they will, at the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, stand by and support his Majesty against France, and any other Powers whatsoever, that shall presume to assist or countenance the Pretender, or any of his Descendants, or Adherents, or to invade, or commit any Hostilities against his Majesty's Kingdoms. To which his Majesty was pleas'd to return a most gracious Answer.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

JOHNSON *Whitby*, of the Middle Temple, Esq; to Miss *Northby*.—Capt. *Lyon*, of the fourth Troop of Horse Guards, a near Relation of the Earl of *Strathmore*, to the Lady ——— *Bridges*, Grand-daughter to his Grace the Duke of *Candor*.—Rev. Mr. *Evans*, Minor Canon of *St. Paul's*, to Miss *Lacroix*, of *North Street, Westminster*.—William *Lowfield*, Esq; Serjeant at *Mace*, to Miss *Lore of Hanselich*.—Mark *Broton*, Esq; of *Eastburn* in *Suffex*, to Mrs. *Anastasia Moore*, Sister of Sir *John Moore*, Bart. of *Farley* in *Berkshire*.—Richard *Willis*, Esq; second Son of the late Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, to Miss *Read*, of *Bedford Row*, a 70,000*l.* Fortune.—Thomas *Creswell*, Esq; to Miss *Warneford*, of *Bibury* in *Gloucestershire*, a 30,000*l.* Fortune.—William *Norwood*, of *Leckhampton*, in *Gloucestershire*, Esq; to Miss *Adams*, of *Chester*.—Isaac *Hawkins Brown*, of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq; to Miss *Trinnell*.—Lord *Vise. Malesherbes*, to Miss *Usher*.—The Lady of *John Lyttleton*, Esq; Memb. for *Oakehampton*, deliver'd of a Son and Heir.—The Lady of Sir *Robert Hildyard*, of *Wingstead*, Bart. also of a Son and Heir.—Lady Viscountess *Barrington*, of a Son.—Countess of *Sandwich*, of a Son.—Lady *Comwallis*, also of a Son.

DEATHS.

RIGHT HON. *Thomas Mansel*, Baron *Mansel*, of *Margam* in *Glamorganshire*, succeeded by his Uncle, *Christopher Mansel*, Esq; now Lord *Mansel*.—William *Acton*, of *Bransford* near *Islewich*, Esq; who was Member for *Orford* in the last Parliament of King *George I.* and in the first of his present Majesty.—Bacon *Maurice*, Esq; Governor of *Languard Fort* near *Harwich* in *Essex*.—Mr. *Robert Dunbar*, the greatest Dealer in Paper.

Hangings in England, at his House in *Aldermanbury*.—Rev. Mr. *Thomas Pearson*, Rector of *Little Chert* near *Ashford* in *Kent*.—*John Searle*, Esq; Accountant General of the Post-Office. ——— *Turner*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, in the *King's Bench Walks* in the *Temple*.—*James Watkins*, Esq; many Years in the Commission of the Peace for the County of *Suffolk*.—Rev. Dr. *Robert Show*, Rector of *Amerham*, *Bucks*.—Dr. *Theophilus Bolton*, Lord Archbishop of *Casbol* in *Ireland*, Primate and Metropolitan of the Province of *Munster*.—*Richard Brown*, Esq; Son of the late Justice *Brown*, at *Ipsington*.—Rev. Dr. *Thyffetbrocote*, at *Brigogne* in *France*, who had been Warden of *Wadham College*, *Oxford*, and one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*.—Rev. Mr. *John Lloyd*, one of the senior Fellows of *Jesus College*, *Oxford*, whose chief Study was History and the Roman Classics.—*Neil Buchanan*, Esq; Membr. of Parl. for *Glasgow*.—*Christopher O'Brien*, Esq; who was lately made Commander of the *Royal Sovereign*, a First Rate.—*William Hayten*, Esq; of *Clerkenwell*, who had been long in the Commission of the Peace.—The senior Duchess Dowager of *Hamilton*, Relict of the Duke of *Hamilton*, who was kill'd in a Duel with the Lord *Mobun*, in 1712, Mother to the late Duke, and Grandmother to the present.—Rev. Mr. *Heywood*, Minister of *Great St. Helens*, *Bishopsgate-street*.—*Charles Brumfhead*, Esq; Chief Clerk of the Removing Wardrobe.—*Thomas Bold*, Esq; High Bailiff of *Southwark*, and Head Keeper of *Norwiche*.—*John Hadley*, Esq; who first made Reflecting Telescopes upon Sir *Isaac Newton's* Theory, and was also the Inventor of a new Sea Quadrant.—Rt. Hon. *John Fleming*, Earl of *Wigtoun*, Lord *Fleming* and *Cumbernauld*, succeeded by his Brother the Hon. *Charles Fleming*, now Earl *Wigtoun*. The first Earl of the Family was so created by King *Robert Bruce*.—Sir *Thomas Aston*, of *Aston* in *Cheeshire*, Bart. succeeded by his first Cousin, now Sir *Willugby Aston*, Bart. eldest Son of the late Sir *Richard Aston*, of *Wadley* in *Berks*.—Rev. *Henry Archer*, D. D.—Sir *John Grosvenor*, Knt. a Pensioner in the *Charter-house*.—Rev. Mr. *John Abbot*, one of the Chapel Royal, and also one of the Canons of *St. Paul's*, and of *Westminster Abbey*, well known to the Musical World for his Vocal Performances.—Lady *Sambrooke*, Relict of Sir *Jeremy Sambrooke*, aged near 90.—Right Hon. the Countess of *Tilney*.

Ecclesiastical PROMOTIONS.

MR. *Newton* presented to the Living of *St. Mary le Bow* in *Cheapside*.—Mr. *John Nairn*, to be Chaplain and Priest of the Chapel of *Hindon*, *Wilts*.—Mr. *Thomas Wells*, to the Rectory of *Springtborpe* in *Lincolnshire*.—Mr. *James Towers*, to the Vicarage of *Milling*, alias *Melling*, in *Lancashire*.—*Thomas Birch*, M. A. and F. R. S. to the Rectory of

St. Michael's, *Wood-street*.—Mr. *Benjamin Wingfield*, to the Curacy of *St. Mary's* *Shrewsbury*.—Mr. *George Sanky*, to the Rectory of *Effington* in *Oxfordshire*.—Mr. *John Lloyd*, made Minor Canon of *Westminster Abbey*.—*John Taylor*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Warpenham* in *Northamptonshire*.—*Robert Luck*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Buckham*, *Devon*.—*Arthur May*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Tarwin*, in *Cheeshire*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

MR. *Hall* chosen by the Court of Aldermen Justice of the *Bridge-Yard*.—Admiral *Balchen* made Governor of *Greenwich Hospital*.—*Thomas Matthews*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of *Great Britain*, and of the Admiralty thereof, and Rear-Admiral of the *Navy* and Seas of the Kingdom.—*Richard Wingfield*, Esq; created Baron *Wingfield*, Viscount *Powerscourt* in *Ireland*.—*Thomas Denny*, Esq; of *Ireland*, had the Honour of Knighthood confer'd on him by the Lord Lieutenant.—Lieut. Gen. *Cope* made Commander in Chief of all the Forces in *North Britain*.—Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Palmerston* made Custos Rotulorum of *Somersetshire*.—*Edmund Barham*, Esq; made Accountant General of the Post-Office.—Right Hon. the Earl of *Stair* appointed General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces in *Scotland*.—*Charles Eggleston* and *William Smith*, Esqrs. late Sheriffs, and *James Creed*, Esq; had the Honour of Knighthood confer'd on them, when the Court of Lieutenancy in *London*, waited on his Majesty with an Address on the present Posture of Affairs.

[The Bankrupts in our next.]

Abstract of the London WEEKLY

BILL, from Jan. 24. to Feb. 1.

Christned	{ Males 607 }	10
	{ Females 522 }	10
Buried	{ Males 952 }	10
	{ Females 986 }	10

Died under 2 Years old

Between 2 and 5

5 10

10 20

20 30

30 40

40 50

50 60

60 70

70 80

80 90

90 and upwards

Hay 42 to 48s. a Load.

OUR late Advices from *Paris* being of great Importance, such of them as have an Appearance of Truth, we shall give an Extract of as follows. On the 19th of last Month, O. S. a Fire broke out in the great Magazine at *Brest*, which consumed that fine Building of about 400 Yards in front, together with the Comptroller General's Office, the Board of Marines, and the Office for paying Soldiers: It likewise consumed a large Quantity of Pitch, Tar, Oil, Sulphur, Grease, &c. to the Value of 1500*l*. or 600,000*l*. worth of Cordage, Sails, &c. melted 400,000*l*. Value of Iron and red Copper, of which nothing was saved, so that the loss sustained, exclusive of the Buildings, is computed at 7,000,000 of *Livres*. The Men of War were, happily, as those Advices say, in the Road, and all equip'd; for without the Assistance of their Crews, not a single House had been left in the Place. During the Time of the Fire, one *Grouleau* was taken up and imprisoned, on Suspicion of having set fire to this Magazine, because, when it had begun, he wanted to get out of the Town, and offered six *Louis d'ors* to have the Gate opened for him.

In the Night between the 25th and 26th of the *Brest* Squadron, consisting of 21 Ships of the Line, besides some Frigates, commanded by Monsieur *de Roquefeuille*, sailed from that Place, as was generally thought, for the *Mediterranean*, having a fair Wind for that Purpose; but in a few Days after, we were alarm'd with their appearing upon our Coast near the Land's End, and the following Advices will shew, that they seem to have had some Design against *England*; for Advices from *Rome* of the 14th inst. we read, that ever since the Beginning of that Month, N. S. there had been a more than ordinary Hurry in the Court of the Chevalier *St. George*, which, by Degrees, attracted the whole Attention of that City, and the more, because his eldest Son did not appear, usual upon publick Occasions. Such as the Liberty to ask the Meaning of his appearing, were sometimes told that he had a Cold, and at others, that he was gone to make the Air in the Country; but after the People's continuing in Suspence for a Fortnight, they were at last undeceived by Lord *Barbours* going in Ceremony to his Holiness, and notifying publicly to his Holiness, that the young Chevalier was safely arriv'd in France, and proposed to make the Campaign in the Army of the Infant Don *Philip*. After our receiving this Advice from *Paris*, we had an Account from *Paris* of his being landed at *Antibes*, by Means of a Packet which was obtain'd from Admiral *Beauvilliers*, under the Name of a Cardinal's Secretary; but from that Time we had no Account of him, till the 22d Instant,

when the Captain of one of the *Dover* Packet Boats, brought an Account of his being at *Calais*; and by the *French* Mails, brought over in this Packet Boat, which had been stopt for about a Week at *Calais*, we had an Account from *Paris*, that on the 10th his Most Christian Majesty caused the Colonels, whose Regiments were quartered in *Flanders*, to come to *Versailles*, and gave them Orders to set out in 24 Hours for *Dunkirk*, where they were to be told the Place of their Destination: That accordingly they set out, the Sunday Evening following, to the Number of Twenty-one, for *Dunkirk*, eight whereof were Lieutenant-Generals, amongst whom were the Count *de Saxe*, the Prince *de Monaco*, and *M. de Matignon*; and that Ships were there prepared for several Embarkations, the first of which was to be of 15,000 Men, after receiving the Signal of a Revolution in *England*. If this is to be the Signal of their setting out, we may prophesy, they will never set out; but how can those Gentlemen now justify themselves, who have for many Years conniv'd at the Port of *Dunkirk's* being restored, and who some Years since voted that it was no Way restored, tho' Ships from thence, were, at that very Time, almost every Week, enter'd at the Custom-house?

By the same Mails we had an Account, that Messieurs *Thompson* and *Van Hory*, the Ministers of *England* and *Holland* at that Court, had lately had several Conferences with the Ministers and Secretaries of State; and that the former was preparing to set out from thence. And farther we had an Account, that the *French* and *Spanish* Squadrons, to the Number of 34 Ships of the Line, 22 of which were *French* and 12 *Spanish*, besides Bomb Vessels, &c. set sail from *Toulon* the 7th Instant, and that there had been a Sea Fight, the Particulars of which were impatiently expected; but, in all Probability, those Particulars, when communicated, will appear to be to their Disadvantage; for the same Letters tell us, that the Departure of the Prince of *Conti* was deferr'd to the 15th of next Month, and Orders sent for his Baggage to halt upon the Road.

Tho' the Preparations at *Dunkirk* seem to be designed against *England*, yet they are under a very great Alarm at *Ostend*; for those Preparations may at last appear to have been made for surprising that Port and *Newport*, which would cut off any direct Communication between this and *Flanders*; therefore they are preparing at both these Places to give the *French* a warm Reception; and the States General now seem to be a little awakened; for whether this *French* Armament be designed against *England* or the *Austrian* *Netherlands*, it must in either Case most sensibly affect the *Dutch*.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. **T**HE fortunate Foundlings. Printed for *T. Gardner*, price 3s.
2. The Travels and Adventures of Mad. de Richieu. In 3 Vols. Sold by *M. Cooper*, pr. 9s.
3. A select Collection of 50 old Plays. In 10 Vols. Printed for *R. Dodsley*, pr. 17. 5s.
4. The Essay on Man, and Essay of Criticism, with the Commentary and Notes of Mr. *Warburton*. Sold by *M. Cooper*, pr. 6s.
5. The Decoy; an Opera. Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 1s. 6d.
6. The Equity of *Parnassus*. Printed for *C. Corbet*, price 1s.
7. *Acajou & Zerphile*. Conte par *M. Crebillon*. Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 1s.
8. The Story of *Senah*. Printed for Mess. *Tonson*, price 1s.
9. An Essay on the Soul. Printed for *J. Robinson*, price 1s.

HISTORICAL.

10. A New General Collection of Voyages and Travels. Interspersed with Modern History and Geography, in order to illustrate the present State of all Nations. Adorned with an intire new Set of Maps, Charts and Plates. Published with his Majesty's Royal Privilege and Licence. N^o. 10, 11, 12 and 13. To be continued Weekly, price 6d. each.
11. A Relation, or Journal; of a late Expedition to the Gates of *St. Augustine*, on *Florida*, under the Conduct of General *Oglethorpe*. Printed for *T. Astley*, price 6d.
12. An Account of the Countries adjoining to *Hudson's Bay*, in the North West Parts of *America*. By *A. Dobbs*, Esq; Sold by *J. Robinson*, price 6s. 1s. 6d.
13. A Journal of the Expedition to *La Guerra* and *Porto Cavallo*. Printed for *J. Robinson*, price 1s.
14. Authentick Papers relating to the Expedition against *Cartagena*. Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 1s. 6d.
15. The History and Description of the *Ile of Man*. Printed for *W. Bickerton*, price 1s. 6d.
16. An Account of the Glacieres or Ice Alps in *Savoy*. Printed for *M. Cooper*, pr. 1s. 6d.
17. The History of *Marcus Attilius Regulus*. Printed for *J. Robinson*, price 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

18. An Essay for a Reformation of the *London Dispensatory*. Printed for *R. Willock*, price 5s.
19. Consultationes Medicæ; five Sylloge Epistolarum cum Responsis Herm. Boerhaave. Printed for *J. Nurse*, price 3s.
20. Tres Oratiunculæ habitæ in Dom. Conv. Oxon. Printed for *C. Batburs* and *G. Hawkins*, price 1s.
21. Epistola objuratoria ad Gul. King, L.L.D. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 1s.
22. *Tully* of old Age and of Friendship. Printed for *R. Montagu*, price 2s.

23. Essays on several important Subjects of Literature and Morality. Printed for *M. Osborn*, *Millar*, *Clopells* and *Doddsley*, pr. 9s.

24. A Dissertation on Comets. Printed for *C. Corbet*, price 1s.

25. Reading no Preaching. Sold by *J. Oswald*, price 6d.

LAW, POLITICAL.

26. Precedents in Conveyancing, settled and improv'd by *G. Hoffman*, Esq; In 3 Vols. Printed for Mess. *Knapton*, price 3l. 13s.

27. Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Courts of *King's Bench*, &c. by the late Lord Chief Baron *Comyns*. Printed for Mess. *Browne*, *Stuckburg*, and *Batburs*, price 1l. 11s. 6d.

28. Remarks on several Acts of Parliament relating to the Colonies abroad. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 2s.

29. A Supplement on Taxes in general *British Sugar*. Printed for *E. Comyns*, pr. 6d.

30. Serious Considerations on the high Duties examin'd. By Mr. *Horsely*. Printed for *R. Wellington*, price 6d.

31. A serious Address to the Proprietors of the publick Funds. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1s.

The six following sold by *M. Cooper*.

32. Proposals to enable the *East India Company* to purchase the Duties on Tea, &c.

33. A Letter from a German Gentleman relating to that Part of the Treaty of *Warr* which regards *Finland*, price 6d.

34. Free Thoughts on the late Treaty of *Worms*, price 1s.

35. The Instructions sent by the *Reine of Hanover* to the Privy Counsellor *Bishop* of the Court of *Dresden*, price 6d.

36. A Vindication of our present Royal Family with regard to *Hanover*, price 1s.

37. *French* Perfidy illustrated in the present intended Invasion, price 6d.

SERMONS.

38. A Sermon preach'd Sept. 29. By *Gibson*, M.A. Printed for *C. Batburs*, pr. 6d.

39. A Sermon preach'd at the Church of *Warrington*, Decem. By *W. M. A.* Sold by *S. Birt*, price 6d.

40. A Discourse from *Psalms* lvi. 6. By *H. Ferguson*. Printed for *J. Noon*, price 6d.

41. A Sermon at the Ordination of *Rev. Mr. Tho. Gibson*. By *J. Gwyse*, D.D. Printed for *R. Hett*, price 1s.

42. Two Sermons preach'd in *Swallow Street*. By *W. Crookshank*. Printed for *J. Oswald*, price 1s.

THEOLOGICAL.

43. The Shameful Sin, with the extent Sinfulness and evil Effects of it. Being Considerations against Whoring, and Directions about Marrying; with the Duties and Advantages of a married State, and those also of a single Life; some Counsels concerning Children and Youth and their Education; the Way of placing them out, and settling them well in the World. Printed for *T. Astley*, price 3s. 6d. in Cal.



THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1744.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 73.

*the Debate upon the publick Remittances begun in our last, L. Vol-
lumnus, in the Character of Ed-
mund Waller, Esq; went on as fol-
lows, viz.*



UT, Sir, as these two
Gentlemen were by
Experience convin-
ced, that they had
the private Inclina-
tions, I shall not
say the private In-
clination, of the Treasury Board as well
Paymaster to combat in this Af-
fair, they knew, that nothing could
procure them Success in their Appli-
cation for this Jobb of remitting the
publick Money, but their prevent-
ing, by their Proposals, so much as
Excuse for giving a partial Pre-
ference to their Competitors. For
this Purpose, therefore, upon the
10th of the same Month, (of Janu-
ary) they presented to the Lords of
the Treasury the following Memo-
rial.

May it please your Lordships,

*On Friday last we delivered to
the Paymaster General a Proposal*

*for remitting to Amsterdam all the
Money that may be necessary for
his Majesty's Service, in the same
Manner as we are informed the
former Remitters have lately done,
without saying for what precise
Time. But it being intimated to
us Yesterday, that one of those
Gentlemen had said, That he un-
derstood it for a Year, if that is
the Time your Lordships desire to
receive Proposals for, we have one
ready to deliver, or else desire to
abide by that delivered to the Pay-
master General.*

It has been proved at your Bar,
Sir, that this Memorial was presented
to the Lords Commissioners of the
Treasury, before the Paymaster came
there that Day, and consequently be-
fore his Report, which is dated that
Day, was delivered to them, or
could be taken into Consideration.
Nay, the Commissioners themselves
have not taken upon them to say,
that this Memorial was not read to
them before the Paymaster's Report.
Was it not then their Duty to call
for the Memorialists Proposals for a
Year certain, which they said they
had ready to deliver, before they

P

took

took the Report into Consideration, or at least before they came to any Resolution upon it? Was not this the more necessary, because the chief Reason given in the Report for preferring Mr. Gore's Proposal was in these Words, 'But as they (the Memorialists) propose to make Trial for only two or three Remittances at the Rate of 10 Guilders 16 Stivers per Pound Sterling, without fixing any Continuance of Time, or Certainty of the Sum, they will remit at that Rate?' Surely this made it absolutely necessary for the Lords of the Treasury to call for the Proposal which the Memorialists said they were ready to deliver upon that very Day; because by that Proposal the Memorialists would certainly have obviated this Objection; and as their Proposal was the highest and most profitable for the publick Service, it was the Duty of the Lords of the Treasury to give them an Opportunity to obviate every Objection that could be made against them, especially as they then appeared to be ready to answer every avowed Objection that could be made against employing them in the Affair of Remittances; for by what they were then to offer, they were to fix the Time, and ascertain the Sums they were to engage for; and the Security they had before offered was a full Answer to every Objection that could be made against their Ability, or the Ability of their Correspondents at Amsterdam.

But so far were these Lords of the Treasury from calling for the Proposals which Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Mailman* said they had ready to deliver, that they do not appear to have taken the least Notice of their Memorial: Their receiving of such a Memorial is not so much as mentioned in the Minutes of their Proceedings; and upon that very Day we find the following Minute entered in their Journals:

January 11, 1742-3.

The Lords having taken into their Consideration a Report dated this Day, and made to them by the Right Hon. *Henry Pelham*, Esq. Paymaster of his Majesty's Guards, Garisons, and Land Forces, concerning Remittances, their Lordships on mature Deliberation, as well for the Reasons stated in the same Report, as from the allowance of the Ability of the Remitters Correspondents in Holland, and the Consideration of the Remittances being for a Time certain, and the Experience they have had of the punctual and effectual Manner in which they have hitherto been carried on, and from the great and irretrievable Detriment it would be to the publick Service, if any Interruption should happen in the Payment of the Forces, by making any Alteration in the Contract at this Time, are of Opinion, it will be for the Interest of the Publick to accept the Proposals therein mentioned of Messrs. *Gore, Gulston, and Poyntz*.

Thus their Lordships, whatever they may say of their mature Deliberation, determine, in a Manner instantaneously, upon receiving the Paymaster's Report, as if they had been obliged to yield a blind Obedience to the Report of their Servant. But why should I say a blind Obedience, Sir? For as the most material Fact upon which the Report was founded was contradicted, I may say falsify'd, by the Memorial then before them, it must be allowed, that with their Eyes open they determined against the Interest of the Country and the Duty of their Office. Nor can it be said that they were under any Necessity to determine in this precipitate Manner: a great Remittance had been to be made that Day, or the next, it might have afforded them some Excuse; but so far otherwise, that Messrs. *Gore, Gulston, and Poyntz* were

formed of their Lordships having agreed to their Proposal, till the 13th January; which shews, that upon the 11th there was no Necessity for their coming to an immediate Resolution.

Having now, Sir, impartially stated the Facts, with such Observations I thought necessary for setting the Fair in its true and genuine Light, I shall next take notice, that if the publick Loss, occasioned by this Precedence given to Mr. Gore, had been considerable, it might have been excused by the Experience the Publick had of his Punctuality, or it might have left Room for a little partiality towards a Friend; but this Conduct becomes quite inexcusable, when we consider the Loss thereby sustained; and as many Gentlemen may have considered this Loss, I shall leave to explain it, and to state it in clear Light. I have already shewn, that there is hardly a Possibility of Exchange between *Holland* and *England* falling below 10 *Guilders* 16 *Stivers*, because if it should, the Remitters for the *Jews* will certainly send over our foreign Gold and Silver, melt down and send over our Gold and Silver, in order to bring the Exchange up again to that standard; and if we had neither foreign nor coined Gold or Silver to send over, which, I fear, may be the case if the War continues but a few years, it will be allowed, I believe, that we must then instantly put an end to maintaining any Armies or Troops upon the Continent. It was therefore ridiculous to agree with the Remitter for less than 10 *Guilders* 16 *Stivers* per Pound Sterling, tho' it had been resolved on to follow this Method, and not to follow the Method taken by the Lord Godolphin in the late War for supplying Troops and subsidiary Princes on the Continent; but as the Exchange, at the Time these Contracts were made, was but at 10 *Guilders*

18 *Stivers*, or as the Paymaster himself states it in his Report, upwards of 10 *Guilders* 17 *Stivers* per Pound Sterling, we ought certainly to have followed the Lord Godolphin's Method, which was to agree with the Remitters to remit at the Current Course of Exchange, for such a Premium per Cent. as we could agree for. This Method, I say, we ought to have followed, because we knew, that as long as we could have Occasion for any Remittances, the Exchange could not fall above one or two *Stivers* in a Pound Sterling below what it was then at, and by sending now and then a Man of War over to *Holland* or *Flanders*, with a large Quantity of foreign Gold or Silver upon the publick Account, we might have kept the Exchange always at 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers*, or perhaps raised it to 11 *Guilders* per Pound Sterling.

If this Method had been resolved on, and proper Notice given to the Merchants, I am persuaded, Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*, according to their Proposal of October 26, or some other Remitter, would have undertaken the Service, at the Rate of one half per Cent. for Commission, Brokerage, Postage of Letters, and Risk of Bills. This, I say, Sir, I am persuaded of, because in the Year 1704, Sir *Henry Furness* undertook the Service for eleven Shillings per Cent. and as the Business of Exchange is now better understood, and followed by a greater Number of Merchants, than it was at that Time, the Remitters must content themselves with a less Profit; for when a Remitter remits for a private Person at the Current Rate of Exchange, we are not to suppose, he has no Profit, nor any Thing for Commission, Brokerage, Postage of Letters, and Risk of Bills: Even at the Current Rate of Exchange, and without any Premium, he has certainly an Allowance for his Risk and Expence, and

some Profit for his Trouble; consequently the Premium he gets from the Publick, for remitting the publick Money, ought to be consider'd as a nett additional Profit, and tho' much less than a *Half per Cent.* must certainly be a very great and desirable Profit, when such large Sums are to be remitted. Therefore, I think, I have Reason to conclude, that if our present Lords of the Treasury had followed the Method chalked out to them by the Lord Godolphin, they might have found Remitters of the best Credit, that would have engaged to have remitted all the publick Money at the Current Price of Exchange for a *Half per Cent.* And as we must necessarily have a Number of Guardships in the Channel, they might have taken Care to keep the Current Price of Exchange always at or above 10 *Guilders 18 Stivers for the Pound Sterling*, by sending over, when Occasion required, in one of our Men of War, such a Quantity of our Gold or Silver as might appear necessary for keeping up or raising the Price of Exchange. This, I say, they might have done, as long as we had any Gold or Silver left; and no Man will suppose we can any longer support either Troops or Princes upon the Continent.

Taking it then, Sir, for granted, that all the publick Money might have been remitted at 10 *Guilders 18 Stivers for the Pound Sterling, with a Half per Cent.* to the Remitter as a Premium, let us compute what the publick Loss would have amounted to during the last Year, and the ensuing, if the Treasury had proceeded upon the first Contract they made with Mr. Gore, at 10 *Guilders 11 and a Half Stivers for the Pound Sterling*, which is six and a Half *Stivers* Loss upon every *Pound Sterling*. Every Gentleman that will be at the Pains to calculate, may see, that this is at the Rate of above three per Cent. Loss to the Publick, from which

we may deduct the *Half per Cent.* Premium that in the other Method was to have been paid to the Remitter; so that the nett Loss to the Publick would have been above two and a *Half per Cent.* This, 'tis true, may to some Gentlemen appear so trifling as not to be worth their Notice; but if we consider the vast Sums that were remitted last Year, and are to be remitted in the ensuing, the Loss upon the whole will amount to such a Sum, as even a Lord of the Treasury may think it worth his while to take Notice of: And as, in this Case, the Loss of the Publick is the Gain of the Remitter, I am persuaded, we never had a Lord of the Treasury, that would not have thought it worth his while to have a Share of such a Gain.

To compute, Sir, what this Loss to the Publick and Gain to the Remitter would have amounted to upon the whole, we must consider, that the Expence of our 16,000 national Troops in *Flanders*, for the ensuing Year, is estimated at about 535,000*l.* to which I shall add one Third, or 178,333*l.* as the Expence of maintaining them there for some Part of last Year, being in the whole 713,333*l.* The Expence of the *Hanoverians* for last Year and the ensuing is estimated at 657,888*l.* The Expence of the *Hessians* for the ensuing Year is estimated at 161,607*l.* and for the last Year their Expence was estimated at 194,916*l.* being in the whole 356,523*l.* And the Expence of the *Danes* for last Year was 98,345*l.* These four Articles amount in the whole to 1,826,089*l.* to which I must add the 500,000*l.* advanced last Year to the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*; and the same for the Year ensuing; because it has been whispered, that Methods have been taken for recommending to them the same Remitter, who will probably insist upon having Terms from them equally advantageous

those he has from his native Country; and the Loss of our Allies in the War may in some Measure be the Loss of this Nation, or at least it is a Gain to the Remitter, let him have it from whom he will. These two Sums added to the former make 2,826,089*l.* and if to these I add the casual Expence of Baggon Money, Forage Money, Successors, and the like, which must be remitted abroad, I must reckon for all the Sums remitted, or to be remitted, for last Year and this, amount to a round Sum of 3,000,000*l.* and two and a Half per Cent. Loss upon this Sum amounts to 75,000*l.* which is, in my Opinion, a Loss by much too considerable to be neglected or despised by this Nation in the present Circumstances; and as this whole Sum, and a great deal more, is all clear Gain to the Remitter, it is a Gain which any Subject in Britain may think it worth his while to have a Share of.

I shall not say, Sir, that the Paymaster, or any present Lords of the Treasury, would accept of any Share; but the Report of the Secret Committee must convince us, that when such a profitable Contract is to be given, there are Methods of letting some Friends of theirs into a Share of the Profits, without their advancing any Money, running any Risk, or being at any Trouble; and the unaccountable Neglect of all the Memorials offered by Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman* afford some Suspicion, that what appears from that Report to have been practised under the former Administration, has already been practised under this; for if any such underhand Bargains were in View, I do not wonder at their giving no Notice to the Remitters in the City to send in Proposals; nor do I wonder at their neglecting and contriving Reasons for refusing the advantageous Proposals made by Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*, who certainly deserv'd

more than Mr. *Gore* the Favour of the Publick, because by their interfering and making Proposals, the Publick got a *Silver and a Half per Pound Sterling* more from Mr. *Gore* than its Servants, the Lords of the Treasury, had stipulated for it, and more, I am convinced, than Mr. *Gore* would ever have given, had it not been for these Proposals of *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*: The Publick was therefore very much obliged to them, because by their interfering it saved about two Thirds per Cent. and consequently lost but about 70,000*l.* instead of 75,000*l.* as I have before computed.

If there were any such underhand Dealings, or Lettings in of Friends, as are mentioned in the Report with regard to the *Jamaica* Remittances, it was a most audacious as well as criminal Transaction, because it was carried on at the very Time the Secret Committee of this House was inquiring into and censuring such Transactions; but suppose, Sir, there was no underhand Bargains: Suppose Mr. *Gore* and his Friends had no secret or concealed Partners in the profitable Jobb given to them, yet the Conduct of the Lords of the Treasury, in not giving Notice to the Remitters, and in refusing the highest Bidder, occasioned then such a Loss to the Publick, as deserves at least the Censure of this House; and if it should escape Censure, I may prophesy, that it will in future Times be of infinite Disadvantage to the Publick, because it will be a Precedent for all our other Boards to follow the same clandestine Method of making publick Contracts, and it will prevent any Merchant or Tradesman's attempting to offer any Proposals to the Publick; or to outbid the Person to whom the Board seems inclined to give the Jobb; so that for the future, every publick Contract will be made a Piece of mere Jobbwork, and all publick Services will

will not only be charged at an extravagant Rate, but also most negligently or weakly performed; for when the Commissioners, or their Friends, become *Socii Criminis* with the Performer or Undertaker, by going Sharers with him in the Profits, it cannot be expected, that they will look narrowly into, much less find Fault with the Manner in which he performs his Contract.

This, Sir, would be a most fatal Effect: An Effect which every Man that has the least Regard for his Country or Posterity, will certainly endeavour to prevent; and therefore I shall wave moving for any further or more particular Inquiry into this Transaction, however necessary it may be, in order to discover whether this Mr. Gore had any concealed and criminal Sharers in this lucrative Jobb: This, I say, I shall wave, notwithstanding the great Appearance of Guilt, left by aiming at more than is necessary, I should miss of what I think absolutely necessary for preventing the Ruin of my Country. I shall aim at no Discovery or Punishment: I desire only a saving Censure, and therefore I shall content myself with moving, 'That the
' Lords Commissioners of the Treasury contracting at first with Mr.
' Gore for remitting abroad the publick Money, without having previously given Notice to other Merchants to bring in Proposals for
' that Purpose, was a Neglect of their Duty, and contrary to the
' Right and antient Practice of that Office; and that their afterwards
' rejecting the Proposals of Messrs.
' Wilkinjon and Muilman, who offered to remit all the publick Money at the Rate of 10 Guilders 16
' Stivers per Pound Sterling, and accepting the Proposals of Messrs.
' Gore, Gulsion, and Poyntz, who
' offered but 10 Guilders 13 Stivers per Pound Sterling, was a Breach
' of the Duty of their Office, a

' considerable Loss to the Publick
' and a great Detriment to the publick Service.'

The next Speech I shall give, is that made by Valerius Lævinus in the Character of Thomas Warrington, Esq; and was in Substantibus:

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

WHEN the Affair now before us was first mentioned, it was introduced with so much Solemnity, and so many Papers called for, that I expected some extraordinary Discoveries. I expected nothing less than to hear, that the Publick had been robb'd of a large Sum of Money, and that some of our chief Officers had been concerned in that Robbery; but now, after the Affair has been thoroughly sifted, after we have examined all the Witnesses, and had all the Papers laid before us, that can give us any Light into this Transaction, and after we have spent two Days in the Inquiry, which, in my Opinion, might have been otherwise much better employed, what have we discovered? Why, we have discovered, that in a most necessary, important, and difficult Piece of publick Service, the Lords of the Treasury chose to employ a Man whose Abilities and Conduct they had Experience of, rather than a new Undertaker, who offered to perform the Service at a trifling less Expence. If this is not *Parturiunt Montes*, I never knew any Thing that deserved the Name.

I shall readily agree with the Honourable Gentleman, that when any publick Service is to be performed by casual Undertakers, it is usual and proper for those that are intrusted by the Publick to make such Contracts; I say, it is both usual and proper for them to receive Proposals from all those who are willing to undertake the

Jobb; and when the Service is publicly foreseen, I believe, it is customary to give some Sort of previous Intimation to those from whom any Proposal for that Service may be expected; but it is neither customary nor necessary to give such previous Intimation in every Case whatever, nor are the Trustees for the Publick obliged in all Cases to prefer that Proposal which at first view may appear to be most advantageous for the Publick. When the Service is publicly foreseen, when every one that looks into a Newspaper knows that the Publick will want such a Service to be performed, it is not necessary to give any Sort of previous Intimation, which was the Case with regard to the Affair now before us. There is not, I believe, a Merchant upon Exchange, who had not heard of our signing to send some of our Troops to *Flanders*; and no one could be so stupid as not to foresee, that if Troops were to be sent thither, they must be paid there; and, consequently, that the Publick would want to remit Money for that Purpose. In this Case, therefore, it was needless for the Treasury to give Notice to any Person, that such a Service would be wanted; and if no Proposal for that Service was offered before that of Mr. *Gore's*, it was because there were very few Merchants in *London*, who thought themselves equal to the Undertaking.

We cannot therefore, Sir, find fault with, much less pass a solemn censure upon the Conduct of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for not advertising in the *Gazette*, or sending one of their Officers to proclaim upon Exchange, that the Government would soon have occasion to remit large Sums to *Holland* or *Flanders*. On the contrary, if they had done so, their Conduct would, in my Opinion, have deserved to be censured; because it

would, very probably, have produced a Combination among the Dealers in Bills of Exchange, both at *London* and in *Holland*, to run it down as low as possible, in order that they might have no Opportunity of making the more advantageous Bargain with our Government, for supplying them with Money in *Holland*, to pay the Army that was to be sent to *Flanders*; and the Danger of such a Combination, after it came to be publicly and certainly known, that we were to send Troops to *Flanders*, must shew, that it was prudent and right in the Lords of the Treasury to make a Contract for supplying those Troops as soon as possible, and to make that Contract at a certain Rate of Exchange, and not as it was made by the Lord *Godolphin* in the Year 1704; at an uncertain Rate of Exchange, but a certain Premium *per Cent.* for all the Money to be remitted. Such a Contract may hereafter be made, when the Course of Exchange becomes a little settled, after the Shock it must receive by our beginning to take a Share in the War; but to have made such a Contract at the very Beginning, or rather before the Commencement of the War, would not have been prudent, nor would it have been pursuant to the Example of the Lord *Godolphin*; for he took care not to make any such Contract at the Beginning: The War had been carried on for two Years before he thought of making such a one, and then the Course of Exchange had returned to its proper Equilibrium, after the Shock it had received by our first sending our Troops to *Holland*, which was in 1701, and the Beginning of 1702.

To comprehend this Matter clearly, Sir, we must consider, that the Business of Exchange is a Sort of Trade, and, consequently, must vary according to the Demand and the Quantity brought to Market to be sold

fold at any particular Place. It is a Sort of Price for Money at a certain Place, and like the Price of Corn, may be high at one Market, at the same Time that it happens to be very low at another. This Difference may be occasioned by many Accidents, and may upon some Emergencies become very considerable, but cannot long continue; because as the intrinsic Value is the same in all Places, Merchants will soon find out where the Price is high, and will bring such Quantities to that Market, as will soon reduce the Price to the usual Standard. With Respect to all Sorts of Commodities, and in every Market, the Quantity necessary for supplying the Market, and the Demand necessary for buying or taking off that Quantity, are in ordinary Cases pretty well known, and generally keep pretty near equal. But when, by any unforeseen Accident, the former is greatly encreased, the Price must fall at that Market, and for that Market Day at least; and if, by any unforeseen Accident, the latter should be greatly encreased, the Price must rise, and must continue high till the Demand be lessened, or the Quantity usually brought to that Market encreased.

Upon this Principle, Sir, which is infallible, let us consider the Consequences of our sending our Troops to *Flanders*: It necessarily increases our Demand for ready Money in *Holland*, and as it is a new, an extraordinary, and an unforeseen Demand at that Market, it must raise the Price of that Commodity, and that Price must continue till Merchants have found out Methods for increasing the Quantity of that Commodity at that Market; consequently the Price of Exchange must fall considerably at first, below what it usually was when we had no such Demand; and therefore it was a prudent Step in the Lords of our Treas-

ury to enter into a Contract before sending our Troops abroad, and settle, by that Contract, a certain Rate of Exchange, in order to prevent the Publick's suffering by the increase of the Demand, and consequently of the Price of ready Money in *Holland*. If they had not done so, I am convinced, the Course of Exchange would have fallen much below what it has been at for many Years past; but this they prevented by their prudent Conduct, because the Merchants they contracted with had thereby timely Notice, and they took Care to encrease the Quantity for supplying the Market, even before the Demand began to encrease; whereas had the Lords of the Treasury not previously made such a Contract, or had they made such a Contract as Lord Godolphin did in 1702, no Merchant would have taken Care to encrease the Quantity for supplying the Market in *Holland*, and consequently the Publick might have lost very considerably by the raising the Price of ready Money there, and the sinking of the Course of Exchange.

But besides the Course of Exchange, Sir, the *Agio* of the Bank in *Holland* will certainly be affected by our sending our Troops to *Flanders*. To explain what is meant by the *Agio* of the Bank, I must observe that in *Holland* there is a Difference between what is called Bank Money and Current Money. The Value of the former is fix'd and certain, and remains always at the Standard it was at when the Bank was first established; whereas the Value of Current Money rises and falls in *Holland*, as in other Countries, according to the Fineness or Coarseness of their Gold, and for this Reason most of the Money drawn upon *Holland* are drawn payable in Bank Money. As the Value of now Current in *Holland* is lower than it was when the Bank was established, therefore Bank Money

er, or of greater Value than
rent Money, that is to say, 100
lders Bank Money is better, or
greater Value than 100 Guilders
rent Money, and the Difference
between them is called the *Agio*,
which intrinsically is exactly *five per* A
100 Guilders Bank Money be-
intrinsically worth 105 Guilders
rent Money; but this *Agio* does
remain always fixed at its intrin-
Value, because it rises above or
below *five per Cent.* according
the Demand for ready Money. B
Time of Peace, the *Agio* is often
above *five per Cent.* because the great
merchants in *Holland*, in the Way
Trade, deal mostly with one ano-
ther in Bank Money, or Credit in
Bank; but in Time of War, when
large Bills are drawn upon them for
subsisting Armies, which must be paid
ready Money, then the *Agio* falls
below *five per Cent.* and the great
draughts made by *France* upon *Hol-*
land, for paying her Armies in *Ger-*
many and her Subsidies to the *Empe-*
ror and *Sweden*, has lately reduced
the *Agio* to *four and a Half per*
Cent. from whence it is reasonable
to suppose, that the great Draughts
now to be made by us for paying
our Army in *Flanders* will reduce
the *Agio* still lower, which will be
an additional Loss to the Remitter; E
at 34*s.* 8*d.* Bank Money for a
pound Sterling is not so much now
as the *Agio* is but *four and one Half*
per Cent. as it would be if the *Agio*
were *five per Cent.*

Another Thing I must mention,
which will likewise, I believe, turn
out to the Disadvantage of the Re-
mitter, is the Price or Premium paid
to those who employ themselves in
carrying foreign Gold or Silver from
this Country to *Holland*; for besides
the Freight and Insurance, they
must have a Profit as a Reward for G
their Trouble; and as the Wages of
the Workman always rise when there
is a great deal of Work to be done,
especially if the Number of the

Workmen be diminished, so these
Exporters will probably insist upon
a greater Profit, because the Exports
will become much larger, and such
great Sums must sometimes be ex-
ported as can be trusted with but
very few of the common Exporters.
To this I must add the Chance of a
War with *France*, in which *Holland*
will probably be likewise involved;
and if this should happen, both the
Freight and Insurance between *Hol-*
land and this will rise very considera-
bly, both which will turn out to
the Disadvantage of the Remitter,
because large Quantities of Gold and
Silver must be sent over to answer
our Draughts upon *Holland*: When
all these Chances and Disadvantages
are consider'd, I believe Mr. *Gore's*
C Contract will be deemed no such ex-
traordinary Bargain as it has been
represented; especially if we consi-
der the Expence he must be at in
Commission, Brokerage, Postage of
Letters, and other Charges, which,
I reckon, will amount to near *one*
D *and a Half per Cent.* and his Profit is
not above *two per Cent.* even at the
then Current Rate of Exchange; so
that he has but a *Half per Cent.* nett
Profit, which is the least that can be
allowed for his Trouble, for his Risk
of Bills, and for the great Risk he
ran of the Exchange sinking even
below what he had agreed to give
his Bills at; for if the Exchange has
not fallen by the great additional
Demand for ready Money in *Hol-*
land, being contrary to the natural
Course of Things, it can be ascribed
F to nothing but his Care and Conduct
in supplying the Market before the
Demand began to be felt.

But the great Outcry, I find, is,
another offered to perform the Ser-
vice at a much less Expence to the
Publick. Sir, I shall be far from
saying, that Messrs. *Wilkinson* and
Muilman were not as capable to
perform the Service as Mr. *Gore* and
his Friends; but the Lords of the

Treasury had no Experience of their Performance, and it is certainly their Duty, as well as it is the Duty of every other Officer or Board, to take Care rather to have the Publick Service well performed than cheaply performed, especially those Services upon which the very Being, I may say, of the Commonwealth depends. When the Difference in the Expence is very great, or when one Man offers to serve the the Publick at a remarkable less Expence, or cheaper Rate, than another, it is then the Duty of a Board to inquire minutely into the Nature of the Service to be undertaken, for in that Case there must be Extortion on one Side, or Fraud on the other intended; and if the Price or Profit required by the former appears, upon the strictest Inquiry, to be but a moderate one, I think, they ought to be vastly cautious of engaging with the latter; for it is not to be presumed, that any one would serve even the Publick for nothing, and much less to his own Loss; and as it is almost impossible to foresee all the Frauds which an Undertaker of any publick Service may be guilty of, I should be shy of employing a Man whose Proposals shewed that he must either cheat himself or the Publick.

In all such Cases, therefore, Sir, there must be a discretionary Power left in the Commissioners or Officers who are to contract for the Publick, and they may sometimes have very good Reasons for rejecting the highest Proposal or Bidder, even when the Difference is very considerable; but when the Difference is trifling, as it was in the Case now under Consideration, their having Experience of one Man's Capacity and Conduct, and none of the others, is, of itself, a sufficient Reason for preferring the Man they know, even when the other offers to serve at a cheaper Rate; and as the least Failure or Disappointment in this Service, would have been of the most fatal Consequence,

I think, the Lords of Treasury were in the right not to allow the Dealers in Exchange, bidding upon one another, to beat the Price down too low, which they might have done from a too great Aversion of Gain, or from the Hopes that the Publick would give them some Relief, if it should afterwards appear that they had undertaken the Service at a cheaper Rate than it could be faithfully performed; which would probably have been the Case, if the Proposals of Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman* had been accepted; for by these Proposals they were to have but *two Stivers* in a *Pound Sterling* Profit, which is not *one per Cent.* and as the Charges of Commission, Brokerage, and Postage of Letters, are always computed at near *one and a Half*, they could not have continued for any Time to furnish the Publick with Bills at that Rate, unless the Course of Exchange had risen very much in our Favour, which was not to be expected at such a juncture. They must therefore have soon come to a new Agreement with the Publick, or they must have given over the Business; and we know by Experience how dangerous it is to change Hands, or to employ many Hands, in such a Transaction; for by so doing our Affairs were brought into very great Confusion towards the latter End of the last War.

Besides these, Sir, and many other publick Reasons, which I could mention, if it were worth while, the Lords of the Treasury may have had private Reasons for preferring the Proposals of Mr. *Gore* and his Friends, tho' lower than those offered by Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*: I mean not such private Reasons as have been insinuated in this Debate, as if they or some of their Friends were to have a Share in the Contract, and that therefore they were willing to make it as profitable as they thought they might safely do,

mean such private Reasons only as are to the Safety and Service of the Publick; for in all such Cases they are obliged to inquire strictly into the Character and Conduct of those they are to contract with, and may find such Reasons for preferring one man to another, as ought not to be mentioned or communicated to the Publick. I do not, however, affirm, that in this Case they had any such Reasons: I mention it only to shew, how cautious we ought to be in censuring the Conduct of great Officers in every Case, where there is not a very apparent Neglect or Misbehaviour, and a remarkable Injury done to the Publick.

I hope, I have now given such Reasons as will appear sufficient against our resolving to pass any Censure upon the Conduct of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, either for their not giving Notice to the Merchants to bring in their Proposals for remitting abroad the publick Money, or for their preferring the Proposals of Messrs. Gore, Gulton, and Poyntz, to the higher Proposals of Messrs. Wilkinson and Muilman; and next I shall observe, that it is really, in my Opinion, surprising, to hear Gentlemen, who certainly attend to, and understand the publick Business; I say, it is surprising to hear such Gentlemen talk of the Loss the Publick has sustained upon this Occasion; for, I think, it is demonstrable, that had the Conduct of Messrs. Gore, Gulton, and Poyntz, been much lower than it is; and that they agreed to give their Bills upon Holland at no more than 10 Guilders 10 Stivers per Pound Sterling, the Publick could have suffered no Loss. Sir, Gentlemen may see their Heads and seem amazed, but I shall make good what I say in the Estimates upon your Table, and from what is known to be common Practice in paying the Money abroad. To begin with the

last: It is well known, that as soon as our Army set foot upon foreign Ground, they are not paid in *English Money*, but from that Moment begin to be paid in the Current Money of the Country, according to the Rate of Exchange at which the Government has contracted to have the Money remitted. Therefore, if the Government should make a bad Bargain, with regard to the Remittance, it may be a Loss to the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, but it can be no Loss to the Publick. If Mr. Gore had given but 10 Guilders 10 Stivers for the Pound Sterling, it would have been a Loss to the Officers and Soldiers of our Army, because their Pay abroad would have been less by near one and a Half per Cent. but the Publick could neither have got nor lost by the Bargain.

I shall next, Sir, consider the Case of the Money remitted for paying the *Hanoverians*; and here, if Gentlemen will but look upon the Estimate, they will see, that the Money granted for paying the *Hanoverians* is calculated at 10 Guilders 10 Stivers per Pound Sterling, and must certainly be paid to them at that Rate; for they will insist upon having a Pound Sterling, or the Produce of a Pound Sterling in Dutch Money, for every 10 Guilders 10 Stivers we are obliged to pay them; and, consequently, our remitting their Money at a higher Rate than 10 Guilders 10 Stivers per Pound Sterling, can be no Advantage to this Nation, nor can our remitting it at a lower Rate than 10 Guilders 16 or 18 Stivers, be any Loss.

This, Sir, is the Case with regard to the Money remitted or to be remitted for the *Hanoverians*; and with regard to the Money that has been remitted, or that may be remitted for the *Danish* or *Hessian* Troops, the Case is the very same. But what surprises me most is, that the Money remitted, or to be remitted,

mitted, for paying the Subsidies granted by Parliament to the Queen of Hungary, or King of Sardinia, should be brought in over Head and Ears to swell the imaginary Loss, which the Nation is to sustain by this wicked Contract. This, I say, is the most surprising, because by Accounts upon our Table it appears, that a great Part of the Subsidies payable to the Queen of Hungary, and King of Sardinia, were paid in ready Money to their Ministers here, and the rest in such Bills as they approved of; and it is not to be supposed, that their Ministers here would allow themselves to be directed by any of our Ministers to go to a particular Remitter, unless he was ready to give them his Bills at as high a Rate of Exchange as any other Remitter would agree to.

From hence, Sir, I think it is evident, that the Publick could have sustained no Loss, even tho' the Contract made with Mr. Gore had stood at the Rate of Exchange at which it was first settled; and as to the Argument, or rather Piece of Wit, made use of, with respect to the Treasury Board's being under the Direction of one of their own Servants, it will appear to be without any Foundation, when we consider, that it is the daily Practice of every Board in England, when Facts and Circumstances are to be inquired into, to refer that Inquiry to be made and reported by one or more of their chief Clerks or Servants, and that Report is always made the Foundation of the Board's Resolution, unless a further Inquiry or Consideration appear to be necessary, which, in this Case, there was certainly no Occasion for, because the Paymaster, in his Report, shewed so clearly the Reasonableness of the Proposals made by Messrs. Gore, Gulston, and Poyntz, and the Danger of changing Hands, that it became quite unnecessary to take into their Consi-

deration the new Proposals that delivered in by Messrs. Wilkinsons and Muilman. From all which, I am of Opinion, that we have the least Reason to find Fault in any Part of the Conduct of the Lords of the Treasury in this Transaction, and, consequently, I must against the Motion.

The next Speech I shall give in Debate was made by L. Bance, Esq; which was to the Effect.

Mr. President,
S I R,

WHATEVER the Gentleman of the other Side of the Question may say, they must be sensible, that, in this Debate, we have a very great Advantage, because it depends upon Figures, which cannot like Words, be wrested to disguise the Truth or support a Falshood; and if they think we have made no material Discovery, it must proceed from their being accustomed for some Years, to deal in Millions and to see the Publick defrauded daily of Thousands; but such Gentlemen as I am, who have not touched publick Money, nor our Money but our own, or such as the Court of Justice might compel us to account for, must look upon a Sum of 60 or 70,000*l.* with some Sort of Attention, and must think, that the Discovery of a Fraud of that Value or at least a publick Loss (occasioned by Misconduct) of that Value, nay, a much greater, as I shall presently demonstrate, is no such Discovery as deserves the Name or Character of *Parturiunt Montes*; for I dare venture to say, that if such a Discovery had been made in the Times of our Ancestors, whatever the Mountains might have conceived, the Resolutions of the House would have brought forth an Impeachment.

Whether to call these Remitting contracts a designed Fraud, or only Piece of Mismanagement, I am fully at a Loss to determine: The Damage the Publick was thereby to suffer was so obvious, and the right Method of contracting so well known, A that it requires a great Stock of Character to believe, that the Mismanagement proceeded entirely from Inattention. The many Advertisements we see almost daily in our News Papers from the Commissioners of Navy and Victualling, could not but put our Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in mind, that the proper Method for remitting the publick Money abroad, if it was to be done by Bills of Exchange, was to advertise in the *Gazette*, or at least to give Notice to all the great Remitters in the City to send in Proposals; and it was the more necessary for the present Lords of the Treasury to take this Method, because when they entered upon their Trust, there was a general Suspicion, that every publick Contract was made a Jobb, and that no Proposal, however beneficial for the Publick, was ever attended to, unless it came from one who was a Friend of the Minister's. Whether this Suspicion was well founded or no, is not my Business at present to inquire into; but that there was then such a Suspicion, and that this Suspicion had for some Time been very general, is certain and well known in the City of *London*; so that no Man ever thought of offering any Proposals to the Publick, but such as thought they could make an Interest with the Minister; and Proposals from such Men never were, nor ever will be, the most advantageous for the publick Service. Our present Lords of the Treasury could not therefore expect that, upon their Accession to that Board, any Gentleman would give himself the Trouble to send them Proposals of any Kind, without some publick or private In-

itation to do so; for whatever Character they might formerly have had for Candour and publick Spirit, their precipitate Accession to that Board was very far from removing the general Suspicion that had before prevailed; and the Treatment they gave to the Proposals of Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman* has already made this Suspicion as strong against them as ever it was against their Predecessors.

Another Reason, Sir, which made it necessary for them to give Notice to the Remitters to send in Proposals, was this: 'Tho' it was generally known, or at least supposed, that Troops were to be sent abroad, yet it neither was nor could be known, that the Money for subsisting them was to be sent abroad by Bills of Exchange, because the Publick might have resolved to send it in Gold or Silver at its own Risk and upon its own Account, which, considering that the Balance of Trade with *Holland* is against us, would have been the best and most frugal Method; for, I hope, we have now got over that silly, old Prejudice against sending Gold or Silver out of the Country; because it is now fully understood, that every Country must send out its Gold or Silver when the general Balance of Trade is against it. As long as the general Balance is in our Favour, we may supply the Demands of one Country by sending thither the Bullion or foreign Coin we receive from another: We may, for Example, supply the Demands of *Holland* by the Gold or Silver we receive from *Portugal* and other Countries; but if the general Balance should turn against us, that Balance must be made good out of our national Stock of Gold and Silver, and will always be so, let you make ever so severe Laws against it. Therefore, when our Government has occasion for Money in *Holland*, or any other Country where the Course of

Exchange is against us, it ought to send over Gold or Silver for that Purpose upon its own Account, because it need pay nothing for Freight or Commission, and being sent over in Men of War, the Risk can never be so great to the Government as it must be to private Men. It is therefore ridiculous in the Government to pay for Risk, Freight, and Commission, to private Men, when it can so easily save all these Charges, by sending over Gold or Silver upon its own Account; and if our Government had done so upon this Occasion, it would have saved above *six per Cent.* which is now paid to Mr. Gore and the other Gentlemen concerned in our publick Remittances.

From hence, Sir, you must see, that the Merchants in the City, who understand the Nature of Trade and Exchange, could not know, nay they could not suppose, that the Government would have Occasion to deal in Bills of Exchange, for subsisting the Troops that were to be sent abroad; and therefore, since it was resolved to remit all the publick Money by that Method, a proper Notice should have been given to all the great Remitters in the City to send in their Proposals. Besides, it is generally thought by the Merchants, to be officious in them to trouble Ministers with Proposals, unless they be desired to do so; and that this is the Way of thinking in the City could not but be known to the Lords of the Treasury, or at least to such of them as were concerned in the Inquiry into the famous *Jamaica* Contract; for they were there expressly told, that the Reason why none of the Merchants offered Proposals for remitting the publick Money to *Jamaica*, was because the Treasury did not communicate their Intentions to Merchants, and that if they had done so, several Merchants would have offered Proposals for serving them. It is therefore very surprising, that those Lords of the

Treasury who were Members of the Secret Committee, should not think of giving Notice to the Merchants bringing in Proposals for remitting Money to *Holland*, before they concluded any Contract with Mr. Gore

A and when we consider, that the Inquiry was carrying on at the very Time this Contract was made, it is hard to believe, that this Neglect was the Effect of mere Inattention and not the Effect of a Design to give Mr. Gore a very profitable Bargain, in order to have some Friends admitted into a Share of the Profit.

Having now shewn, that the Lords of the Treasury were upon this Occasion manifestly guilty of a most surprising Piece of Neglect, I think next beg leave to examine the Bargain they made. They could not but know, that when Mr. Gore brought in his Proposals, the then Current Course of Exchange was about 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* Dutch Money for every *Pound Sterling*; and barring the Custom, I defy them D any Man to shew me a Reason, why the Publick should pay more for remitting its Money than any private Man. I can shew several, why it should pay less: In private Contracts for remitting, there is generally a Broker employ'd, and therefore a Brokeridge must be paid; but in publick E Contracts no Broker is ever employ'd, and consequently no Brokeridge to be paid: In remitting 100,000*l.* there is as much Trouble, as in remitting 100,000*l.* except only the Difference of telling, which, since F Bank Notes came in Fashion, is next to nothing; and therefore a Man who has 100,000*l.* to remit, ought to pay less proportionably than a Man who remits a single *Hundred*. For these Reasons, if a private Man had 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* for a *Pound Sterling*, the Publick ought to have at least 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* and a Half; and if the Publick had threatened to send over what Money it wanted

Gold and Silver at its own Risk, believe, to prevent its taking this method for supplying itself, the Remitters would have been glad to give for Bills at the Rate of 10 Guilders *Stivers per Pound Sterling*; for at that Rate their Profit would have been very considerable, which will beg Leave to explain.

As the Hon. Gentleman who opened this Debate has before observed, when the Exchange is at the Rate of 10 Guilders 17 or 18 *Stivers* for *Pound Sterling*, it is about *five and half per Cent.* to our Disadvantage; therefore if a Dealer in Exchange sends over to *Holland* 100,000*l.* Gold, in order to have an Opportunity to draw for it, that Gold will produce him in *Dutch Money* 9,950 *Guilders*; from which I deduct *one per Cent.* for Freight Insurance in sending his Gold, being more than the usual Price; he will then remain 1,138,450 *Guilders* 10 *Stivers*. Having thus sold his Money, let us suppose, he draws for it at the Rate of 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* for the *Pound Sterling*, at that Rate he must receive for his Bills in Money here, 445*l.* *Sterling*; so that by this Transaction he has got 4445*l.* *Sterling*, out of which he has nothing to deduct but Commission to his Correspondent in *Holland*, which I shall reckon at *one per Cent.* for receiving and paying, amounting to 1044*l.* consequently he has 3390*l.* 11*s.* Profit to himself, without any Charge; and as he may repeat this Transaction every two or three Months, we may see what a Profit a Remitter would have, even if he were to remit the publick Money at the Rate of 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers per Pound Sterling*. Indeed, when I consider this, I am surprised how the Agents of *Mrs. Gore, Gulston, and Poyntz*, could have the Assurance to represent as they did to the Paymaster

General, in a Representation signed by them, and now upon our Table, that their whole Profit consisted in the Difference between the Rate of Exchange they agreed to draw at, and the then Current Rate of Exchange; and that even from this Profit they were to deduct their Hazard of Bills, Commission, Brokeridge, Postage of Letters, and other Charges. Surely, they must imagine, either that the Paymaster did not, or that he would not understand what he was about; for suppose he had known nothing of Trade, common Sense would have told him, that even according to the common Course of Exchange, the Remitter must have a Profit sufficient for answering his Trouble, Risk, and Charges, and that in remitting the publick Money there could be no greater Trouble, Risk, or Charge, than in remitting the Money of private Men; but, on the contrary, that in remitting the publick Money there is no Expence of Brokeridge, or Risk of Bills; and that, therefore, if the Remitter paid less, or gave his Bills for less than the common Course of Exchange, it would be so much clear Profit, over and above the Profit usually made in remitting the Money of private Men.

I know very well, Sir, that when great Sums are to be remitted, and an absolute Necessity to remit them by Bills of Exchange, it necessarily raises the Price of those Bills, that is to say, it lowers the common Course of Exchange; but I have shewn, that the Government was so far from being under a Necessity to remit the publick Money by Bills of Exchange, that it would have been right and frugal to have sent over to *Holland*, in Gold or Silver, the whole Money they were to have Occasion for at that Place; and if they had done so, it would only have been doing what Mr. Gore, or any one other that contracts with them, must do

at their Expence; therefore, the Danger of the Exchange falling below its common Course, on Account of the great Sums the Government was to have Occasion for in *Holland*, was a mere Bugbear, that could frighten none but Infants in the Business of Trade and Exchange; for the Course of Exchange, or the Price of Bills of Exchange, does not depend upon the Demand for Money at any certain Place, but upon the Difficulty and Danger of sending Gold or Silver from one Place to another; and therefore, the Course of Exchange can never rise much above the Value People put upon that Difficulty and Danger, which with respect to our Government's sending Gold or Silver to *Holland* must be very trifling; and if the Lords of the Treasury had but threatened to take this Method, it would soon have put an End to any Combination that could have been entered into by the Remitters.

No Pretence, therefore, can from thence be taken for justifying either the Terms, or the Precipitancy of the Contract they made with Mr. Gore; but suppose there had been some Reason for their being in a Hurry, can this justify their agreeing to give him such monstrous Profits? I have already shewn what Profits a Remitter makes according to the common Course of Exchange, and in order to make the extravagant Terms of this Contract the more apparent, I shall state the Profits Mr. Gore would have made according to his first Contract, if he and his Friends had not generously offered more than the Lords of the Treasury desired of them. That every Gentleman may examine by himself whether 'or no I am right in my Calculations, I shall ground them upon Sir *Isaac Newton's* Table of the Value of foreign Coins, according to which a *Pound Sterling*, at the real Par of Exchange, is worth

36 *Shillings* and 59 *Hundredths* of a *Shilling Flemish Bank Money*, 38 *Shillings* and 42 *Hundredths* of a *Shilling Flemish Current Money* which reduced into *Dutch Current* is 11 *Guilders* 10 *Stivers* and a half for every *Pound Sterling*. Now, by their first Contract they were to give but 10 *Guilders* 11 *Stivers* and a half for the *Pound Sterling*, if they sent over to *Holland* at their own Risk, from Time to Time, in *Bullion*, or in foreign Gold or Silver Sums as were necessary for answering their Draughts, they had a Profit of 19 *Stivers* upon every *Pound Sterling*, which is very near nine per Cent. and as they were to deal in such large Sums, I am persuaded their whole Charge of Freight, Commission, and Postage of Letters, could not amount to above one and a half per Cent. so that they had a clear Profit of above 7 per Cent. without running any other Risk than that of the Insurance, the Value of which is seldom above three Quarters per Cent. and if they had remitted so broad at this Rate the whole Money of last Year and this, amounting, as has been calculated, to 1,826,089, their nett Profits would have amounted to 127,826 *l. Sterling*, every Part of which, and more, might have been saved to the Publick by sending Gold and Silver over upon the publick Account, instead of employing Mr. Gore to send it over for them.

Whether the Lords of the Treasury knew what a profitable Contract they had given to their Friend or rather to the Friend of their Predecessor, I do not take upon me to determine. I cannot really suppose they did; for if I could, I should be very apt to suspect, that they did not, nor would give to any Man the Opportunity of making such monstrous Profits, without stipulating, in the Name of a Trustee, some Share of the Profits to themselves.

supra

suppose they did not know the Value of the Contract they gave, which is the most charitable Supposition that can be made in their Favour, it seems, that they were guilty of a very great Neglect in the Discharge of their Trust; for had they talk'd with any indifferent Man that understood the Business of Exchange, he could easily have made them understand what they were about. And what happened afterwards, is a full proof of the bad Bargain they had made for the Publick; for when Mr. Gore heard of the Proposals made by Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*, he came of his own Accord, there being no Appearance of his having been sent for, and generously agreed to give a *Stiver and a Half* more per Pound Sterling, than they had stipulated for the Publick, by which he reduced his Profits to a little above 8 per Cent. so that we may reckon, he and his Friends have all 6 and a Half per Cent. nett Profit, which upon 1,826,089*l.* amounts to 118,695*l.* Sterling.

I see, Sir, the House is tired of calculations, but I must beg their patience a little; for I cannot leave this Subject, without shewing the Ignorance, or something worse, of those Gentlemen with whom the Paymaster General was pleased to consult upon this Occasion, who gravely told him, according to his Report upon our Table, that by Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman's* Proposals, they were to have but a Half per Cent. gross Profit, as they call it, going still upon the Fallacy, that at the Current Course of Exchange the Exporter has no Profit) and then they wisely add, that they cannot conceive how these Gentlemen make their account, unless they flatter themselves with being indulged with the Liberty of exporting the Current Coin of this Kingdom. Now, Sir, according to any Method of Calculation, which is free from that Fallacy, and cer-

tainly the right one, Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman* would, even at the Rate of Exchange they offered, have made a Profit of 14 *Stivers* and a Half upon every Pound Sterling, which is 6 and near three Quarters per Cent. gross, and at least 5 per Cent. nett Profit; so that if they had been obliged to export the Current Coin, it could not have proceeded from their not having a sufficient Profit; and, indeed, it is ridiculous to talk of such an Effect's proceeding from such a Cause. If the War continues but a small Number of Years, even Mr. Gore and his Friends may be obliged to export our Current Coin, or melt it down in order to export the Bullion, which cannot, I am sure, proceed from their not having a sufficient Profit; but they must do this, when they can find neither Bullion nor foreign Gold or Silver to export; and this, I am afraid, they may be obliged to do, sooner than some People are aware of; for we are now far from being in the same Circumstances we were at the Beginning of the War in the Queen's Time. We are still Gainers, I believe, upon the general Balance of Trade, but, I fear, not so considerable as we were at that Time; and we have now a Load upon our general Balance of Trade, which we were then very little subject to, I mean the Interest payable yearly to Foreigners upon the Capitals they have in our several Funds, which, I believe, amounts to 5 or 600,000*l.* a Year, and is a most grievous Drawback upon our general Balance of Trade. If by that Balance we are not supplied with an annual Recruit of Bullion or foreign Gold and Silver, sufficient for supplying the annual Demand for the Payment of this Interest, as well as for paying our Armies and subsidiary Prince upon the Continent, we must begin to inroach upon our national Stock of Gold and Silver; and, consequently,

quently, must export our Current Coin, or melt it down for that Purpose, which is the same Thing; and this our Ministers ought seriously to consider before it is too late.

After having shewn how profitable this Contract was to the Undertaker, I must consider the Dangers he was exposed to, which have been assigned as Reasons for giving him such a profitable Bargain. The Danger of lowering the Exchange I have already shewn to be altogether chimerical, because either the Government, or any private Man, may prevent it, by exporting Gold or Silver. The Danger of an Advance in the Price of Freight or Insurance for the Exportation of Gold or Silver, is still more chimerical, because it may, at all Times, be prevented by the Government's employing their Men of War, and is at all Times so trifling, especially the former, that it is not worth minding; and as to the *Agio's* falling in *Holland*, the Importation of foreign Gold or Silver will prevent it; but if it should not, it can be of no bad Consequence; for as the *Agio* falls, the Course of Exchange will rise; because Merchants or Dealers in Exchange never consider the Current Value of Bank, or any other Sort of Money in any Country: They consider only the Quantity and Fineness of the Gold or Silver they pay, and the Quantity and Fineness of the Gold or Silver they are to receive in lieu of it in another Country, and according to that they fix the Course of Exchange, so as to have a reasonable Profit for answering their Trouble and Expence.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Argument of the Publick's being no Loser by this Contract, however profitable it may be to the Undertaker: This, I acknowledge, surprised me; for, I think, it is one of the most sophistical Arguments, with regard to our own Troops, that was ever

made use of in any metaphysical Dispute in our Universities; and with regard to the foreign Troops, our Pay, and the Subsidies payable to the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, I shall shew, that it is absolutely false. But first, with regard to our own Troops, whatever the Hon. Gentleman may think, I shall always be of Opinion, that every Loss sustained by those brave Men who are fighting the Battles of their Country in a foreign Climate is a Loss to their Country; and I must say, I hope our Ministers will take Notice of what I say, I wish our Troops may not, but whether they do or no, I must say, that it is an insufferable Hardship, to make the Troops we send abroad, pay for sending their Money after them. Wherever they go, they ought to be paid as if they were in *England*, and if they are paid in foreign Money, they ought to be paid at the Par of Exchange. That is to say, for every *Pound Sterling* due to them, they ought to receive, in the Money of the Country where they are, as much as that *Pound Sterling* would produce, if sent there in the Current Coin of this Kingdom; and consequently, in *Holland*, or *Flanders*, they ought to receive at the Rate of 11 *Guilders* 10 *Stivers* and a Half for every *Pound Sterling* that becomes due to them, instead of the 10 *Guilders* 13 *Stivers* they are to receive, according to the infamous Contract we have now under our Consideration. Thus, as a Soldier in *Flanders* receives, or ought to receive at least an *English* *Grat* a Day, or 28 *d. English* a Week, Subsistence Money, if he were to be paid at the Par of Exchange, he would be intitled to receive, in *Dutch* Money, 26 *Stivers* and above 14 *Pennings*, or near 27 *Stivers* a Week; whereas if he be paid, as I suppose he is, at the Rate we have contracted with our Remitter Mr.

re, he does not receive above 24
Stivers and 14 or 15 Pennings Dutch
Money for his Week's Subsistence;
and this is the harder upon him, be-
cause, as we have not yet got into
our Enemy's Country, and I do not
know when we shall, a Soldier must
take so much as an Egg, or a
loaf of Bread, without paying ready
Money for it.

As few of our Soldiers are good
Arithmetic and Ink Men, I doubt much,
if any of them can calculate
the Loss they sustain by our Method
of paying them, and as the Loss is
very remarkable, I believe, few
of them take Notice of it; but it is
evident, that they lose above half a
Day's Subsistence Money in a Week,
tho' this Loss to each Soldier
appears to be but a trifling Sum in a
Year, yet to the whole Army the
Loss becomes so considerable as to
deserve the Attention of this House;
and from what happened in *Jamaica*,
I may form some Notion of the
Damage that may arise from the Ar-
my's taking Notice of this Loss, be-
cause we do. There, indeed, the
Loss was so considerable, that it set
the whole Army a computing, and
every Soldier at last found out,
that he was cheated of one Day's
Pay in seven, which had like to
have produced a Mutiny in that
Army.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Mo-
ney remitted for paying our foreign
Mercenaries, I hope, the *Hanoveri-
ans* have not, I am sure, no other
Mercenaries ever had any Thing to
do with the Grants or the Calcula-
tions made by Parliament. As we
always agree to pay them in some
foreign Currency, they have nothing
to do with the Exchange we pur-
chase it at, or with the Exchange it
is calculated at in the Estimates laid
before Parliament; and therefore, if
we make a good Bargain it is an Ad-
vantage, if a bad one it is a Loss to
the Nation, and this Nation only.
In the Estimates, 'tis true, the Ex-

change is always calculated at a low
Rate, because our Ministers cannot
then know the Rate they may pur-
chase at; but if they can purchase
at a higher Rate, and they ought to
make as good a Bargain as they can
for their Country, they are obliged
to give an Account of the Savings to
the next Session of Parliament. In
future Times, I hope we shall be
more careful in this Respect than we
have been in Times past; for even
according to the bad Bargains they
have lately made for remitting the
publick Money, there will be a con-
siderable Saving in the Money grant-
ed for the Pay of foreign Troops,
because in the Estimates the Ex-
change is calculated at 10 Guilders
10 Stivers per Pound Sterling, where-
as they have contracted for it at
the Rate of 10 Guilders 13 Stivers,
which is a Saving of 3 Stivers
upon every Pound Sterling, and this
is near one and a half per Cent. upon
all the Money granted for the Pay
of foreign Troops: There was like-
wise a Saving upon every one of the
different Sums paid to the Queen of
Hungary at *Amsterdam*, and conse-
quently that Account, upon the very
Face of it, appears to be wrong,
with respect to the Sums set down in
Sterling Money. I shall take Notice
only of the second Article in that
Account, by Way of Example: It is
there said, Paid to her Minister in
Bills upon Mr. *Compton*, Deputy
Paymaster at *Amsterdam*, 787,500
Guilders, at the Rate of 10 Guilders
10 Stivers for every Pound Sterling;
(being the Rate settled by Treaty)
which said Sum was furnished by the
Remitter in Bills of Exchange, pay-
able at *Amsterdam*, at the Rate of 10
Guilders 10 Stivers and a Half per
Pound Sterling; and this is computed
to be in Sterling Money 75,000*l*.
Now, Sir, it is very true, that
787,500 Guilders, at 10 Guilders 10
Stivers per Pound Sterling, amounts to
75,000*l*. but 787,500 Guilders, at 10

Guilders 11 Stivers and a Half per Pound Sterling amounts to no more than 74,468*l.* which was all that could be paid to Mr. Gore for his Bills, and consequently by this Remittance our Ministers saved to the Publick 532*l.* and might have saved a great deal more if they had made a better Bargain, tho' they seem to be unwilling to account even for what they did actually save.

Whether the Queen of Hungary's Minister took Directions from our Ministers, as to the Remitter he was to employ, I shall not determine: With regard to the Money to be paid at *Amsterdam*, he had no Business to trouble his Head about the Rate of Exchange, because as the Rate was settled by Treaty at 10 *Guilders 10 Stivers per Pound Sterling*, his Mistress was neither to get nor lose by the Bargain made for the Exchange; but with regard to the Money paid him here, I am sure, he would have served his Mistress very ill, if, without any Necessity or Direction, he had taken Bills at the Rate of 10 *Guilders 11 Stivers and a Half per Pound Sterling*, when he might every Day have had undoubted Bills at the Rate of *ten Guilders 17 or 18 Stivers per Pound Sterling*; and, for the same Reason, it must be allowed, that our Ministers did not serve their Country well in accepting of such a low Rate of Exchange for the Money they remitted to *Amsterdam*; because, whatever they could get, or did get, above 10 *Guilders 10 Stivers per Pound Sterling*, was an Advantage to their Country, and ought to be accounted for to Parliament. It is therefore evident that with regard to some Part of the Money paid to the Queen of Hungary, the Publick is a Loser by this Contract; but with regard to the Money to be paid by the King of *Sardinia*, G as we have been deny'd a Sight of that Treaty*, and consequently do not know where, or in what Cur-

rency, the Money is, to be paid, can say nothing about it.

As to the private Reasons the Lords of the Treasury might have had for preferring Mr. Gore, if there were such as related to the Publick, they were fully answered by the Security offered by Messrs. *William and Muilman*, which was likewise Answer to the Argument founded upon the Experience they had of Mr. Gore's Punctuality; and, indeed when the Money is paid upon Delivery of the Bills, I do not know how any Man that is honest can be of being punctual, because it may be sent over to answer his Demand with the same Packet that carries the Bills. And as to the discretionary Power contended for, the Hon. Gentleman himself allowed, that it could never to be made use of, but was the Difference between one Bill and another is trifling. Can it be said that it was so in this Case? Is the Difference between the Proposal of Mr. Gore and his Friends, and those offered by Messrs. *William and Muilman*, was near one and a half per Cent. and this upon 1,826,000*l.* the Sum that had been or was to be remitted, amounted to above 27,000*l.* Can this Difference be said to be trifling? I am sure, it will appear to no Man in *England* but such one as a Lord of our Treasury; and if this Contract escapes our Censure, I am afraid, that such a Sum will very soon begin to look big even in the Eyes of a Lord of our Treasury, for, by Jobbwork, Extravagance, Neglect, the Nation will very soon be so reduced as to have very little Money to put into their Hands. This fatal Consequence we ought to prevent, if possible; and therefore I shall be for agreeing to the Motion.

[This JOURNAL to be continued our next.]

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RIAL in relation to JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and the Earl of ANGLESEY, continued from p. 87.

RICHARD Tigb, Esq; says, This Gentleman (*James Annesley*) lived with Deponent for some months, when he was a Boy; that he came to Deponent in a very poor Condition, from one *Purcell* (Butcher) who lived at the Back of Deponent's House, in *Phoenix-street*; that sometime after *Christmas*, 1727, B Deponent's Son brought him into the House unknown to Deponent, out of Charity, he being turned out of Doors by Lord *Altham*, who was reputed to be his Father; and the Boy was in Deponent's House some time before he knew of it; says, the Boy appeared to be about 13 or 14 years old; continued with Deponent till he was transported; says, there was a yellow Livery Waistcoat in the House, which was formerly wore by Deponent's Son's Servant, and finding it fitted the Boy, Deponent's Son put it upon him; says, it was not long after Deponent missed him from his House, and heard he was gone on Shipboard, and that the *Peter Murphy* told Deponent the Boy was transported. [Here the Witness was interrupted by Lord Anglesey's Counsel, who observ'd to him, that as he was bred to the Law, he must know he ought to give nothing in Evidence from Hearsay.] Says, he does not know by what Means the Boy withdrew from Deponent's Family, the Boy having no Occasion F given him to be uneasy in it; says, he was reputed to be Lord *Altham*'s lawful Son, and says it was after Lord *Altham*'s Death the Boy came into Deponent's Family. Being ask'd, why, since he thought that the Boy was Lord *Altham*'s Son, he did not G take some Steps to assert his Right to his Father's Estate; says, the Boy was with Deponent so short a Time,

that he took but little Notice of him or his Affairs, but that if he had staid with Deponent some Time, Deponent does not know but he would have taken some Steps to assert his Right; says, he has seen A Mr. *Annesley* since his Return to this Kingdom, and is fully persuaded he is the same Person that lived with Deponent; says, he heard nothing of him since his leaving *Dublin* about 15 Years ago, till Deponent received a Letter about him from a B Person in *Jamaica*, who was on board Admiral *Vernon*'s Fleet, giving an Account of the Hardships the Boy had undergone, and that Admiral *Vernon* had ordered him to be sent Home; says, one Mr. *Reilly*, an Agent for the present Lord *Anglesey*, came to Deponent's House, and asked if Deponent had a Letter relating to Mr. *Annesley*; that he came from my Lord *Anglesey* to desire Leave to read it; says he gave Mr. *Reilly* the Letter, and desired him to sit down and copy it, but he said it D was very long, and that my Lord would take it as a Favour if Deponent would let him have the Letter, and he would return it the same Day or the Day following, with Thanks. That thereupon Deponent gave Mr. *Reilly* the Letter, but it has never been returned; says, that a Clerk of E Mr. *Coulthurst*, who was Attorney for the Earl of *Anglesey*, as he informed Deponent, came to Deponent, and produced an Affidavit ready drawn, for Deponent to swear that F *James Annesley*, who lived with Deponent, was reputed a Bastard Son of the late Lord *Altham*, which Deponent refused swearing. Deponent farther said, it was in *April*, 1728, *James Annesley* was taken from him. Being asked, what he conjectur'd to have been the Occasion of the Boy's leaving his House; says, he conjectures the Boy was spirited away, and still believe he was kidnapp'd; says, that *Peter Murphy*, the Boy who lived

lived with Deponent, after *Jemmy* went away, told Deponent he had been on board of a Ship, and had seen *Jemmy Annesley* lamenting and crying, that his Uncle had stole him away, and was going to transport him. [The Counsel for the Defendant observed, that this was Hearsay only; to which the Counsel for the Plaintiff answered, that as Deponent was ask'd as to his Belief, he ought to tell the Ground and Reason of it.]

John Broders, says, He knew Mr. *Annesley*, and saw him in *America* about 14 or 15 Years ago; that Deponent and his Brother having been riding out there one cold Morning, they called in at a House that was open, in order to warm themselves; that while they sat at the Fire a Boy came in with a Gun and a dead Squirrel; that Deponent's Brother in Discourse with the Boy, asked him what Countryman he was; that the Boy said he was an *Irishman*, and came from the County of *Wexford*; that he was born at *Dunmain*; that his Name was *James Annesley*; and that he was Lord *Altham's* Son. Says, he told them he was a Servant to the Master of the House, and had been kidnapp'd by his Uncle; says, he cannot swear to Mr. *Annesley's* Face, but that from what he told Deponent of the Conversation they had in *America*, he believes him to be the Person he saw and talked to there.

Joshua Barton says, He knows the present Earl of *Anglesey*, and knew the late Lord *Altham* very well, and has been often in his Company and eat and drank with him. One particular Night Deponent was in his Company at *Inchicore*, and did not part from him till about four o'Clock in the Morning; and Deponent remembers he asked my Lord to this Purpose: My Lord, would you be angry with me, if I should ask your Lordship a Question? And his Lordship said, he would not take it amiss.

Whereupon Deponent ask'd his Lordship, Pray, my Lord, is the little Boy that runs about the Streets of Dublin in such a poor Condition, your lawful Son, or a Bastard? My Lord answered, that *James Annesley*, the poor Boy, is my lawful Son by my Wife. And added, that he could not keep the Boy at home, because of the Woman he kept.—Says, my Lord at that Time had a Pension from the Crown, and was near enough. 'Tis true, he kept a Pack of Hounds, but one Hound was ready to eat the other.—That Deponent kept a Farm and lived on *Island-Bridge*; that the Boy used to be up and down, and lie in the Ditches near *Inchicore*, waiting to get a Bit from the Servants; and Deponent saw the Boy about two Years before my Lord's Death, and often supplied him with Meat and Drink.

John Giffard says, That from Time between the 7th of December 1741, and the 1st of May 1742, the Defendant having an Appeal in the House of Lords, and several Suits depending between him and *Charles Annesley, Esq; Francis Annesley, Esq; the Right Hon. the Lord Haversham*, and one Mrs. *Anne Simpson*, who passed for his Countess in *Ireland*, often declared to Deponent, That he would deliver up to the Plaintiff his Right to the *Anglesey and Altham Titles and Estates*, and accept of 3000*l.* a Year, and leave the three Kingdoms, and go to France, and live there; which he said was better than to continue here and be so tormented by *Charles Annesley, Francis Annesley, and Lady Haversham*; that he had rather his Brother's Son should have the Title and Estate, than they; and that 3000*l.* a Year would make him easy and happy abroad, for he did not value the Title, and it was better to let *Jemmy* have his Right, than to be plagued; and that he had sent for a

Gentle-

a Frenchman to teach him the French
 Language: And the Defendant actually
 employed one Stephen Hays, who was an
 Officer in the French Army, to converse
 with, and instruct him in the
 French Tongue; that he repeated
 several Times, and continued in
 A Resolution till May 1742, when
 he heard that Mr. Annesley had the
 fortune to shoot a Man. It was
 the first of May 1742, that Mr.
 Annesley happened to shoot a Man at
 Staines; on the 2d of May (the Day
 following) Lord Anglesey sent for
 B Deponent to go to Staines to enquire
 into the Affair, and collect the Evi-
 dence, in order for the Prosecution,
 to follow the Instructions of Mr.
 Eden and Gordon, with the Assis-
 tance of Mr. Fans; and my Lord
 thought that Deponent should appear
 C private as possible in the Affair,
 so that it should be known that De-
 ponent had formerly been his Lord-
 ship's Attorney, which might hurt
 the Cause; and my Lord said, he
 did not care if it cost him 10,000*l*.
 he could hang the Lessor of the
 Plaintiff, for then he should be easy
 in the Enjoyment of his Title and
 Estate; and that Mr. Fans (who
 was my Lord's intimate Companion,
 chief Agent and Manager) should
 D furnish Deponent with Money to car-
 ry on the Prosecution, because it was
 E said it was not proper for him to
 appear in it himself. Says, that
 having been Coroner in the County
 of Devon for 14 Years, Deponent
 thought a proper Person to be
 employed, and he accordingly at-
 tended the Coroner's Inquest at
 F Staines, and was present at the Ex-
 amination of the Witnesses, and took
 the Oaths, and afterwards went on with
 the Prosecution till there was a Ver-
 dict. Being ask'd, how the Matter
 was found by the Coroner's Inquest;
 G he answered, that the Coroner's Jury brought
 in guilty of Murder upon the
 Evidence of the Son of the Deceased.
 Being asked, if all the Eviden-

ces who were examined on the Trial,
 had not been examined on the In-
 quest; says, all of them had not
 been examined; says, there was a
 Variance between the Coroner's In-
 quest and the Trial, and that the
 Evidence was stronger on the Inquest
 than on the Trial; says, the main
 Evidence for the King, John Eccles-
 ton, was discredited on the Trial.
 Being asked what Time of the Day
 the Fact was committed, and who
 were present; says, between One
 B and Two o'Clock in the Afternoon,
 in a Meadow (as it appeared on the
 Examination) and John Eccleston, John
 Fisher, and John Battesworth, were
 present. Being asked what Time the
 Inquest and Trial were held; says,
 he believes the Inquest was over the
 C 4th of May 1742, and the Trial on the
 4th of July, 1742. Being ask'd what
 he understood to be my Lord Angle-
 sey's Intentions, when he said he
 would give 10,000*l*. says, he be-
 lieves it was his Resolution to put
 the Lessor of the Plaintiff out of the
 D Way. Being ask'd, if Deponent said
 any Thing in answer to that Decla-
 ration, says, he can't say he approv'd
 of it; says, he has heard Defendant
 say he was much more afraid of lo-
 sing his Estate with the Pretender (as
 he called him) than with any of the
 E rest of his Competitors. Being ask'd
 if Deponent carried on the Prosecu-
 tion as effectually as he could; says,
 he did. Being ask'd, if he did not
 apprehend it a wicked Thing to car-
 ry on a Prosecution when he knew it
 was the Intention of the Defendant
 F to put Mr. Annesley out of the Way;
 says, he did not think it a Crime,
 because the Inquest had found him
 guilty of wilful Murder. Says, he
 was sent for the 2d of May, and
 found my Lord Anglesey rejoicing
 with his Friends on the Occasion;
 G that my Lord told Deponent, the
 Pretender had now done his own
 Business, for he had shot a Man;
 says, he went to Staines the 3d of
 May,

May, and that he met Lord *Anglesey* at *Hounslow-Heath* as Deponent was coming home, his Lordship being so impatient for News about the Inquest, that he could not stay till Deponent's Return to *London*. Being asked, why he would undertake to prosecute an Affair of that Kind; says, he thought (as it was found willful Murder by the Coroner's Inquest) it was a just Authority for Deponent to engage in it, and they might as well ask the Counsel who pleaded in the Cause, why they engaged in it. Being ask'd, if he told the Counsel of the Defendant's Declaration relating to the 10,000*l.* says, he did not. Being ask'd, if he believed the Counsel would have engaged in it, if he had told them of it; says, he can't answer for other People. Being asked, if he thought any honest Man would have engaged in such a Prosecution; says, he believes any honest Man would, otherwise Deponent would not have engaged in it. Being asked, if he believed it was Lord *Anglesey's* Intention to put the Lessor of the Plaintiff out of the Way; says, he does believe so. Being ask'd, how then he could say that he believed any Man would have engaged in such an Affair: [*Hereupon Baron Mountney said, that an Attorney might think himself well warranted by the Verdict found upon the Coroner's Inquest to prosecute, and not think it a bad Action.*] Being ask'd, if he knew before the Trial at the *Old Bailey*, that Lord *Anglesey* was sued by Mr. *Annesley* for his Title and Estate; says, he did. Being ask'd if the Witnesses were paid any Thing for attending at the Trial; says, each of them was paid Half a Crown a Day; says, that on the 8th of May the Church-Warden of *Staines* sent Deponent a Warrant under his Hand to carry on the Prosecution, and that this was the Effect of a Consultation among Mr. *Garden*, Mr. *Gordon*, and

Mr. *Jans*, and was an Expedient to prevent a Suspicion of Lord *Anglesey's* having any Hand in the Prosecution. Says, Mr. *Jans*, one Day in Deponent's Presence, advised the Defendant to go to *France*, and come to Terms with the Lessor of the Plaintiff; says, the Defendant owes Deponent a Balance of 330*l.* for the said Prosecution, and other Business done; and that his Lordship having filed a Bill against Deponent in the Court of *Exchequer* in *England*, Deponent was advised to annex his Bill of Costs by Way of Schedule to his Answer, which brought these Things first to Light. Being ask'd, if he expects any of that Balance from Mr. *Annesley*; says, upon his Oath, he does not expect one Penny of it from Mr. *Annesley*. Being asked, if he ever expected to be employed in the present Suit as Attorney or Agent; says, he knew he never was to be employed in this Suit. Being asked, if Lord *Anglesey* is not a passionate Man, and if Deponent don't believe it was in Passion, and out of a Disgust, his Lordship declared (as Deponent says he did) that he would go to *France*, if Mr. *Annesley* would allow him 3000 Pounds a Year; says, he does believe my Lord is a passionate Man, and it might be brought out of a conscientious View, with Intention to serve himself, that he made that Declaration. Being asked, if he never heard Lord *Anglesey* say that the Lessor of the Plaintiff was a Bastard; says, he never heard him say he was a Bastard, and that he himself got him upon a Wench called *Joan Landy*, and that he made her father the Child of his Brother the late Lord *Albion* because he was better able to maintain it; says, one *Rolpb* was present (who my Lord said knew this to be true) and Deponent has heard Lord likewise say, that Mr. *Annesley* was transported for stealing a Silver Spoon.

The bearing and examining the Evidence for the Lessor of the Plaintiff, took up 4 Days and Part of the 5th. There were 50 Witnesses. What we have inserted of some of them, contains all that is material said by the rest. We shall take the same Method with regard to the Evidence for the Defendant.

The Counsel for the Lessor of the Plaintiff, upon closing their Evidence, said, that if the Counsel for the Defendant should make it any Part of their Defence, that the Lessor of the Plaintiff is the Son of *John Landy*, they for the Plaintiff hoped they should be admitted to shew what became of that Son; which (after some Debate of the Counsel) the Court declared they would be at Liberty to do.

Mr. Attorney General, of Counsel for the Defendant, opened his Case in substance as follows: May it please your Lordship, and you Gentlemen of the Jury; the Counsel for the Lessor of the Plaintiff, being sensible of the Necessity of proving the Birth of a Child by Lady *Altham*, have produced a Variety of Evidence for that Purpose; I shall endeavour to place it (such as it is) Step by Step. They set out with Lady *Altham*'s Discharge, previous to the Birth in Question; then they have endeavoured to shew that a Child was born and christened at *Dunmain*; and they have mentioned the several Places where the Child was brought up (to wit) *Kinnay*, *Carrickduff*, and *Abelin*, and the various Places where he lived during the Time of his being deserted by his Father, together with the extreme Indigence to which he was reduced. To strengthen their positive Proofs, they have produced some presumptive Evidence, and have endeavoured to prove that Lord *Anglesey* had hired several Persons to take away and transport the Lessor of the Plaintiff, and that after his Return, his Lordship prosecuted him in England for Murder.

This, my Lord, is the Nature and Series of the Evidence on the Part of the Plaintiff. I shall now beg Leave to state my Client's Case, in order to which, I must take Notice of the Pedigree of the Family.

A Earl *Arthur*, who upon the Restoration acquired great Honours and a very considerable Estate, had Issue, four Sons, *James*, *Altham*, *Richard*, and *Charles*. Earl *Arthur*, by a Settlement made upon his eldest Son's Marriage, limited his Estate to several Uses, and particularly to the Use of his eldest Son *James* for Life, with Remainder to his first, and every other Son successively in Tail Male, with Remainder to his right Heirs. Earl *Arthur*'s eldest Son became intitled to the Estate after his Father's Death, by virtue of the said Settlement, and afterwards died leaving Issue three Sons, *James*, *John*, and *Arthur*. *Altham*, the second Son of the first Earl *Arthur*, being created Baron of *Altham*, with a Remainder to his Brother *Richard*, died without Issue. *Richard*, Lord *Altham*, third Son of the first Earl, left Issue *Arthur*, the late Lord *Altham*, and the Defendant *Richard*, his only Sons.

The *Anglesey* Estates being entailed by the Settlement made on the Marriage of *James*, Son of the first Earl in 1669, his eldest Son, *James*, the third Earl, in 1699 levied Fines and suffered Recoveries of great Part thereof, in order to dock the said Entail, and being thereby become Tenant in Fee, he, by his last Will and Codicil, dated in May and November, 1701, limited his Estates as therein mentioned, and particularly settled the Estates now in Question, upon his Cousin *Arthur*, Lord *Altham*, for Life, Remainder to his Sons in Tail, with Remainder over to his own Brother *Arthur* in Tail. By virtue of these Codicils, the late Lord *Altham* was possessed of an Estate of 1,200*l.* a Year; but it be-

ing, as I observed, so limited, that in Case of Failure of Issue Male in him, it was to go to *Arthur* the late Earl of *Anglesey*, and not to the Defendant his Brother; accordingly upon his Death, the late Earl *Arthur* entered on, and enjoyed the said Estate to the Time of his Death; after which, the present Defendant became possessed thereof. I must likewise observe to your Lordship, that several Disputes arose on the Construction of some of Earl *James's* Wills and Codicils between the present Earl and Mr. *Charles Annesley*; from all which Circumstances it is obvious, that the Birth of a Child by Lady *Altham*, was an Event of such great Expectation, as must have engaged the Attention of every Person in that Family; so that it seems impossible that a Matter of such Importance could be made, or remain a Secret.

We will follow the Gentlemen (who are concerned for the Lessor of the Plaintiff) in the same Method they have taken, and hope to prove to your Lordship, and the Gentlemen of the Jury, that Lady *Altham* never was so much as pregnant; and therefore never could have a Child. We will give an Account of Lady *Altham*, from her first coming into this Kingdom in 1713, of the whole Time of her continuing at *Dunmain*, of her being visited there by all the Persons of Distinction in that Neighbourhood, who will prove that her Ladyship never had a Child, and that she was at *Wexford* Assizes in Spring, 1715, about which Time it was endeavoured to be proved she was brought to Bed of the Lessor of the Plaintiff.

We shall likewise call all the principal Servants of the Family, to shew, that my Lady *Altham* never had a Child at *Dunmain*; and tho' the Plaintiff would lay some Streis on our Evidences being only Proofs of a Negative, yet we hope to esta-

blish that Negative by as good and credible Proofs, as the Nature of the Thing will permit.

And as the Plaintiff has given Evidence the Declarations of Lord and Lady *Altham*, in hopes that they may prove of Weight in this Cause and bolster up his other Evidence:

We shall produce People of another Character, than those produced by the Plaintiff, who will prove that Lady *Altham* often declared with Passion and Concern, that she never had a Child, and that Lord *Altham* likewise expressed himself to the same Effect.

We shall next give an Account of the Lessor of the Plaintiff, thro' the Stages of his Life, from the Time of his Birth. We shall prove that he is *Joan Landy's* Bastard, and that he was said by some to be Lord *Altham's* Bastard, and by others a Sailor's Child.

We shall prove, that *Joan Landy* was with Child at the Time of Lady *Altham's* coming to the Kingdom, was turned out of my Lord's House, and went to lie in at her brother *John Landy's*; we shall prove the Birth of her Child, and produce the Person who christened it, and will tell you that the Child was called *James*.

We shall likewise prove who nursed him, and how he came to be at Lord *Altham's* House, that he was brought there after the Separation of my Lord and Lady, and was considered there as Lord *Altham's* Bastard. And tho' the Plaintiff's Counsel have endeavoured to remove the Objections of Mr. *Annesley's* Illegitimacy by mentioning the Places he went to School at; we shall likewise prove the Places where he went to School, how he was brought to *Kinney*, and what Sort of Treatment *Joan Landy* his Mother, received there, and how he was maintained at *Carrick*. These Facts we shall prove by the Relations of the Family, and

he shew his coming to *Dublin*. as Lord *Altham's* natural Son, and the manner of his Dereliction, occasioned by his being idle and incorrigible; that he appeared publickly in *Town*, in a low, mean Condition, passing as a Scull in the College, yet was taken no Notice of by any one in the Family, but universally reputed to be Lord *Altham's* Ward.

With respect to the Presumption arising from the Proofs of my Lord *Anglesey's* transporting him, we hope Plaintiff's Counsel have disproved Fact by their own Evidence: But to clear the Matter up beyond a Doubt, we shall prove that the Defendant of the Plaintiff, being in the utmost Indigence, applied of himself to the *West-Indies* as a Servant, that he went voluntarily on board a Ship, and was seen and spoke there by several Persons. That he was sometimes by the Name of *James Annesley*, and sometimes by the Name of *James Landy*; and that he publickly resided with his Mother *Landy at Ross*.

As to Mr. *Giffard*, the Credit must be given him, considering the Light he appeared in, we shall willingly submit to the Consideration of the Gentlemen of the Jury; he will not pretend that any body was present at the Conversations he has given an Account of, so that we cannot bring any body to contradict

the Characters of the Plaintiff's Witnesses, and the Contradiction in the Evidence, we shall likewise refer it to the Court and Jury.

We shall produce Mrs. *Heath*, who was Woman to Lady *Altham*, her Death in 1729, and she will testify that my Lady surviv'd her more than two Years; and knew that the State of the Family went to Ar- late Lord *Anglesey*, and yet she enquired for or mentioned her never had a Son. And when

all these Facts will appear to your Lordship, and the Gentlemen of the Jury, we hope a Verdict will be found for the Defendant.

Then the Witnesses for the Defendant were called, of which we shall give the chief.

Thomas Palliser says, He was very well acquainted with my Lord and Lady *Altham*, and frequently visited them all the Time they liv'd at *Dunmain*, from the Time of their first coming there, for that Deponent lived at a Place called the *Great Island*, within three Miles of *Dunmain*; says, he never heard that my Lady *Altham* had a Child, and is positive in his Conscience she never had during her Continuance in the County of *Wexford*. Deponent, indeed, heard that my Lord had a Child by one *Joan Landy*, but never heard he had one by his Lady; says, there was such an Intimacy between my Lord's Family and Deponent's, that generally once a Fortnight they visited each other; so that he is sure, if my Lady had been ill, he must have known it; and Deponent never directly or indirectly heard that she had a Child, or that she was confined to her Chamber on Account of any Indisposition, or ever had any Miscarriage, and if she had, Deponent believes he should have heard of it sooner than any Person in the Neighbourhood; says, he frequently saw my Lady on *Sundays* at the Church of *Kilmacky*, and she never appeared to be with Child; says, he knows that Lord and Lady *Altham* separated, but cannot recollect the Time; believes my Lady lived two Years and a half at *Ross* after the Separation; says, he never had any Discourse with my Lord about my Lady's having a Child, and never heard from Man or Woman that she ever had; says, *Ross* is about three Miles from *Dunmain*, and does not believe it was possible my Lady could have a Child without Deponent's know-

knowing it, for, to the best of his Recollection, he was not a Month or six Weeks together without seeing her; at least, he is sure, he never was above two Months without visiting her; says, he never saw any Child at *Dunmain*: That he knew *Joan Laffan* very well, she having lived with Deponent as a Servant, and says, that she was turned away from Deponent's Service for whoring, that she is an infamous Woman, and Deponent would not trust her for the Value of a Potatoe. Being asked, if she is a Woman to be believed upon her Oath; says, by Virtue of his Oath she is not to be believed upon her Oath, and that the whole Parish has a bad Opinion of her. Being asked, if he knew one *Dennis Redmonds*; says, he does; that he was once Servant to my Lord, and likewise Deponent's Servant. Being ask'd, if Deponent had any, and what Discourse with him lately; says, he had; that one Day when *Redmonds* was breaking Horses for Lieutenant *Orpheur*, Deponent said to him, *I find you are going to be a Witness between Lord Anglesey and Mr. Annesley, pray, what do you know of that Matter?* To which he made answer, *All I know is, that I was sent for a Midwife from Dunmain to Ross, and that I brought the Midwife from the Gate of Dunmain home, and there I left her. I don't know what became of her afterwards, nor for what Purpose she came, nor for whom she was sent.* Upon which I said to him, *If that be all you have to say, your going will be of no Use:* To which *Redmonds* said, *Then he would not go.*

Mr. *William Wall* says, He knew the late Lord *Altham* from the Year 1716, to the Time of his Death, and was employed by his Lordship in his Profession of an Attorney in several Causes, and on many other Occasions; that he knew both my Lord and Lady *Altham*, who then lodg'd

at Mr. *Vice's* in *Essex-street*, from after my Lady came over to the Kingdom, and that afterwards my Lord and Lady went to *Dunmain* in the County of *Wexford*, and Deponent visited them sometimes at *Dunmain*. Says, he never heard that Lord *Altham* had a Child by his Lady, and does not believe he ever had, because Deponent was employed by my Lord in 1725, to draw a Case on his Lordship's Title, under the Wills and Codicils of *James Earl of Anglesey*, which Deponent carried to Council, and says, they gave the Opinion, that if my Lord had a Son and of Age, and such Son would join with my Lord in levying a Fine and suffering a Recovery, then his Lordship might dock the Entail, and the Reversions of such Part of the *Anglesey* Estate as he should think fit; that thereupon my Lord told Deponent, he had no legitimate Son but had one that was illegitimate, and Deponent has heard my Lord wish that he had a lawful Son, because then he could raise Money by the Sale of his Estate, his Lordship being commonly in a very needy Condition: Remembers to have seen a Boy in the Street at *New Ross*, deposited in an Inn kept there by one *John Han*, in a poor, mean Habit, (some of the common Boys) who, some body told Deponent, was a Bastard Son of Lord *Altham's* one *Joan Landy*; and in some Time afterwards, when Deponent saw my Lord, he asked his Lordship, if he could suffer his Bastard Son to go about the Streets in that poor, ragged like a Beggar; and the Answer my Lord made was, that if he was the Boy was his own Son, he would take Care of him, but that, as my Lord had to do with the Boy's Father, *Joan Landy*, he very much doubted whether he was the Father of it; but can't say my Lord saw *Ross* when Deponent saw the Boy there. Being asked whether he

Since then we find death's entail'd on all mankind, should, as skilful Physicians, Recourse to *Palliatives*, when it can be levelled at the Cause. And what can be more satisfactory to a dying Person, than the glad Conscience of a Life well spent? For, however a vicious Life may for a while impose upon the World, yet when he comes on a Bed, the Mask falls off: Conscience flies in his Face: His Sins are all naked to his View; and a poor Wretch, unfit and unprepared, launches into Eternity. On the other Hand, behold the virtuous Man in his last Moments, and serene he yields his latest breath, may be said to triumph over death.

Germanische, March 10, N° 369.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT the ENGLISH give to the FRENCH.

HERE is nothing more common than to see Mankind surprised at what their own Conduct and continual Tendancy to bring to seem to forget that certain consequences do, and naturally must flow from certain Causes.

At this Time the Nation is adorned with Reasons for a Suspicion of French Invasion, which, I will venture to say, all or most of the Inhabitants rather fear, than hope or desire; notwithstanding the Conduct of many of them for several Ages hath in all Probability greatly contributed towards bringing it to pass, for Proof of which I think we need only consider the Actions and Proceedings of the People of Rank and Fortune, on whose Heels the World is for ever treading, and who drive and lead the World, and in a great Measure, make it what it is, or bad, just as they, by their Example, are pleased to direct. If we impartially survey the Qualities of the Great, in whose

Hands the Means of Encouragement, Strength, and Power are, in a very great Measure, lodg'd, we shall, I think, plainly perceive that *Englishmen* and Protestants have not, in any Respect, any Kind of Preference given them to *Frenchmen* and Papists; but rather, that the direct contrary is quite evident, and that the *Frenchman*, be his Religion whatever it will, has really the Preference, which cannot but naturally tend to strengthen that Nation and weaken our own, and greatly encourage and propagate the Popish Religion, and affect the Protestant in a contrary Manner. It is amazing to see the Herds of *French* Servants both Men and Women that are taken in and employed in almost all, or very many of the Families of Rank and Fortune in the Kingdom; and who, it is generally observ'd, have the Honour and good Fortune to be prefer'd to the chief Places in them, while those of our own Nation must act the inferior Parts or none at all; which naturally causes Uneasiness, breeds Disaffection, and sows the Seeds of Commotions and Discord.

We seem to be very unhappy, if our Meat, our Cloaths, and our Furniture are not *Frenchified*; in Effect, we eat with the *French*, dress with the *French*, lie, and live with the *French*: So that I don't see how an Invasion, if it should happen, which God forbid, would be either strange or disagreeable to us; for that such charming Creatures as *Frenchmen* cannot possibly meet with much Opposition either from the Gentlemen or the Ladies; but on the contrary, with a very civil and kind Reception from all the polite, well bred Part of the Nation; as their coming will certainly establish our Manners and quite finish our Studies and Education, and consequently make us a compleat and most accomplished Set of Gentry.

Not only the Servants of the chief of

of our Nobility and Gentry are many of them *French* and *Popish*, but now commonly most or many of the Artists and Tradesmen they employ and make Use of are both of that Country and Persuasion; and if they do in any Sense excel our Natives, it arises from the better Encouragement they meet with; for with many, are they but *French*, it is a Recommendation; and as we trouble not ourselves about their Religion, their being most or all Papists stands for nothing, by no Means excludes them from a free and familiar Conversation even with our Children and Youth in their weak and Infant Age, and during the whole Time of their Education; the Dancing Master, *French* Master, Musick Master, and so forth, being commonly Papists.

It seems certain, that we cannot pay the Compliments we do to the *French*; without disobliging, vexing, and making our own People angry; which appears unnatural and unkind, and tends to breed Disaffection, Unconcern for the Kingdom, and a disorderly rebellious Spirit, which naturally propagates Confusion, weakens our Hands, and deprives the Nation of that Strength and Security which arises from the Love of the People.

It is the Opinion of some, that *England* will never be enough *Frenchified* till it becomes a Province to *France*; from which we have great Reason to say, Good Lord deliver us!

I will conclude with what I hope is a wicked Invention, or else sure we are in a bad Condition; which is, that it is asserted, that there are at this Time above 300 Papists in in publick Offices. The Person who affirms it has the good Fortune to enjoy a small Place himself, which makes it more probable that he may know something more than, perhaps, others do: I heartily wish it may be a Mistake, and, perhaps, am mistaken in my Opinion and Judgment of

it, as I cannot conceive, that Legislature has, or can have, Thing before them which more serves their serious Consideration.

Universal Spectator, March 10. N^o 10

Mr. Stonecastle,

THO' you have declared against Politicks, yet methinks such serious Things as Invasions and might a little engage your Attention. If you are yourself ever so distressed and secure, you cannot be void of Humanity as to have Concern for your Fellow Subjects who may be in Danger from Conspiracies of evil-designing Persons.

I imagine you are already beginning to shrug up your Shoulders and say to yourself, This will do. Not to keep you therefore longer in Suspence, it is not such Politicks or the *French* Invasion I am going to speak of. The low Subjects I mean are those of other Sex, against whom a Conspiracy is continually carrying on the gay young Fellows of a Few of them are sufficiently sensible of their own Danger, which may Advise the more frequently necessary.

Some, indeed, and pretty Wits too, have been so hardy and self-sufficient as to advance the contrary. No Matter, say they, how deep a Plot against us be laid; if we but always upon Guard, there is no Fear of an Invasion.

But I would ask those Heretics Who is always upon Guard? Who is aware of every Wile and Stratagem that Love and Artifice can contrive? No General will pretend to so much Knowledge in the Art of War, as a poor weak Woman pretends to in that of Self-defence. All the possible Means of Attacking the Circumstances of Time and Place should be known and foreseen.

either the one or the other
 id fall into this dangerous Secu-

Who doubts of the Skill and
 very of either our Generals or
 Admirals? And yet we see them use
 re than ordinary Precaution and
 ilance in the present Conjunction.
 f any Time be more dangerous
 n other to *Female Virtue*, it is al-
 ed on all Hands to be the Season
 approaching. Your Predecessor,
Speſtator, gave his Fair Readers
May-Day Lecture, and it would
 be amifs, in the *Calendar* of the

B to perfix to it a *March Caution*.
 Miſs *Cautela*, who during a whole
 inter had withſtood the Solicitati-
 of *Favonius*, was suddenly sur-
 d and invaded one Sunday Morn-
 , by going out too early, without
 Father, to gather *Primroſes*.

C Another young Lady of my Ac-
 intance, extremely modeſt, whoſe
 me was *Decora*, is reported to
 re ſuffer'd an *Invaſion* one Even-
 at home, from an Enemy ſhe
 not ſuſpect, yet could not for her
 art reſiſt, by ſitting with only one
 dle, which happened accidentally
 go out, when not a Creature was
 the Way to light it again.

A third melancholy Inſtance is in
 or Lady *Charlotte*, who thought
 ſelf *brave* beyond Example: But
 Foe came ſlily upon her one Day
 the Garden, when ſhe was out of
 Hearing of every Chriſtian Soul,
 found her *natural Strength* in-
 ſufficient to repel his Approaches.

It is not enough, from theſe Ex-
 amples, to infer the Danger of go-
 out *alone too early*, of walking
 far out of the Reach of Com-
 ny, of ſitting with *too little Light*
 ere there is too much *Love*. Theſe
 but ſingle and obvious Inſtances,
 ch may be varied by a thouſand
 cumſtances, and the Uſe of which
 ry Fair One ſhould improve for
 ſelf, as Temptation or Stratagem
 y chance to occur. It is imposſi-
 in this Caſe to give any other

than general Advice, which is, to be
 always *ſuſpicious* and *reſolute*.

We have a very pretty *Allegory* of
John Bunyan's, which I remember
 to have read when a Boy, and which
 I ſhall apply upon the preſent Occa-
 ſion. It is in a Book entitled, if I
 am not miſtaken, *The Holy War*,
 made by Shaddai upon Diabolus, for
 the Recovery of the City of Manſoul.
 Tho' our honeſt *Tinker* has entirely
 a ſpiritual Meaning, I hope it will
 be thought no Profanation of his Fa-
 ble that I give it a Turn ſomewhat
 more carnal.

He gives to his City five Gates,
 which he calls by the Names of the
 five Senſes, or their Organs; *Eargate*,
Eyegate, *Noſegate*, *Mouthgate*,
 and *Feelgate*; and then teaches the
 Manner of defending each againſt the
Befieger, *Diabolus*, as I would now
 teach it againſt the *Invaders*, Men.

For the Guard of *Eargate* I would
 adviſe your Fair Readers to appoint
Humility and *Self-Diffidence*; the chief
 Battery there planted being *Flattery*,
 which uſually makes dreadful Ha-
 vock where *Vanity*, as it has often
 been, is intruſted with the Command.

Eyegate is a dangerous Port when
Indolence and *Concuſcence* are ſuf-
 fered to have the Care of it. I
 would therefore recommend in their
 Stead *Vigilance* and *Reſlection*, who
 uſually prevent the Enemy from ma-
 king any *fatal Impreſſion*.

Noſegate is the Place that requires
 much the leaſt Precaution, there ſel-
 dom being an *Aſſault* made there
 with any Thing but *Powder*. How-
 ever, the inſidious *Aſſailants* fre-
 quently make here a *Feint* only,
 while they ply their whole Force a-
 gainſt *Eargate* and *Eyegate*.

Mouthgate ſhould be exceeding well
 guarded, that being the *Traitor's Paſ-
 ſage*, by which no Means are ever
 omitted to *entice* or *bribe* out a Party
 from within. The Perſon moſt to be
 diſtruſted is one Mr. *Aſſermative*; for
 which Reaſon prudent young Ladies

T

always

always place Captain *Negative* at this Portal.

An Attack upon *Feelgate* is always held to be unfair, and contrary to the *Rules of War*. Yet some desperate *Besiegers* venture to make it, especially when *Negative* continues obstinately at his Post, when they are sure there is an *Insurrection* within in their Favour.

To prevent such dangerous *Insurrections*, it is necessary, above all, that *Reason* should remain perpetual *Governor*; he alone being capable of issuing out proper Commands on every *Emergency*, and defeating the Effect of every *Stratagem*.

You, Mr. *Stonecastle*, are the best Judge, whether this *Plan of Defence* be consonant to the Design of your *Paper*. If it be, the *Publication* of it will be agreeable to some others, beside your humble Servant.

WILL. CIRCUMSPECT.

§ The humble Address of the SPINSTERS and WIDOWS of the City of London, between the Ages of Sixteen and Sixty, inclusive.

May it please your Majesty:

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the *Spinsters* and *Widows* of your Majesty's good City of *London*, between the Ages of Sixteen and Sixty, in *Free Parley* assembled, beg leave to declare our Abhorrence of the base and treacherous Design of your Majesty's Enemies, to impose on these Realms the Son of a *Popish Pretender*, a mere *Stripling*.

We are too sensible of the *Blessings* we enjoy under the mild and auspicious Reign of your Majesty, the great Patron of *Liberty*, to wish to exchange it for a *Religion* and *Policy* that would shut us all up in *Nunneries*.

And whereas we are inform'd that the projected *Invasion* is to be made by *French Papists*, Fellows of more *Shew* and *Levity*, than real *Use* and *Solidity*; we solemnly protest that we will not comfort or abet, much less

associate or marry with any of the said *French Papists*; but that we rather, upon a Deficiency of our own Countrymen thro' your Majesty's service, take up with robust *German*, and unpolis'd *Dutchmen*.

And for as much as there is Reason to suspect, from his Birth and Education in their Country, that the said *Stripling* intends to bring on with him a great Number of *Italians*; which *Italians*, by what we have here seen or heard concerning them, are a Sort of despicable *Animals*, without any other Token of *Manhood*, but a *squeaking Artillery*; we do farther protest, that we will spit in the Face of every such *Italian*, and use him with all that *Indignity* and *opprobrious Language* which in Conscience we think he deserves.

We will furthermore spirit and encourage, to the utmost of our Power, all our *Friends* and *humble Servants* of the other Sex, in Number above twenty Thousand, to discharge themselves like Men on this *Occasion*, for the Glory of your Majesty and of us their *Mistresses*: Motion which alone, we dare engage, will make them superior to thirty Thousand *French*.

Our Names being too numerous to be sign'd in any moderate Quantity of Sheets, or for your Majesty's *Perusal* in any reasonable Time, we even to find a Place in a Sixpenny *London Gazette*, we do empower our worthy *Secretary*, and your Majesty's very good Subject, *Henry Stonecastle Esq;* to signify and declare these our humble Resolutions in our Behalf.

Sign'd,

H. STONECASTLE

Craftsman, March, 10. N^o 924.

How the design'd INVASIONS of the Island have been frequently defeated

Mr. D'Anvers,

BESIDE the advantageous Situation of our Country to prevent

ere seems to be a peculiar Providence which has often defeated the Design of, an Invasion. As long as *Julius Caesar*, a Storm, which destroyed a great Part of his Shipping, had like to have put an end to the ambitious Views of that great Man, and have freed *Britain* from all Apprehensions of *Rome* making any future Attempts upon the Dependency of this Island; which, at length, indeed, was reduced to a Roman Province, but it it was more owing to home Diffensions, than to the Arms of those Conquerors of the World.

What was formerly said of the Metropolis of the known World, may very properly be said of this Kingdom; *Britain* can only fall by *Britain*.

In 1386, *Charles VI.* of *France*, proposed to take Advantage of our Diffensions, and to find us an easy Conquest; but that Providence, which has often since declared in our Defence, appeared then in our Favour; Division in the *French* Councils, Storms at Sea, secured us from the threaten'd Danger, and brought to nought the intended Invasion, which the King himself had projected to head.

To come to much latter Times, the design'd Invasion from *La Hogue*, at the Restoration of *K. James II.* we owe the Abortion of that Design to the providential Incident (if it may not properly be call'd an Interposition of Providence) of the Winds detaining that Fleet six Weeks, which allow'd us Time to fit out one that went in quest of and destroyed that of *France*. Had this latter been our'd by the Wind, as soon as in Readiness to depart, I believe few could know what our Situation then was, can doubt, tho' they had not proceeded, their causing almost an irreparable Damage.

Tho' I am of Opinion, that the *French* Court made a Cat's-Paw of

the Pretender, and am almost certain, that they never designed to set him on Shore in *Scotland* in the Reign of *Q. Anne*, yet the Winds seem'd then to favour us; for, if I have been rightly inform'd on the Spot, by *Frenchmen*, who remember well that Feint, he left *Dunkirk* in a Storm. However, our Court had Notice Time enough of, to render fruitless, that Descent, even tho' *France* had been in earnest. But,

We are taught by the Fable of the *B* Carter, that we are not indolently to rely solely on the Interposition of Heaven; we are to do all that Prudence and Foresight require, that no Reproach may lie at our Door, and leave the Issue to be determined by our own Vigilance and Bravery, and the Will of the Almighty Disposer of all Things, whose Favour we ought to endeavour to conciliate, by conforming to his divine Laws.

I shall no longer question the Design of an Invasion, at this Time, from *France*, and, for the future, receive, with implicit Faith, whatever Accounts our Superiors shall be pleas'd to communicate to the People. Divine Providence has again appeared, and, by disconcerting the Measures of our Enemies, given us Time to prepare for our Defence. A Storm has destroyed some of their Ships, has drown'd a Number of their Soldiers, which has entirely, we have Reason to believe, put an End to their design'd Invasion. This Interposition of Providence, who has often made the Winds fight in our Defence, together with the many loyal Addresses, and the Dispositions already made, must have convinced them, that whatever Hopes they had conceived, were rais'd on a very sandy Foundation.

That our Readers may see what others think of this Affair, we shall insert the following,

From Old England, March 10. N^o 58.

QUERIES on the present Conjunction.

WE already see, that, weak and exhausted as *France* has been represented, she is not in a Humour to sit down tamely and quietly, while the House of *Bourbon* is driven out of *Italy*. Why, therefore, may we not conceive that all the *Brest* and *Dunkirk* Preparations, were but a Feint to draw our Attention one Way, while they made a vigorous Push another? Hath not this Feint already operated in a very natural, and notable Manner? Hath it not effectually opened our Eyes with respect to the supposed deplorable Condition of that enterprizing Kingdom? Hath it not, and will it not affect our publick Credit; at least with respect to the Cheapness of raising Money? Hath it not frightened our Merchants, and thereby embarrassed and perplex'd, if not put a Stop to our Trade? Doth it not leave the Sea open to Privateers of all Sorts, and the Communication free between *Spain* and the *Indies*? Doth it not give the *Spaniards* Opportunity to make a second Embarkation, and send it, like the first, under the Convoy of four Men of War only to *Italy*? Doth it not hinder us from supplying Admiral *Maitheus* with Victuals, Stores, &c. Supposing him, therefore, to be victorious, would not he be oblig'd to quit his Station notwithstanding, and leave *Italy* expos'd to the Pleasure of the Enemy? Doth it not harrafs and bewilder both our Troops and our Measures at home? Doth it not prevent us from sending over that vast Number of Recruits which are necessary to compleat our Corps abroad? Doth it not shock and confound our Allies? Doth it not, in a Manner, deprive them of our Assistance, since it appears we now stand in Need of our whole Strength,

for our own Preservation? Doth not, therefore, square in every Article with the Views of *France*, if directed against the *Barrier*? Is there not good Reason to be afraid of some such Design? Have they not fill'd all the Garison Towns, on the Side, with Troops? Have they not already provided vast Magazines of dry Forage? Have we, or our Allies made any Provisions of that Nature? Are not most of the Fortifications, upon the *Austrian* Side, in the most deplorable Condition? Are they almost destitute of Ordnance, Gunners, &c. In short, if the *French* take the Field as early, as 'tis to be fear'd they may, what can hinder them from being Masters of the richest Towns in *Flanders*, before our Allies can give them any material Interruption?

Craftsman, March 17. N^o 925.

DESTRUCTION of Monarchies, and
REVOLUTIONS in Kingdoms and
States.

THAT great Being, who controls the Rage of the Sea and Force of the Winds, who has bounded the Ocean, which dares not rowl in haughty Billows and threatening Waves beyond the prescribed Limits, has also put a Period to all sublunary Things. Mighty Kingdoms, powerful and extended Dominions, opulent and wise States, stupendous Structures, we see absorbed in Time and have left behind them a Name only; nay we have Reason to believe, that many are so entirely swallowed up, by that *Edax rerum*, that no Memory of their ever having existed has reached our Days. This Reflection the great *Roman* Emperor *Marcus Antoninus Philosophus* prescribes, as sufficient to check all Descentment, and put an End to all the fire of Revenge. 'Consider, my friend, that both you and your Enemies are both daily wearing off, and in

Time will be no more.' I think the same Consideration damp, if not entirely extinct, all Lust of Power, on the one hand, all Anxiety, Murmurings and Contentments on the other; for how long can the Conqueror extend the Duration of his Power, and whatever Number of Nations he has humbled beneath his Yoke, he must, in a very short Time, be stripp'd of his Laurels by that Subduer of Heroes, the Leveller of Kings and Beggars, the God of Terrors, and all his Conquests will as certainly, tho' they have lasted for some Ages in the Possession of his Family, be at length ravish'd from them, by the Ambition of some new Disturber and Scourge of Mankind: On the other Hand, there is no Slave so wretched but is assured he cannot be long miserable. *Lucius*, we learn from Holy Writ, had over 127 Provinces, his Dominions extended from *India* even to *Libyia*; but how long did this mighty Power continue in his Family? How long did his vast Dominion subsist, or rather, in how short a Space was it dismember'd? Into how many Kingdoms and Kingdoms were the populous Dominions and Acquisitions of former Conquerors, mentioned in History, divided; and what a Number of Revolutions did those new created Sovereignities run thro', till at length they, and the Names of many of them, were swallowed up and sunk in Oblivion? The *Roman* Emperor would acknowledge no Limits, but those of the known World; nor raging Seas, nor barren Lands, could check their Avarice and Ambition. Their accumulated Power and Wealthes found a Period, and there is not at this Day, I believe, so much Wealth in one Family which can justly shew it is descended from any of the famous Captains, who reduced Kingdoms to *Roman* Provinces. To come now to our Times: The *Goths*, a

mighty and warlike People, are now no more; their Name is all that is left of them. The Race of *Picts*, who inhabited the Northern Parts of this Island, are now extinguished; and tho' the Generations continue, yet the Dominions of several Sovereignities on the Continent are swallowed up by *France*, and the different People united in the one common Name of *French*. In a Word all sublunary Things have a Period, and are, in the Interim, subject to great Revolutions. Who were more zealous Asserters of Liberty than the *Romans*, who enslaved the rest of the World? Yet these Conquerors of others became the greatest Slaves of Tyrants; the most passive, degenerate Wretches under the most bloody and capricious Monsters. I need not say to what this Change was owing, 'tis too well known; neither did I mention it as a Caution to others, it would be Time lost. It would be extremely idle to advise a Spendthrift to Frugality, after he has squander'd away his Estate, and I doubt Admonition to some People being more to the Purpose. The Period of what they have so long boasted, and which their Fathers so wisely and bravely preserved and transmitted to them, under a less virtuous Prince, I should fear was at Hand. Corruption and Folly have left them no Grounds to hope this Blessing extending to their Posterity, but that of Royal Justice and Wisdom, which scorns to take an inglorious Advantage. I say, inglorious, as it would be degrading the Sovereign Authority, which beams a more darling Eclat, when legally extended over free Subjects, than when it is despotically exerted over Slaves. 'Tis more glorious, as well as safe, consequently more eligible, for a Prince to reign in the Hearts of a People, than to rule by the Terror and Apprehension of Power. But this does not excuse any People, who either

fottishly

fottishly sell, or foolishly compliment away their Liberty.

Upon sudden Exigencies the tenacious Romans created a Dictator; and there may be such, when the Senate, in a limited Monarchy, may think it necessary, to strengthen the Hands of the Sovereign, by enacting new, or suspending former Laws, or by some other Means extending his Power; and where they are satisfy'd in the Virtue of the Prince, this can be follow'd by no dangerous Consequence. But I believe I may be allow'd to say, such Trust, if repos'd in a weak Prince, who should blindly give himself up to the Management of a wicked Minister, might put a Period to the Rights and Privileges of a free People, as he would consult alone his own Interest and Safety, which can never be push'd and secured so effectually, as by rendering his Master absolute. And History proves, that every Minister, whose wicked Measures made him fear, have made him also endeavour to enslave, the People.

Whitehall, March 21, 1744.

Late last Night a Courier arrived here with an Account from Admiral Matthews, (dated the 29th of February, O. S. in Mahon Harbour) of what pass'd in the Engagement near Toulon, between his Majesty's Squadron under his Command, and the Combin'd Fleets of France and Spain, and of his Proceedings subsequent thereto, which is in Substance as follows.

THAT the *Somerfet*, *Dragon*, and *Warwick*, joined the Admiral the 3d Instant: That on the 8th he received Advice, that three Expresses came to *Toulon* the Day before, in a very short Distance of Time, one after the other: That he was likewise informed, that the Conjunction

Fleet would put to Sea the Morning: That between Three and Four that Afternoon, Capt. *Marsb* of the *Winchelsea*, one of the Fleet, appointed to watch the Fleet's Motions, made the Signal for some of the said Fleet to go under Sail; upon which he made the Signal for Unmooring, and putting the Ships in a Condition for Action, which was done with utmost Alacrity and Expedition. That in less than Half an Hour they could see several of them from their Ships. That the Signal was made by Capt. *Marsb*, before it was dark, for seeing nineteen Sail, about two in the Morning he made the Admiral Word, that they were anchored again under Cape *Sep*. That as soon as it was Day they saw those, that came out the Night before, under Sail, and in a very little Time the rest coming out, the Number in all being 34: That the Admiral then got under Sail, the Wind blowing very fresh Westward, expecting they would have come down to him; but soon found they had no such Intention, at least that Day, for they kept plying Windward, tho' there was all Appearance of dirty Weather, and some of the Weathermost Ships went at Night, Hull-to: That he therefore stood to and fro in the Bay that Night, and then anchored, having left Cruizers out to watch their Motions; during which the *Warwick* touched the Ground, but by starting 30 Tuns of Water, was got off about Nine that Night, without other Damage.

That by Break of Day the Morning, our People seeing the Mast-head 15 Sail (the rest being hid by the Island of *Porquerole*) the Admiral immediately got under Way, having but little Wind, and that North, and made all the Sail he could to get to them, they standing at the same Time towards the

meet with a small Breeze West. That after an Hour or two's there sprung up a small Breeze only, by which Means they neared other. That at the same Time *Boyne* and *Chichester* appeared in from under *Levant* Island, and after Wind prevailing, they, a Tender with Provisions from, soon joined the Admiral, had the good Fortune to fall in the Land to the Eastward, with which they must have fallen into Enemies Hands. That the E brought-to in a Line of Battle, for want of Wind, and having very ugly Sea, it was Night the Admiral could get near, having had the Signal out all for the Line of Battle, and it out for some Time after it Night. At Dusk he brought-to, in a little more than three Guns of them, and ordered the *Effex* a Mile to Leeward of him, the *Winchelsea* a good Musket's to Leeward of the *Effex*, to their Motions, and to make proper Signals, and stand after, in Case they should make Sail: they were so near, that he count the Enemies Ships after Moon was down, but could not the same Time see Vice-Admiral and his Squadron, he having light-to so far to Windward, that it was dawning, and the Admiral had made Sail, and the Signal the Line of Battle a-breast, the Admiral was full five Miles a of him: That the Enemy also Sail, and went with their Tops and sometimes set their Forefalls. That about Eleven, the *Royal Oak* two Tenders with Provisions *Mabon* join'd the Fleet, having fallen in to the Eastward. That Rear-Admiral *Rowley* led Van, but could never come near French Squadron, as *M. de Court* sometimes lie-to, as if he de- d staying for them, but when

they drew near him, he made Sail again, till at last he had left most of the *Spanish* Ships a good Way a-stern of him: That the Admiral was then fully convinced he never would come to a general Engagement, but judg'd his Design was, by his Way of acting, to draw him down the *Streights*: That about half an Hour after Eleven, the Admiral made the Signal for engaging, and soon after bore down upon the *Spanish* Admiral, and ordered the *Marlborough* to do the same: That the Action began about One: That the *Norfolk* engaged *M. Navarro*, (the *Spanish* Admiral's Second) who soon bore away, and never shortened Sail, whilst they could see her. The rest of the Admiral's Division a-head engaged those a-head. The *Marlborough* driving a little too near the Admiral, obliged him to fill his Sails, to prevent her coming on board him. That the little Time *Mr. Matthews* was engaged, they greatly disabled his Masts and Rigging; and that having but little Wind, and an ugly Swell, his Mizen Top-sail handed, to prevent the Masts and Rigging tumbling about their Ears, hindered their working the Ship, tho' he reeved new Braces three several Times, so that he could not give the *Marlborough* the Assistance *Capt. Cornwall* wanted, whose Behaviour is mentioned by *Mr. Matthews* to merit all imaginable Praise, and whose unfortunate Fate he greatly laments. That the Enemy were extremely well served with Gunners, the *French* training up a great Number of them, and having been exercising them at a Mark for upwards of three Months before the Engagement: That the *Marlborough's* Main-mast was brought too by the Board, as if it had been but a Twig, and that the Admiral's Main-mast and his Bow-sprit were shot thro' and thro', and the former had only two Shrouds to support it, and all his Topmasts were wounded.

That

That the Enemy fired chiefly at our Masts and Rigging, for tho' the Admiral engaged within Pistol-shot, he had but nine Men killed outright, and 40 wounded. That his Captain's Arm was shot off the first Broadside. That the *Spanish* Admiral's Ship, the *Real*, was totally disabled, and when Mr. Matthews attacked her Second, she soon bore away, and made all the Sail she had in her Power to set. That he then made the Signal for the *Ann Galley* Fire-ship to burn the *Real*, but that her Commander was so tedious in priming her, and in coming down, that the four Ships a-stern got so near her, as to prevent her Success; when by some of their Shot, or some other unlucky Accident, she blew up (being then within Pistol-shot, or less, of the *Real*) with her Captain and several of her Men, and also the *Spanish* Admiral's great Launch full of Men, which had been sent to prevent the Fire-ship from boarding him. That the Admiral was himself, at the same Time, within Musket-shot of the *Real*, and was afterwards engaged within less than Musket-shot by the same four Ships, which had passed by Mr. *Lestock*, which Ships the Rear of the Admiral's Division engaged, but at too great a Distance.

That the *Somerset*, *Princessa*, *Dragon*, *Bedford*, *Kingston*, and *Berwick*, engaged the rest of the *Spaniards* a-head: That one Ship of Sixty Guns of the Enemies fell into our Hands, and that during this Time M. de *Court* let Rear-Admiral *Rowley* come a-long-side of him, when they had warm Work for near three Glasses, as had the *Princess-Caroline*: That after that Time M. de *Court* set his Fore-sail and left Mr. *Rowley*, who was then engaged by the *French* Admiral's two Seconds, but not for above twenty Minutes, before they went off: That there were but three of the *French* Ships engaged, the rest kept their Wind in order to tack

and weather us, but that our keeping the Wind of them, prevented their Design taking Place. That the Night coming on with a little Wind and a very great Snow hindered our improving the Advantage we had got; and that the *Beaufleur* had eighteen Men kill'd, and thirty eight wounded.

That notwithstanding the French tack'd upon Rear-Admiral *Rowley* they did not think proper to engage him: They however retook the *Spanish* Ship, it being impossible to do any Thing with her, as she had no Mast standing, and as it was now dark, and the whole *French* Squadron had tack'd upon them; thereupon Capt. *Hawke* of the *Berwick* left her, but could not get the Lieutenant and Twenty three Men out of her, his first Lieutenant having done all he could to persuade the Men to quit her, but in vain.

That about Eight at Night, the Admiral shifted his Ship, and hoisted his Flag on board the *Russel*, Capt. *Long*, not caring (should there be an Engagement the next Morning) to risk the falling of all his Masts. That at Break of Day they saw the Enemy's Fleet again to Leeward of them, and found they had towed the crippled Ships before the Wind all Night. The Admiral charged them again, the *French* lying in Line of Battle to Windward of the *Spaniards*, most of them Hull-to, but as he drew near them, they made Sail, and left the disabled Fire Gun Ship. The Admiral then sent the *Effex* a-head, and ordered Capt. *Norris* to burn the said *Spanish* Ship (not being able to spare any of his Squadron to carry her to *Minorca* which Capt. *Norris* did, and she blew up about Half an Hour after Night at Night. That there was great Reason to believe, that if there had been any Wind, the *French* would have left the *Spanish* crippled Ships as most of them had suffered greatly.

ACCOUNT of the COMET, LUNAR ECLIPSE, &c. 145

That in the Afternoon Capt. *Watkins* of the *Burford* join'd the Fleet; he had been in *Bay* the Day before, and hearing the reports of Guns, and seeing the Smoak, he came directly for it.

That at Night the Admiral brought to, at the sternmost Ships might get up with him. That he saw the Enemy again the next Morning, but at a great Distance.

That after the Admiral had lost Sight of the Enemy's Fleet, and found all his Endeavours to rejoin them, or to procure Intelligence of them, ineffectual, (they being gone, he supposed, down the *Streights*) he laboured for several Days, against contrary Winds and Storms, to get back to the Bay of *Port Mahon*, which, however he found impracticable, and was obliged to put into *Port Mahon*, where he was at an Anchor on the 29th

past, and proposed to get again out to Sea the first Moment that the necessary Reparations could be made of the Damages sustained by several of his Ships, as well in the Engagement with the *French* and *Spanish* Fleets, as in the constant Storms and foul Weather he had since met with.

As the Admiral had not then had his Returns from the several Captains, who were engaged, of the Loss they might sustain in the Action, he was not able to send the Particulars thereof by this Courier.

All that he mentions upon that Head, besides what is above, is, that the *Marborough* lost in the Action 43 Men, her Captain and Master included, had 90 wounded, who had been sent to the Hospital in *Minorca*, and 30 slightly wounded, who remained on board, and would soon be able to do their Duty.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN my Calculation of the Lunar Eclipse upon the 15th of *April* next, I have the good or ill Luck to differ considerably from all other Calculators, and particularly from *H. O.* who (by the bye) seems to have made choice of the best Tables hitherto published: In order therefore to discover who comes nearest Truth, I hope such Gentlemen, as have proper Accommodations, will, if the Air prove favourable, honour the Publick with correct Observations, compared with a well adjusted Meridian; more especially those situated upon the eastern Coasts of *Kent*, *Suffolk*, or *Norfolk*; upon which Coasts, if I am right, the Moon will rise with her eastern Limb near 1 Digit eclipsed; but according to *H. O.*'s Calculation, her lower Limb will appear above the Horizon before the Eclipse begins.—As some curious Persons may have forgotten (or perhaps not seen) the Calculation of this Phenomenon publish'd in my annual *Ephemeris*, I beg Leave to have it reprinted here; but (not to trouble you with the Type) such as desire a perfect View of the Appearance, may consult the above named Performance of,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

EDMUND WEAVER.

	London			Lincoln			York			Edinburgh			} at Night.
	h	'	"	h	'	"	h	'	"	h	'	"	
beginning	7	00	31	6	58	51	6	56	31	6	48	31	
D's Rising	7	13	28	7	19	16	7	21	36	7	28	56	
Digits Eclipsed	1	55		2	57		4	56		5	24		
middle	8	28	13	8	26	33	8	24	13	8	16	13	
position	8	34	43	8	33	3	8	30	43	8	22	43	
	9	55	55	9	54	15	9	51	55	9	43	55	

P. S. There happens a famous Occultation of *Venus* by the Moon, *April* 29th in the Morning; but wanting Leisure I can only advise the Curious, that the Immersion happens about Five Clock, or perhaps a few Minutes sooner, and the Emerision about Six.

An ACCOUNT of the present COMET, continued. (See Jan. 1744; p. 46.)

THIS COMET, which was first seen (in its Ascent to the Sun) at *Harlem* in *Holland*, on *Tuesday* the 29th of *November* last, and which will, for a considerable Time to come, continue within the Limits of the Solar System, was in its Perihelion on *Sunday* the 19th of *February*; when it passed very near the Planet *Mercury*, and appeared very bright in the East, in the Morning, before the Sun rose.

Its Head, viewed thro' a Reflector, that magnified fourscore Times, appeared like the face of the Moon, when she is about two Thirds illuminated; and from the remote part from the Sun there seem'd to issue out a large thick Vapour. Its ascending Node, the Place where its Orb intersects the Ecliptick, is in the Beginning of *Taurus*.

Twas in the bloom of May, when
o—dours breathe around, when nymphs are blithe and gay, and all with mirth
abound; that happily I stray'd, to view my fleecy care, where
I beheld a maid, no mortal e'er so fair, no mortal e'er so fair.

3.
 She wore upon her head
 A bonnet made of straw,
 Which such a face did shade,
 As *Phaëta* never saw:
 Her locks of nut-brown hue,
 A round-ear'd coil conceal'd,
 Which to my pleasing view,
 A sporting breeze reveal'd.

3.
 Around her slender waist,
 A scrip embroider'd hung;
 The lute her fingers grac'd,
 Accompany'd with a song:
 With such a pleasing note,
Cuzzoni might regale,
 Or *Philomela's* throat,
 That warbles thro' the vale.

Not long I stood to view,
Struck with her heav'nly air,
to the charmer flew,
And caught the yielding fair :

Hear this, ye scornful belles,
And milder ways pursue ;
She that in charms excels,
Excels in kindness too.

For the GERMAN FLUTE.



FIDENIA * : Or, the EXPLANATION.

Tune, Love's Goddeſs in a Myrtle Grove, &c.

1.
E fair, whose worth I ſo eſteem,
Who ſport on Britain's vivid plains,
I may your ſmiles upon me gleam,
For ſtill your lover wears your chains.
Think not, tho' longer I endure
This tedious abſence from your eyes,
At time, or diſtance, e'er can cure
Thoſe paſſions that from you take riſe.

2.
O' ſweet Fidenia, born of kings,
From Afric's ſhores, attracts my fight ;
That tho' her praiſe, your Strephon ſings,
And eager grasps the new delight ?
That tho' her ſoft and jetty hue
Gives yet unſelt, untaſted joy ?
Membrance ſpeaks ſuch charms in you,
As all her blandiſhments deſtroy.

3.
O' Amblerena ſpread her ſnare,
And caught me in the am'rous vein ;
O' vicious ſoul, her gloating air,
The thrilling ecſtacies reſtrain.
Happy females, looſely bold,
Where ſouthern climates raiſe deſire,
Or faint attractions ne'er will hold,
There reaſon ſprinkles but the fire.

4.
Rather let me, where Gambia flows,
With black Fidenia ſpend my days,
Than tempt thoſe arms, where luſt all glows,
And mingle with the curſ'd embrace.
See ! with what majeſty ſhe walks !
What modeſty adorns her mien !
How ſimply innocent ſhe talks,
Inchanting ſlave ! my Indian queen !

5.
E'er my exalted, matchleſs friend
Had ſav'd me from the enraged deep †,
With what ſad cries, thou wail'dſt my end,
And how my faithful ſlave did weep !
How ſhouts broke forth, with joy replete,
When ſav'd, they caſt me on the ſhore !
With rapture, how you hugg'd my feet,
And all thy gods, how didſt implore !

6.
For this, I'll grateful, thee convey,
Where ev'ry precept ſhall combine,
To chace the ſavage quite away,
And all thy motions to refine.
And ev'ry maid, and ev'ry ſwain,
Shall melt at thy uncommon tale,
With admiration, tell thy name,
And me, thy happy maſter, hail !

7.
Nor you, ye fair ones, will condemn
A grateful mind, for acts like theſe ;
Nor ſuch a tenderneſs arraign, [pleaſe.
Where ſenſe, and wit, and prudence
U 2 Thou,

A very beautiful Negro Girl, aged 16, from James River in Guinea, who, by every ſu-
per Accompliſhment, ſeems far beyond any of her Kind. She learnt the Engliſh Tongue in three
Months Time, and in four, read the Spectators and Tatlers with inimitable Grace. She have-
d herſelf to a grateful Maſter by her Fidelity and Affection, tho' he has been much cenſur'd
in Regard to her. † He was in Danger of drowning in the great Bay of C— ;
it is impoſſible to expreſs the tender Concern ſhe ſhow'd, in her Way, on that Occaſion.

Thou, my *Maria*, shalt embrace
Fidenia, with a glad surprise;
Horienſia too, her beauties trace,
 And own the luſtre of her eyes.

E. K. v. G. L. C.

THE DEPARTURE.

Tune, Farewel to *Lockaber*, &c.

Extempore, over a Bottle, in a Bay, call'd
 Jack in the Basket, at the Back of the Iſle
 of Wight, Sept. 14, 1742, Wind-bound.

1.

A DIEU native plains, where blithſome
 I've roy'd, [low'd,
 Where gayly I've ſported, and fondly I've
 Where friendſhip's dear charms have en-
 raptur'd my ſoul,
 And wit, ſenſe, and beauty, enliv'n'd the
 bowl;
 The precepts of honour now bear me away,
 And dictates of fortune will force me to
 ſtray;
 To regions, far diſtant, prepared to go,
 When eaſterly gales all propitious ſhall
 blow.

2.

My deareſt relations, and friends, we
 muſt part, [my heart;
 But ſure, you'll preſerve the chief place in
 Ye fair ones ſo tender, ſo charmingly kind,
 Your images ever ſhall dwell on my mind;
 No abſence, no diſtance, ſhall ever remove
 The height of my paſſion, the ſtrength of
 my love. [retain,
 Your worths and your virtues, I'll ever
 Which, tho't on, will vanquiſh all grief
 and all pain.

3.

If powers, fraught with bleſſings, with
 wealth crown my view, [you!
 With how much delight will I ſhare it with
 If glory and fame ſhould attend on my call,
 With what real tranſport, 'twould gladden
 you all.
 But if adverſe fate on ſome barbarous ſhore,
 Should throw my pale coarſe, or the waves
 ſhould devour;
 Your ſorrow and pity, my death will attend,
 Which, e'en in reflection, will ſoften my
 end.

E. K. v. G. L. C.

Written extempore in the Atlantick, upon ap-
 proaching the Coaſt of New York, after a
 ſix Weeks Voyage from England*.

PROFITIOUS gale! we hail thy healing
 power!
 Which does our every joyous look reſtore;

* See the Song at New York, in our Mag. for July laſt, p. 352.

† ſweet merry Mortal amongſt us.

‡ Alluding to ſome Verſes of his not yet publiſhed.

Glads every heart, and brightens every
 eye,

Whilst former ills are paſt'd unheeded
 Nor ſtorms perplex, nor calms our pa-
 tience try.

Gloomy deſpair had made e'en *Darius*†
 And fitted him a ſubject for the grave:
 But cheer'd by thee, his thoughts are li-
 and gay;

At once thou chaceſt all his ills away.
 No more nor'weſters haunt his trou-
 mind,

But *Sandy Hook*'s in every blaſt of wind
 Ye gladſome ſhores, appear and bleſs
 ſight,

Before are ſpread the gloomy wings of night
 G. L. C. v. L.

To H. PRICE. Land-Waiter in the
 of Poole.

HAIL to thy genius! whoſe ſuper-
 flame [name
 Exalts thy worth, and confecrates
 Forgive this bold attempt, and gra-
 deign

To take the tribute of my artleſs ſtrain:
 An infant muſe, unconſcious of thy fine
 With trembling voice to ſing thy praſe
 pires; [know

Thy praſe, which needs no aid to make
 But ſtands dependent on itſelf alone.

Well have thy † lines in all their per-
 display'd

The various beauties of the heav'nly muſe
Sylvia the young, the virtuous, and
 wife, [pu

Nature's juſt triumph, and the world's
 Could ne'er, I ween, a nobler poet all
 Nor thou, my friend, deſire a nobler tale
 O ſay, what pow'r unſeen attun'd
 tongue,

And dictated to thee th' harmonious
 Say, did not ſhe in all her charms appear
 With ſoſteſt muſick ſooth thy liſt'ning ear
 Then by the pointed radiance of her eye
 Warm thee with tranſport in her praſe
 riſe.

Or did thy daring Muſe her wings diſplay
 And range with rapid flight the aerial way
 To taſte the ſweets *Theſſalian* Tempe yield
 Her ſmiling paſtures, and her flow'ry field
 Or to the heights of *Helicon* aſcend,
 And o'er *Bacotia* all her view extend:
 Thence plunge her deep in *Aganippe*'s ſtream
 Or where *Caſtalia* rolls her ſilver pride
 I ſee, methinks, her ſprinkled head uprear
 Like a new *Venus* from the parting wave
 Big with herſelf, and with invention fraught
 To ſwell the boundleſs treaſure of
 thought.

When the wide ocean ſhall forget to move
 And riſing *Phæbus* gild the eaſt no more

† The moſt

evening *Cynthia* with her silver light
 ere shall triumph o'er the dusky night :
 in one ruin this vast frame shall lie,
 then, and only then thy works shall
 die. Z.

The COMPLAINT.

disappointments not unskill'd,
 My mind in search of *pleasure* roves ;
 hopes of happiness beguil'd,
 now'rds every fond amusement moves ;
 fond amusements all are vain
 with'd-for happiness to gain.

from *ambition's* restless fire,
 my humble soul could dwell at ease :
 can the thirst of *gold* inspire
 with injurious to my peace :
 our and *wealth* in vain allure
 heart contented to be poor.

the whole world with all its charms
 could my regardless soul entice :
 ay alone my heart disarms,
 proof to the other baits of vice !
 here, *Maria's* much-lov'd name
 fires me with the purest flame.

g has my faithful heart remain'd
 devoted to the lovely maid ;
 has the lovely maid disdain'd
 to see my faithful heart repaid :
 at thrilling joy, what fond delight,
 when mutual passions thus unite !

sure, in these soft colours drest,
 attracts my inexperience'd eyes,
 nil, within my youthful breast,
 warm expectations quickly rise,
 with delusive hopes controul
 with of my unwary soul !

ly, on this dear theme, my mind
 fix'd, with fancied joy elate,
 when all my hopes I sadly find
 dash'd by a sudden turn of fate :
 as all my hopes I find are vain,
 ly rise to fall again !

while each sweet, revolving day
 aw, and encreas'd my happiness,
 cruel *duty* thwarts my way,
 and bars the passage to my bliss :
 Eden to the flaming sword
 w'd, the *forbidden tree* to guard.

at wild disorders break my rest,
 While *love* and *duty* fiercely jar !
 e clashing interests make my breast
 the seat of dire intestine war ;
 knowing each to gain or yield
 point of the disputed field !

-No longer wretched youth expect
 to find *true happiness* below ;
 y future aims to *heav'n* direct,
 To *heaven*, where joys unmingled flow :
 utmost wishes answer'd there shall prove
 e nobler raptures of *immortal love* !

son, Jan 4, 1743-4.

S I R,

THE following Lines were written on
 the very Day mentioned at the Top
 of them ; but being thrown by and forgot-
 ten for some Time, when they came again-
 to Hand, it did not appear that the Bung
 of *British* Spirit had been so effectually
 opened as was at first expected and de-
 sired. If you can now think that the Blow
 in the *Mediterranean* has given them that
 Propriety they before wanted, they are at
 your Service. As for what merely regards
 the Lawyers, I presume it will hold good
 at all Times.

Yours, L. L.

On the DECLARATION of WAR the first
 Day of Term, October 23, 1739.

WAR twice declar'd upon a day
 The bravest *Briton* might affray,
 Had not our genius often bore us
 Where never nation went before us.

The foreign war may soon be ended,
 And *Philip* aw'd, and traffick mended ;
 But not th' authority majestick
 Can bound or guide the war domestick.
 Abroad, both parties may be cruisers ;
 Here, all but lawyers must be losers :
 With certain chance, tho' sum precarious,
 We never find our fortune various.

A battle fought with sword and gun,
 By *Spain* or *England* may be won :
 But paper arms would foil the devil,
 With statute, canon law, and civil.

Well, sure our depredating foe-men
 Have cause to dread th' unlucky omen,
 That *Britons*, scorning the proud elves,
 Turn half their valour on themselves :
 For 'twill from simile appear, Sir,
 The other half will fall the fiercer.

To draw off beer when old and strong,
 You peg the cask, or loose the bung :
 Then it comes foaming thro' the fosslet,
 And froths your tankard like a posslet.
 But till you give it vent a-top,
 It falls at bottom drop by drop.

Some think, the spirit of *Great Britain*,
 Has been much longer stopp'd than sitting.
 Cork'd closely down, out frugal masters
 Have hardly made their neighbours tasters.
 But now they chuse to tap their liquor,
 They give it vent to make it quicker :
 And *British* spirit will not vanish
 Sooner than *French*, much less than *Spanish*.

A cloud that moderately lowers,
 Descends in soft refreshing showers :
 But when we see one wond'rous black,
 We wait to hear the thunder crack.
 The fervid matter, closely pent,
 To make its way has double vent ;
 Affects at once both earth and air :
 With us it rains, but *lightens* there.

From

From the London Gazette.

Translation of the French King's Declaration of War against England, March 15, 1744.

By the King.

THE King, from the Beginning of the Troubles that arose after the Death of the Emperor Charles the VIth, omitted nothing to convince the World, that his Majesty desired nothing with more Ardour than to see them forthwith appeased by a just Accommodation between the Parties at War. The Conduct which his Majesty has since held, has sufficiently shewn that he persisted constantly in the same Dispositions; and having been pleased not to form for himself any Pretension that might give the least Obstacle to the Re-establishment of the Tranquillity of Europe, he did not think himself obliged to take Part in the War, otherwise than by furnishing to his Allies the Succours which he found himself engaged to give them. Views so disinterested, would soon have restored Peace, if the Court of London had had as equitable and moderate Sentiments, and if she had consulted the Good and Advantage of the English Nation only. But the King of England, Elector of Hanover, had very opposite Intentions, and it was not long before it was perceived that they tended to nothing but the kindling of a general War. Not satisfied with diverting the Court of Vienna from all Thoughts of Reconciliation, and nourishing her Animosity by the most violent Councils, he made it his whole Endeavour to irritate France, by causing her Commerce by Sea to be disturbed in all Parts, in Contempt of the Law of Nations, and of the most solemn Treaties. The Convention of Hanover, of the Month of October, 1741, seemed, however, to be of a Nature to calm his Majesty's Apprehensions as to the Continuation of such like Excesses; the King of England, during the Stay he made in his German Dominions, seemed to hearken to the Complaints that were made to him concerning them, and to feel the Justice of them. He gave his Royal Word that he would cause them to cease, and formally engaged not to trouble the Allies of the King in the Pursuit of their Rights; but scarce was he got back to London, but he forgot all his Promises, and as soon as he was sure that the King's Army was entirely quitting *Westphalia*, he declared, by his Ministers, that the Convention subsisted no longer, and that he held himself disengaged from it. Then he look'd upon himself to be under no Obligation of keeping any Measures whatever, being a personal Enemy to France; he had from that Time no other Views than to raise up Enemies against her every where; this Object became the principal Point of the Instructions to his Ministers

at all the Courts in Europe; the French the English Men of War increased with Elty and Barbarity; the Ports of the Kingdom were no longer a Protection against Insults: In fine, the English Squadron dared to undertake to come and block up the Port of *Toulon*, stopping all Ships, and themselves Masters of their whole Commerce, carrying off likewise the Recruits and Ammunition that his Majesty was sending to his Places. So many repeated Injuries and outrages tired out, at last, his Majesty's patience, he could not bear them any longer without being wanting to the Peace which he owes to his Subjects, to what he owes to his Allies, and to what he owes to himself, to his Honour, and to his Country. Such are the true Motives which do not longer suffer his Majesty to remain within the Bounds of the Moderation, which he has prescribed to himself, and which force him to declare War, as he declares it by these Presents, by Sea and by Land, against the King of England, Elector of Hanover. His Majesty orders and enjoins all his Subjects, Vassals, and Servants, to fall upon the Subjects of the King of England, Elector of Hanover. Strictly forbids them to have hereafter with them any Communication, Commerce, Intelligence, upon Pain of Death; and consequently, his Majesty has from this Time revoked, and does revoke, all Permits, Passports, Safe-Guards, and Safe-Conducts which may have been granted by him, or by his Lieutenant-Generals, and other Officers, contrary to these Presents; and has declared, and does declare them null and void of Effect and Value, forbidding all Persons whatsoever to pay any Regard to the His Majesty's commands and orders the Duke de Penthièvre, Admiral of France, the Marshals of France, his Governors, and Lieutenant-Generals of his Provinces, and Army-Major-Generals, Colonels of Horse and Foot, Captains, Chiefs, and Leaders of his Soldiers, as well Horse as Foot, French and Strangers, and all other his Officers whom it may concern, that they cause the Contents of these Presents to be executed, as far as it relates to each of them, in the Extension of their Powers and Jurisdictions: For his Majesty's Pleasure, who wills and commands, that these Presents be published and posted up in all his Cities as well Maritime as others, and in all his Ports and Harbours, and other Places of his Kingdom and Territories under his Obedience, where necessary, that no one may pretend Ignorance thereof. Done at Versailles the 15th of March, 1744.

Sign'd LOUIS,

and lower,

AMELOU

Printed at the Royal Printing-House at Paris

1744.

Monthly Chronologer.

ON the 27th of last Month, the Right Hon. the Lord *Erskine* was taken into Custody by his Majesty's Messengers, at his House near *Oxford Chapel*.

The next Day, *William Cecil*, Esq; after being examin'd by a Committee of the Privy Council, was committed to *Tower*. (See p. 101.)

THURSDAY, March 1.

This Morning a Messenger arriv'd at the *India House* with the disagreeable News, that the *Grantbam*, Capt. *Hale*, homeward bound from *Bengal* and *Bencoolen*, was lost off *Sumatra* in the Storm on *Tuesday Night* last at Eight o'Clock: The Captain and Crew saved themselves, except one Boy, who was drownded; the Ship and Cargo, which consisted of *Pepper*, are entirely lost.

The same Day, in the Morning, a most dreadful Fire broke out at *Debenham* in *Suffolk*, which in a short Time consum'd about 100 Houses.

FRIDAY, 2.

This Day his Majesty went to the House of Commons, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz. An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1744: An Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as shall be suspected of conspiring against his Majesty's Person and Government: An Act for dissolving the Marriage of *Henry Duke of Beaufort* with *Lady Anne Scudamore*: An Act to prevent Abusing the Weighing and packing of Butter, in the County and Borough of *New Malton* in the County of *York*: An Act to oblige Overseers of the Poor to produce their Rates: A Bill to enable the Clergy in *Scotland* to make Provision for their Widows and Orphans: and several Road Bills and private Bills.

SATURDAY, 10.

An Advertisement having been inserted in one of the Daily Papers, desiring a Meeting of the Brethren of the Cloth (as they call themselves) at *Hickford's Room* in *Panton-street*, this Day, between the Hours of Six and Seven in the Evening, 'in order to try if any Scheme could be found for delivering themselves from the great Hardships they daily labour under, by the great Number of *Parishmen* that has of late intruded upon them, to the Discouragement of the true *Producers of England*, &c.' Colonel *De Veil* went to the Proprietor of the said Room, and

his Agents, and told them the Danger they would incur if they permitted the Meeting of such an unlawful Assembly. &c. However, about Six in the Evening, between two and three hundred Persons went and demanded Admittance into the said Room, which they had hir'd; but being refus'd it, they grew so boisterous, that the Person who had let it to them was glad to shake them off, by telling them Colonel *De Veil* had the Key; upon which they detach'd three of their Body to the Colonel's House, who gaining Admittance, went into his Office, and ask'd him for the Key of a Room they had hired in *Panton-street*; but Col. *De Veil* not having the Key, nor knowing that any such Thing had been told them, was greatly surpriz'd at their Demand; and fearing, from their Behaviour, that Mischief was intended him, he took up a Case of Pistols that lay by him on the Desk, and retreating to the Door, secured them all in the Office-Room. In the mean Time, the others finding their Embassadors did not return, they began to use all Manner of Imprecations, and proceeded to break the Windows, and the Wood-Work and Frame of the Street-Door, and splitting the Pannels of the said Door, they forced their Way into the House and rescued their Companions. The Guards were sent for, but did not come till the Fellows were going, who fell into Fours and marched off regularly. The three Persons that were rescued gave their Names in, *William Davis*, *James Brooks*, and *John White*, for the apprehending of whom a Proclamation has been published in the *London Gazette*, offering a Reward of 100*l.* for the first, and 50*l.* a piece for the other two.

About this Time a dreadful Fire happened at *Haxey* in the Isle of *Axbolme* in *Lincolnshire*, which burnt down 56 Houses, besides a great many Barns, Outhouses, &c. the Damage being computed at 10,000*l.*

TUESDAY, 13.

Twenty Persons were try'd before the Commissioners of Excise for retailing Spirituous Liquors without a Licence, and convicted in the Penalty of 10*l.* each. It is said there are upwards of 400 Informations depending before their Honours against Persons guilty of the like Offences.

THURSDAY, 15.

Was held a general Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, when a Dividend of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. for Interest and Profits for the Half-Year ending at *Lady-day*,

day, was agreed to: The Warrants to be payable the 19th of April.

SUNDAY, 18.

Three Thousand of the 6000 Dutch Troops, which the States are obliged by Treaty to furnish Great Britain upon Demand, arrived at *Gravesend*, in 18 Transports, consisting of the following Regiments, commanded by Major General *Romf*, viz. *Lindeman's*; *Eck Van Pantelien's*, and *Glingfra's*. The remaining 3000 arriv'd soon after.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

The Duke of *Newcastle* sent for the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Representatives of *London*, and acquainted them that an Express was arriv'd from Mr. *Thompson*, at *Paris*, with an Account, that he was sent for by M. *Amulet* to *Verfailles*, who acquainted him, that Things were come to such a Pass that a Declaration of War must soon ensue on their Part. (See p. 150.) And the next Day Sir *William Calvert* and Sir *Robert Ladbrooke*, by Order of his Grace, acquainted the Merchants and Traders therewith.

THURSDAY, 22.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Lottery Bill; the Bill for granting to his Majesty the Surplus of the Money arisen, or to arise, by the Duties on Spirituous Liquors, for explaining and amending the late Act, and for establishing an Agreement with the *East India* Company; the Mutiny Bill; the Bill for the more speedy and effectual recruiting the Land Forces and Marines; and to several Road and private Bills.

TUESDAY, 27.

A Boy, attempting to run round the Top of the Stone Gallery of *St. Paul's*, was blown down by a sudden Gust of Wind, and his Brains dash'd out.

With regard to the late Proceedings of the *French* at *Dunkirk*, we were informed, That it was talk'd among the Officers, that some *French* Men of War were gone towards the West of *England*, in order to draw the *English* Fleet from the *Downs*; which if they could do, the Transports, with the Troops from *Dunkirk*, would then go up the *Thames*; but that if the *English* Fleet remained in the *Downs*, the *French* Troops would then land either at *Dungeness* in *Kent*, or at *Pevensey-Bay* in *Sussex*: That on Feb. 24, near 7000 Men were put on board the Transports; and that it was reported, that the Embarkation was to consist of 16,000 Men: That on the 25th, there having been a violent Storm of Wind, 5 Transport-Ships, a Dogger, and 3 Bilanders, were driven on Shore on the Sands: That the *French* acknowledged that 5 or 600 Soldiers were drowned; that two Bilanders, with Soldiers, sunk, and all the Men were drowned: That on the 28th, the Wind changed and blew very hard, and a large Transport-Ship was

driven on Shore, and several others made nals of Distress.

Among the many loyal Addresses on present Occasion, our Readers will not displeas'd with the following.

To George the Second, King of Great Britain, &c.

The humble Address of his Protestant Subjects the People called Quakers.

May it please the King,

WE thy faithful and peaceable Subjects being deeply concerned for the Safety and Preservation of thy Royal Person, Family and Government, beg Leave to approach thy Throne, to declare our Abhorrence and Detestation of all Plots and Conspiracies, for the Subversion of our Religious Laws, and Liberties, and the introduction of Popery and arbitrary Power; and of all attempts whatsoever to disturb the Republic's Tranquillity of these thy Kingdoms; and assure thee, that we are determined, by the Assistance of Almighty God, in our respective Stations, steadfastly to continue thy Subjects, and agreeable to our known Principles, to contribute all in our Power for the Preservation of the publick Peace.

Duty and Affection oblige us to express our grateful Acknowledgments for those inestimable Blessings our Religious and Civil Liberties, which we enjoy under thy mild and gracious Administration.

May the Almighty be pleased to direct thy Councils by his Wisdom, and make thee O King, the happy Instrument to calm and compose the present Differences of Europe, and the glorious Means of re-establishing Peace and Tranquillity: May his Divine Providence who hath preserved thee in imminent Dangers, protect thee against all thine Enemies, make thy Reign over us long and prosperous, and continue a Succession of thy Royal Family, the Blessings of a free and happy People to late Posterity.

Sign'd in Behalf of the said People of London, the 9th Day of the Month call'd March, 1743.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this very dutiful and loyal Address: And you may rely upon my constant Protection.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

SIR *George Champion*, Knt. Alderman of *London*, to Mrs. *Jones* of *Manchester*, *Berkshire*.

Rev. Dr. *Gregory*, one of the Canon of *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*, to the Right Honourable Lady *Mary Grey*, Daughter of the late Duke of *Kent*.

John Beckford, Esq; of *Bruton*, Gentleman of a large Fortune in *London*.

Hon. the Lady *Albina Bertie*, Sister
to Grace the Duke of *Ancafter*.
John Amey, Esq; a Gentleman of a large
Estate in *Hertfordshire*, to Miss *Molly New-*
Sister to the late Dr. *Newton*, Fellow of
College, *Oxford*.
John Strachan, Esq; of *Dorsetshire*, to Miss
of *Plaxford* in *Kent*.
Francis Larnwood, Esq; Steward of the
of *Norwich*, to Mrs. *Glover*.
Capt. *Smith*, a Commander in the *Turkey*
to Miss *Charlotte Hale*.
Hon. the Lord *Carteret*, to Miss *So-*
Pernor, Daughter to the Earl of *Pomfret*.
Abraham Weekes, of *Hampshire*, Esq; to
Frances Ashley, youngest Daughter to
John Ashley, Bart.
Countess of *Dyffart* deliver'd of a Son.
the Lady of the Right Rev. Dr. *Butts*,
Bishop of *Ely*, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

RIGHT Hon. *Robert Fitzgerald*, the
eighteenth Earl of *Kildare*, and Baron
of *Shelby*, Premier Earl of the Kingdom
of *Ireland*.
Dr. *Taylor*, Greek Professor, and
of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*.
Mr. *Nowlin*, Rector of *Beading* in
Author of several Sermons, which
publish'd some Years ago.
John *Williams*, who had serv'd with
Bravery in *Q. Anne's* Wars, under the
of *Marlborough*.
Desaguliers, universally known and
for his Skill in the *Mathematics*
Experimental Philosophy.
John *Anstis*, Esq; Garter Principal King
of Arms, aged near 80. In him were
the Learning of *Cambden*, and the In-
sight, without the Inaccuracy of Sir *William*
Anstis. He is succeeded in his Office by his
John *Anstis*, Esq; who had a *Reversionary*
Grant for the same.
John *Copperfley*, Esq; near *Andover* in
Hampshire, aged 91. He was High Sheriff
of the County in the Reign of *Q. Anne*.
Robert *Broadfoot*, who had resided near
years at *Bengal*.
William *Carew*, of *Antony* in *Cornwall*,
one of the Knights of the Shire for
County. He is succeeded by his only
son Sir *Coventry Carew*, Bart.
Dr. *Brett*, at *Ashford* in *Kent*, a
young Clergyman of great Learning.
Dr. *Middleton*, Rector of *St. Peter's*
at *Canterbury*, Lecturer of *St. Bride's*, and
Lecturer at *St. Lawrence's* by
his Will.
Anne *Millington*, the only surviving
Daughter of the late Sir *Thomas Millington*,
the greatest and most learned Physi-
cian of his Time.
Dr. *Searle*, in *Hertfordshire*, reckon'd the
best *West India* Merchant in *England*; but

having acquir'd a plentiful Fortune, had
retired from Business many Years.

Henry *Soutbouse*, Esq; in *Essex*, many
Years in the Commission of the Peace for
Westminster and *Middlesex*, in the Reign of
Q. Anne.

Paul *Gay*, Esq; a Gentleman of a large
Estate in *Berkshire*.

John *Martin*, Esq; at *Hollingbourn* in *Kent*,
aged 96.

John *Fuller*, Esq; formerly Member for
Plympton in *Devonshire*, and Consul at *Leg-*
born.

Sir *Edward Egerton*, Bart. succeeded by
his next Brother, now Sir *Thomas Grey Eger-*
ton, Bart.

Thomas *Reynolds*, Esq; Barrister at Law,
Chancellor of *Lincoln*, and Commissary of
Bedford, fourth Son of the late Bishop of
Lincoln.

Sir *Richard Jenson*, of *Much-Dunmow* in
Essex, Bart.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Benjamin Newcombe* presented to the
Vicariate of *Sidington St. Peter*, and
the Rectory of *Sidington St. Mary*, in *Glou-*
cestershire.

Charles *Humbreys*, M. A. to the Vicariate
of *Ipsrad*, alias *Ypsrad*, with the Cure of
Llanwair Treligion, alias *Tosfyllon*, in *Car-*
diganshire.

William Thomas *Wylls*, A. M. to the Vica-
rariate of *Penmark* and *Lanbleithian* in *Glamor-*
ganshire.

Mr. *George Coulton*, to the Rectory of
Great St. Helen's, in the Room of Dr. *Hay-*
wood, deceased.

Mr. *Blakestone* and Mr. *Wright* chosen
joint Lecturers of *St. Andrew's*, *Holborn*, in
the Room of the late Mr. *Abbot*. The Pa-
rish us'd to have but one Lecturer before.

Mr. *William Hay*, presented to the Rec-
tory of *Tollinshunt-Knights* in *Essex*.

Mr. *Edmund Pryre*, to the Vicariate of
Llanfellowchwyarne in *Montgomeryshire*.

Mr. *Skinner* chosen Lecturer of *St. Giles's*,
Cripplegate, in the Room of the late Dr.
Romney.

Dr. *Thomas Cheney*, made Dean of *Lincoln*,
in the Room of Dr. *Willes*, now Bishop of
Bath and Wells.

Francis *Walwyn*, M. A. made a Preben-
dary of *Canterbury*, in the Room of Dr.
Lisle, now Bishop of *St. Asaph*.

Mr. *John King*, presented to the Rectories
of *Glanvilles Wooton* and *Over-Compton* in *Glou-*
cestershire.

Joseph *Jackson*, M. A. to the Rectory of
Ludgershall in *Suffex*.

Dr. *Kandrick*, to the Rectory of *St. Bride's*,
in the Room of Dr. *Barnard*, now Bishop of
Raphoe in *Ireland*.

Dr. *Wilson*, Son to the Bishop of *Sodor and*
1744 X *Man*,

Man, to the Rectory of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, in the Room of *Dr. Kendrick*.

Mr. Swinton, to the Rectory of *Sutton* in *Staffordshire*.

Mr. Thomas, Chaplain to *Sir John Barnard* in the Time of his Mayoralty, chosen by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, Rector of *St. Peter's, Cornhill*.

Mr. Barnes, chosen Lecturer of *St. Bride's*.

Mr. Agate, chosen *Thursday* Lecturer of *St. Lawrence-Jury*. The three last in the Room of the late *Dr. Middleton*.

Mr. Pinckney, Minor Canon of *St. Paul's*, presented to the Living of *Mucking* in *Essex*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

BRIGADIER-General *Blakeney* appointed Quarter-Master-General of the Forces in *South Britain*.

Major *Robert Blakeney*, Aid de Camp to the Duke of *Richmond*.

Alexander Irwin, *Richard St. George*, and *John Campbell* made Majors General; *William Merrick*, Earl of *Crauford*, *George Churhill*, *Henry Skelton*, *John Johnson*, *Richard Ingoldsby*, *Edward Wolfe*, *Anthony Lowther*, and *John Winyard*, Brigadiers General.

Dr. Sylvester made Physician General to the Army in *Flanders*.

Mr. William Poole, one of the Common-Council-Men for *Bishopsgate Ward*, chosen by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of *London*, Bailiff of the Borough of *Southwark*.

Mordaunt Cratcherde, Esq; made Governor of *Landguard Fort*.

Richard Cbace, Esq; of *Much-Hadham*, High Sheriff of the County of *Hertford*, and *Jeffrey Elkways*, of *Hodsdon*, Esq; had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd on them, upon presenting the Address from the High Sheriff and Grand Jury for that County.

James Worsley, of *Pywell*, Esq; High Sheriff of *Hampshire*, had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd on him, upon presenting the Address from that County. The High Sheriff of *Gloucestershire* had the same Honour conferr'd on him.

Clifford William Philipps, *Samuel Gore*, and *Thomas De Veil*, Esqrs. had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd on them, upon presenting the Address from the Justices of *Middlesex*.

Right Hon. *William Earl Cowper* made Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of *Hertford*.

Peter Leigh, of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; succeeds *John Lever*, Esq; as High Bailiff of *Westminster*.

Lord Viscount *Farmouth* made Lord Warden of the Stannaries, in the Room of *Thomas Pitt*, Esq;

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Rider*, of *Boughton Monckton* in *Kent*, Esq;

Joseph Smith, Esq; made Consul at *Paris*. Right Hon. *John Earl Poulet* made Lieutenant of the County of *Somerset*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

EDWARD Roberts, of *Bristol*, *Bar*. — *William Fosi*, of *Chulmeigh*, *Dorset*. — *Francis Gruber*, of *Frank*, *Kent*, Gunpowder-maker. — *John Bos*, of *Kitchin-End* in the Parish of *Pellam*, *Bedfordshire*, Dairyman and Higler. — *Bowker*, late of *Chester*, Woollendrap. — *Thomas Stringer*, late of *Brotherton* in *Yorkshire*, Butcher. — *Beckett Clement*, now of *Abingdon*, *Berks*, Coffeeman. — *Brayster*, of *Becles* in *Suffolk*, Mercer. — *William Simmonds* and *Thomas Bonnel*, of *St. Martin* in the *Fields*, Cabinet-makers and Partners. — *Thomas Simmonds*, late of *King's-Lynn* in *Norfolk*, Merchant. — *Moses Brain*, of *Bristol*, Haberdashier. — *Walter Longbursh*, of *Horsham* in *Sussex*, Maltster and Carrier. — *Thomas* of *Roydon* in *Cambridgeshire*, Linen-draper. — *George Mackinder*, of *St. James* in *Westminster*, Cabinet-maker. — *John Fosi*, of *Chulmeigh* in *Devon*, Sergemaker. — *William Graham*, of *Mendham* in *Norfolk*, Innholder. — *Edmund Homer* and *William Homer*, of *Austin* in *London*, Druggists and Partners. — *Thomas Grundy*, of *London*, Merchant. — *John Bayly*, of the *Dewizes*, Linen-draper, and Maker. — *Robert Knight*, of *Durham* in the Strand, Taylor. — *William Chumbley*, late of *Marlborough*, Maltster.

Abstract of the London Water-BILL, from Feb. 21. to March

Christned	{ Males 749 }	{ Females 689 }
Buried	{ Males 1062 }	{ Females 1081 }
Died under 2 Years old		
Between	2	and 5
	5	10
	10	20
	20	30
	30	40
	40	50
	50	60
	60	70
	70	80
	80	90
	90 and upwards	

Hay 45 to 50. a Load

The King's Declaration of WAR against France. [153]

Saturday, March 31, his Majesty's Declaration of War against France was read, in Manner following, according to Custom on such Occasions. At Eleven o'Clock the Officers at Arms, with the Trumpeters at Arms, and Trumpeters, mounted on Horses in the Stable-Yard, St. James's, proceeded thence to the Palace Gate, where the Principal King at Arms, read the Declaration; and Norroy, King at Arms, read it aloud; which being done, a Proclamation was made to *Charles-Croix*, in the usual Manner. Guards to clear the Way. Bells and Beadles of *Westminster*, two and two, bare-headed, with their Staves. Constable of *Westminster*, with his Officers of the High Bailiff of *Westminster* on Horseback, with white Wands. Bailiff of *Westminster*; on his Right the Deputy-Steward. The First Troop of Grenadier Guards. Knight Marshal, two and two. King's Trumpeters, bearing his Mace. Knights and Heralds, two and two. Norroy at Arms, having on each Side a Trumpeter at Arms, with Maces. Garter, King at Arms, between two Serjeants at Arms. First Troop of Horse Guards, led by Lord *Delaware*, Colonel, *John Mordaunt*, Esq; first Lieutenant Colonel, *John Carpenter*, second Lieutenant Colonel, *John Carpenter*. Being come to *Charles-Croix*, a second Proclamation was there made. In the third the Procession was continued to the City Hall, where the Officers of the City of *Westminster* retired; and within the Gate the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in Robes attended; and Blue Mantle Pursuivants presented to his Lordship the Earl Marshal his Warrant. After which the City Procession followed the above mentioned Guards, and at *Chancery-Lane* End, a third Proclamation was made. The March was then continued to the Place where the Cross stood in *Chancery-Lane*, where the Proclamation was made a fourth Time. From thence they proceeded in like Manner to the Exchange, where the Declaration was read the fifth and last Time, in Change of which is as follows:

His Majesty's Declaration of WAR against the French King.

GEORGE R.

THE Troubles, which broke out in Germany, on Account of the Succession of the late Emperor *Charles* the Sixth, have been begun, and carried on, by the Assistance, and Support of the

1744

French King, with a View to overturn the Balance of Power in Europe, and to extend the dangerous Influence of that Crown, in direct Violation of the solemn Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction, given by him in the Year One thousand seven hundred and thirty eight, in Consideration of the Cession of *Lorraine*; and We having, on Our Part, executed Our Engagements for maintaining the Pragmatick Sanction, with that good Faith, which is inseparable from Us; and having opposed the Attempts made against the Dominions of the Queen of Hungary; We are not surpris'd, that Our Conduct, in this Respect, should have drawn upon Us the Resentment of the French King, who has found his ambitious Views, in a great Measure, disappointed by the Assistance We have furnished to Our Ally, unjustly attacked by him; or that he should alledge it, as a principal Reason for declaring War against Us.

From the Time, that We found Ourselves obliged, for the Maintenance of the just Rights of Our Subjects, to enter into a War with *Spain*, instead of observing a strict Neutrality, which We might have promised Ourselves on the Part of the French King, from whom we were even bound by Treaty to have demanded Assistance; he has given Encouragement and Support to Our Enemies, by conniving at his Subjects acting as Privateers under Spanish Commissions, both in Europe and America; and by sending in the Year One thousand seven hundred and forty, a strong Squadron into the American Seas, in order to prevent Us, from prosecuting the just War, which We were carrying on against *Spain*, in those Parts; and We have the most authentic Proof, that an Order was given to the Commander of the French Squadron, not only to act in a hostile Manner against our Ships, either jointly with the Spaniards, or separately; but even to concert Measures with Our Enemies, for attacking One of Our principal Dominions in America; a Duplicate of that Order dated the Seventh of October, One thousand seven hundred and forty, having fallen into the Hands of the Commander in Chief of our Squadron in the *West-Indies*. This injurious Proceeding was greatly aggravated by the French Minister, at Our Court, having declared on Occasion of sending the said Squadron, that the French King was very far from having any Design, or Intention, of breaking with Us.

The same offensive Conduct was continued, on the Part of the French King, towards Us, by his Squadron in the Mediterranean, in the Year One thousand seven-

[X]

hundred

[154] *The King's Declaration of War against France.*

hundred and forty one, joining with, and protecting the Ships of Our Enemies, in Sight of our Fleet, which was preparing to attack them.

These unwarrantable Proceedings; the notorious Breach of Treaties, by repairing the Fortifications, and erecting New Works at *Dunkirk*; the open Hostilities lately committed against Our Fleet in the *Mediterranean*; the Affront and Indignity offered to Us, by the Reception of the Son of the Pretender to Our Crown, in the *French* Dominions; the Embarkation actually made at *Dunkirk*, of a considerable Body of Troops, notoriously designed for an Invasion of this Kingdom, in Favour of the Pretender to Our Crown; and the sending a Squadron of *French* Ships of War into the Channel, to support the said Embarkation and Invasion; will be lasting Monuments of the little Regard had by the *French* Court, for the most solemn Engagements, when the Observance of them is inconsistent with Interest, Ambition, or Regretment.

We cannot omit taking Notice of the unjust Insinuations contained in the *French* King's Declaration of War against Us, with respect to the Convention made at *Hanover*, in *October*, One thousand seven hundred and forty one. That Convention, regarding Our Electorate only, had no Relation to Our Conduct as King of *Great Britain*; The Allegations concerning it, are groundless and injurious: Our Proceedings in that Respect, having been perfectly consistent with that good Faith which We have always made the Rule of Our Actions.

It is unnecessary to mention the Objections made to the Behaviour of Our Ministers in foreign Courts; since it is notorious, that the principal View, and Object, of the Negotiations of the *French* Ministers in the several Courts of *Europe*, have been, either to stir up intestine Commotions in the Countries, where they resided; or to create Differences, and Misunderstandings, between them, and their respective Allies.

The Charge of Piracy, Cruelty, and Barbarity against Our Ships of War, is equally unjust and unbecoming; and We have all such Proceedings so much in Abhorrence, that, if any Practices of that Nature had been made appear to Us, We should have taken effectual Care to put a Stop to them,

and to have punished the Offenders in severest Manner.

We being therefore indispensably obliged to take up Arms, and entirely relying on the Help of Almighty God, who knows the rightness of Our Intentions, have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare War against the *French* King; and We will, in pursuance of such Declaration, vigorously prosecute the same by Sea and Land; being assured of the ready Concurrence, and Assistance, of Our loving Subjects, in so just a Cause. We do hereby will, and require, Our Generals and Commanders of Our Forces, Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of *Great Britain*, Our Lieutenants of Our several Counties, Governors of Our Forts and Garisons, and all other Officers under them, by Sea and Land, to do, and execute, all Acts of Hostility, the Prosecution of this War against the *French* King, his Vassals, and Subjects, to oppose their Attempts; willing, and requiring, all Our Subjects to take Notice of the same, whom We henceforth strictly bid to hold any Correspondence, or Communication, with the Subjects of the *French* King: And We do hereby command our own Subjects, and advertise all other Persons of what Nation soever, not to transport, carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the said *French* King; declaring that whatsoever Ship or Vessel shall be found withal, transporting or carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the said *French* King, the same being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful Prize. And whereas there are remaining in Our Kingdoms divers of the Subjects of the *French* King, We do hereby declare Our Royal Intention to be, that all the *French* Subjects who shall demean themselves dutifully towards Us, shall be safe in their Person and Estates.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the Twenty-ninth Day of *March*, 1744, in the Seventeenth Year of our Re-

GOD save the KING.

N. Saturday, Feb. 25th, Prince Lobkowitz, at the Head of the *Austrian Army* in *Italy*, marched with Intent to have attacked the *Spaniards* in their strong Camp at *Pesaro*, after having, as is supposed, received Advice of the Defeat of the combined Armies of *France* and *Spain*, by the *British* Squadron under Admiral *Matthews*, off *Genoa*; but Count *Gages* having likewise received Advice of that Defeat, retired the same Day, with the *Spanish Army* under his Command, from the Camp they had so long occupied, and so strongly fortify'd at *Pesaro*, and marched precipitately towards *Sinigaglia*, *Ancona*; and in order to secure his Retreat, he broke down all the Bridges upon the River *Metauro*. On the 26th, in the Morning, the main Body of the *Austrian Army* arrived in the *Spanish Camp* at *Pesaro*, and their Vanguard advanced as far as *Fano*, from whence all the *Light Horse* and *Hussars* were sent in pursuit of the Enemy, of whom they took great Numbers and sent them Prisoners to the Camp, besides a much greater Number who deserted from the *Spaniards*, and came in voluntarily to lift in the *Austrian Service*.

From *Vienna* we hear, that as the *Czarina* still insists upon the *Marquis de Botta's* being punished, for the Share he had in the Conspiracy against her *Czarist* Majesty, the Queen of *Hungary* has caused that unfortunate Minister to be confined to his own House, till he has sufficiently justify'd himself; which he very probably will never be able to do, to the Satisfaction of the *Russian Court*. The same Advices tell us, that an Express had been sent at *Mantua*, which was dispatch'd from the Emperor to *Rome*, to thank the Pope for the Part which he had taken in the Affair of the young Pretender, and that her *Hungarian Majesty* immediately ordered the Dispatches to be communicated to the *British Minister*.

From *Poland* we have an Account, that there has lately been a Rebellion or Insurrection of the common People in *Lithuania*, occasioned by the Exactions of the *Jews*, who, in that Country, are employ'd to collect the publick Taxes; but proper Methods having been used to pacify the People, it ended, as most popular Insurrections do, in the Destruction of their principal Leaders. However, another Disturbance of a much more dangerous Nature is still to be apprehended, from a Dispute between Count *Tarło*, *Palatine of Lublin*, and Count *Poniatowski*, two of the greatest Families of that Kingdom, about the Succession to the *Sobieski* Family. Upon this Account a Duel had been fought between them some Months ago, in which

Count *Poniatowski* had the better; but Count *Tarło* insisted upon a second Trial, which was decided upon the 14th Instant, *N. S.* at *Marimont* near *Warsaw*, and ended in Count *Tarło's* being kill'd dead on the Spot, and Count *Poniatowski's* being wounded, but not dangerously. Whether this Accident will put an End to the Family Quarrel is not yet known.

The following is the Resolution agreed to by the States General, when Mr. *Trevor*, our Minister at the *Hague* applied to them, for having a Body of their Troops sent over to defend us against an Invasion, viz.

"That the Umbrage which had been taken, as if the Kingdoms of his *Britannick Majesty* were threatened with an Invasion, from the Arrival of the eldest Son of the Pretender in *France*, from the Sailing of the *Brest* Squadron, and from the Preparations and Motions which are making along the Coasts, and particularly at *Dunkirk*, in order to make an Embarkation of Troops there, cannot be looked upon but as extremely well founded: That their High Mightinesses do so greatly esteem his Majesty, and his Friendship, and take so great a Part in the Preservation and Welfare of his Majesty, and his Kingdoms, that no foreign Power do create Disorder therein, and that no Invasion be made upon the present Constitution as by Law established; and considering not only their Treaties and Alliances, which oblige them to support his Majesty in his lawful Government, and his Kingdoms in their Religion and Liberties, but also their own Interests, as judging that the Preservation of their own State, and of their own Religion and Liberty, under the Assistance of the Almighty, depends in a very great Measure upon the strict Union and Alliances between the Crown of *Great Britain* and their Republick: In Consequence thereof, they do not hesitate a Moment to grant his Majesty immediately the Succour of 6000 Men, and have already chosen, and given Orders for the Transportation of six Battalions into *England*, as soon as possible: That they will immediately inform themselves, whether there be in the Parts belonging to the Republick, any Vessels of War in a Condition to serve as a Convoy to the said Troops; of which they are not certain: That their High Mightinesses being firmly persuaded, that in this Conjunction their Interests are one and the same with those of his Majesty, they will be ready and willing to give his Majesty all the Assistance, which the common Interests and the good Faith of the Treaties require, and which is in their Power."

ENTER-

* *N. B.* The Dutch have above Ten Millions Sterling in our Stocks, which would probably be entirely lost, in Case our present happy Establishment should be overturn'd.

ENTERTAINMENT AND POETRY.

1. **REGULUS**. A Tragedy. By Mr. Howard. Printed for H. Woodfall, Jun. and P. Vaillant, price 11. 6d.

2. *Joseph and his Brethren*. A sacred Drama. By Mr. Miller. Printed for J. Watts, price 11.

3. Poems on several Occasions, moral and entertaining. By S. Wesley, A. M. The 2d Edition, with Additions, and some Account of the Author, price 31. The Additions and Life alone, price 6d. Printed for J. Breiberton and S. Birt.

4. *The Enthusiast; or, Lover of Nature*. Printed for R. Doddsley, price 11.

5. *Good Nature*. A Poem. Printed for M. Cooper, price 6d.

6. *An Essay on Victory*. Printed for J. Roberts, price 11. 6d.

7. *The strolling Hero; or, Rome's Knight Errant*, price 6d.

8. *The jolly Patriots*. A new Ballad, price 6d. The two last sold by M. Cooper.

9. *The Memoirs of the Baron du Tan*. Printed for H. Piers, price 31.

10. *The Æneid of Virgil*, translated by Mr. Pitt. In 2 Volumes. Printed for R. Doddsley, price 51.

11. *Horace, Virgil, Terence, Juvenal and Persius*. In 4 Vols. Printed for J. Brindley, price 121. in Sheets.

HISTORICAL.

12. *A New General Collection of Voyages and Travels*. Interspersed with Modern History and Geography, in order to illustrate the present State of all Nations. Adorned with an entire new Set of Maps, Charts and Plates. Published with his Majesty's Royal Privilege and Licence. N^o 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. To be continued Weekly, price 6d. each.

13. *The Life of the Rt. Hon. Sir Dudley North*, Knt. and of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. John North. By the Hon. Roger North, Esq; Sold by J. Whiston, price 91.

14. *The Life of the Hon. Robert Boyle*, Esq; By Tho. Birch, M. A. Printed for A. Millar, price 51.

15. *Mr. Rollin's Roman History*. Vol. 9; Printed for Mess. Knapton, price 51.

16. *A Voyage to Georgia*, begun in the Year 1735. By F. Moore. Sold by J. Robinson, price 11. 6d.

17. *A particular Account of the Victory obtain'd over the French Fleet near La Hogue*. Sold by J. Robinson, price 11.

18. *Original Papers relating to the Expedition to the Island of Cuba*. Sold by M. Cooper, price 21.

19. *The true History of the Life of John Overs*, the rich Ferryman of London. Sold by C. Corbet, price 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20. *A System of Heraldry, speculative and practical, with the Art of Blazon*. By

A. Nisbet. Vol. 2. Sold by A. Millar, 7. Davidson, Folio, price 17. 111. 6d.

21. *Marmor Ædonianum; seu Dissertio de Sella marmorea votiva Ædonie in Northampton. conservata*. Authore J. K. M. A. prostant apud Manby & Cox, p. 11. 22. *Orationes duæ: Una Demosthenis contra Miciam; altera Lycurgi contra Leocratem*. Ex recensione J. Taylor, L. L. D. pub. apud C. Bathurst, price 51.

23. *Medical Essays and Observations, view'd and publish'd by a Society at Edinburgh*. Vol. 5. p. 2. Sold by T. Atley, price 61.

24. *A Treatise on Maritime Affairs*. Printed for R. Wellington, price 11. 6d.

25. *A brief Account of a late Trial at Galesse between the Methodists and others of that County*. By Mr. Whitefield. Sold by J. Robinson, price 2d.

26. *Longitude delineated*. By J. Nepean, Watchmaker. The 2d Edition. Price for the Author, price 6d.

POLITICAL.

27. *The Manifesto of a certain Frenchman*. Sold by J. English, price 6d.

28. *A Vindication of his Majesty's Right to the Crown of Great Britain*. Sold by Bickerton, price 11. 6d.

29. *A new Method of improving the Labour*, price 4d.

The three following sold by J. Roberts.

30. *A Supplement to the State of Wool and Woollen Trade* review'd, price 11.

31. *Warning to the Whigs, and to all well affected Tories*, price 6d.

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SERMONS.

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T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E .

A P R I L , 1744.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 124.



In order to explain the following Debate I must observe, that some Suspicion having arisen of a Practice being lately introduced, to bring Prosecutions against Corporations, or Members of Corporations, when refused to chuse such Candidates their Representatives in Parliament as were recommended by the Minority; and that those Prosecutions were supported at the Expence of the Crown, tho' commenced and carried on in the Name of private Persons: to prevent this Practice (which was deemed of dangerous Consequence to the Constitution) for the future, a Bill was brought in last Session of Parliament, and read twice in the House of Lords, but was thrown out on the Question for referring it to a Committee, on a Division 24 Contrary to 63 Not Contents; which Bill was intituled, An Act for the better quieting and establishing Corporations, and was as follows, viz.*

1744

WHEREAS, as the Law now stands, Members of Corporations are liable to be prosecuted and disfranchised for being unduly elected, and for other Causes, without any Limitation of Time, to their great Expence, Vexation, and Trouble; and, in many Cases, to the great Confusion, and sometimes to the Overturning and Dissolution of the Corporate Bodies of which they are Members: For Remedy whereof, and for establishing the Peace and Quiet of Corporations, may it please your most excellent Majesty, That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Day of no Person who hath been or shall be in the actual Possession of any Office or Offices of Mayor, Bailiff, Recorder, Alderman, Jurat, Common-Council, Capital-Burges, Town-Clerk,

See the Report made by the Committee of Secrecy, May 13th, 1742, p. 3. and the Report made by the said Committee, June 30, 1742, p. 9.

Clerk, or other Office or Offices of Magistracy or Employment, relating to or concerning the Government of any City, Corporation, Borough or Cinque-Port, shall be remov'd from the same, or prosecuted for the Exercise thereof, for or by Reason A of any Disability, or Want of Qualification for such Office or Offices, or for or by Reason of any undue or irregular Election or Admission to such Office or Offices, or for or by Reason of any Forfeiture of the same; nor shall any Forfeiture or B Penalty be incurred, nor the Right of any such Officer or Officers be called in Question, nor shall any of their Acts, not yet avoided, be questioned or avoided, unless such Person or Persons be removed from, or prosecuted for the unlawful Exercise C of such Office or Offices within

after such Person or Persons hath or have been, or shall be elected or admitted to, or placed in, or first in the actual Possession of such Office or Offices, or after such Disability, Want of Qualification, D or Forfeiture first incurred: And unless (in Case of a Prosecution) the same be carried on with Effect and due Diligence; provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to invalidate or make void any Charter heretofore granted, or accepted by any City, Corporation, Borough, or Cinque-Port; nor to make good the Election of any such Officer or Officers, against whom any Judgment of Ouster shall have been entered, or given upon an Information, in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, or whose Election shall have been avoided upon any Writ of *Mandamus*, on or before the Day of

As a great Majority of the House of Commons consists of such as are the Representatives of our Cities and Boroughs, it is evident, that the Freedom and Independency of that G

House depends upon the Freedom of their Elections; and as many of our Cities and Boroughs are liable to such Prosecutions, or very accidentally be exposed to, we thought the rejecting of a Bill an Affair of such Consequence that we determined to have a formal Debate upon the Subject; and Debate was opened by C. Fitz-Cæcilius, in the Character of Lord Chancellor, who spoke to the Effect.

My Lords,

A S no human Institution can be so absolutely perfect as to be free from all Inconveniences, it requires great Judgment and Foresight to chuse that which will be exposed to the fewest, or the least dangerous Consequences. This is the most that can be done by human Wisdom, and to do this requires the strictest Scrutiny, the most mature Deliberation. The Scope and Intent of the Bill I approve of, and I shall say that the Bill is fundamentally good; but I am afraid, that, in the Shape it now appears in, it will produce more and greater Evils than that which is intended to cure. To remain always liable to Prosecutions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, is a most unfortunate Situation for a private Person, and it is equally so for a public Society or Corporation. Such a Corporation, I shall allow, must always be very much under the Influence of Ministers, who must necessarily direct the Direction of those Prosecutions, and the Power of exacting those Penalties and Forfeitures. For preventing this, I wish a Law could be contrived, which would not expose us to greater Evils; but, I fear, it is impossible; for there are many and many Inconveniencies which the very Society is exposed to, that cannot be prevented by a positive particular Law, without opening a Door for greater; such Evils as

conveniences

Conveniencies must therefore be left in the Care of the Civil Magistrate, the Superintendency of the supreme and absolute Power of the Society. By our happy Constitution this same and absolute Power is lodged in such Hands as may safely be lodged: It is lodged in King, Lords, Commons; and as they have a Power to declare that to be a Crime, which was never declared to be so by any Statute; as they have a Power to inflict an adequate Punishment, tho' no particular Punishment is ever prescribed by any positive Law, we have the less Reason to increase the Volume of our Statute Book, already too voluminous, by describing every Crime that can be imagined, or by prescribing Remedies for every Inconvenience, the Society may be supposed to be liable to.

In political as well as natural Life, Lords, I believe, there may be a Thing as Hypochondriacism; a Politician, who have the Misfortune to be subject to this Distemper, may suppose our Political Constitution to be infected with Maladies, or exposed to Dangers, which have no foundation but in their own crazy imaginations. I am far from thinking, that the Danger intended to be guarded against by this Bill is of a Nature; but we should be careful, lest by contriving Remedies for imaginary Evils we expose our Constitution to real, which is often the Case of Hypochondriacks in natural Life. It is the Business of the Society to take care, that every Member of the Society conforms himself to those Laws and Regulations which are established for the good Government and Happiness thereof; it is the Duty of the Crown to prosecute those that do not, and to exact the Penalties and Forfeitures, when the good of the Society requires Rigor; and the Performance of this

Duty must necessarily be lodged in the Hands of the Ministers and Servants of the Crown: If they should make use of the Power thus necessarily lodged in their Hands, in order to gain an illegal and pernicious Influence over our Cities and Corporations with regard to their Elections, I shall grant, it would be a real Evil: I shall grant, that the proper Remedy ought to be apply'd as soon as possible; and that Remedy our Constitution has already provided. An Impeachment is the proper Remedy: That Remedy is to be apply'd by the other House, who are certainly the best Judges, because they will first feel the Effects of the Distemper; and if ever they should feel the Effects, we may depend on it, that they would, without Loss of Time, apply the Remedy.

For this Reason, my Lords, I must suppose, that the Distemper intended to be cured, or rather prevented, by this Bill, is as yet a little imaginary, and consequently that the Bill is at present unnecessary; but this is not all: If this Bill, as it now stands, should be passed into a Law, I think, it would be attended with many Inconveniencies, and with very dangerous Consequences; or that otherwise it would be without any Effect; for if you limit the Prescription to a very short Time, it would be of the most dangerous Consequence, and if you fix it at a very long Term, the Bill could have little or no Effect, because the Power of Ministers, with respect to the Prosecutions they may carry on against Corporations, would remain so extensive, that an ill Use of it might produce all the bad Effects it can do at present, and consequently could not be restrained by this Bill, but by that Remedy which our Constitution has already established; I mean a Parliamentary Inquiry, and an Impeachment, or Bill of Pains and Penalties from the other House.

Prescription, my Lords, or that Right which a Man acquires by a long uninterrupted Possession, has always been look'd on with an evil Eye by the Common Law of this Kingdom; and the Statutes, by which Prescriptions or Limitations are established have been generally, and ought to be strictly interpreted. So cautious has our Law been of adopting this Method of acquiring a Right or an Immunity, that *Nullum Tempus occurrit Regi* has been always held as a Maxim; and even to this Day, it is not held very honourable for a Man to plead any of our Statutes of Limitation, in avoidance of what is supposed to be a just Debt. Now, my Lords, an Office in any City or Borough is a Right which ought to be justly and lawfully acquired, as much as any other; and the just and lawful Way of acquiring such a Right, is by a due and regular Election, or Admission of a Person properly qualify'd for that Office. If the Person be not properly qualify'd, or not duly and regularly admitted or elected, he has no just Title to that Office; and yet by this Bill you are to give him an indefeasible Right, if he can but keep Possession for a few Months, or for a small Number of Years: I say, a small Number of Years, for if you make the Time for quieting such an Officer's or Magistrate's Possession of any long Duration, the Bill will have no Effect; and if you establish a very short Term, it will, in my Opinion, be establishing Injustice and Violence by a Law, which ought never to be done without an absolute Necessity. This cannot, in the present Case, be pleaded, because, as I have said, we have already a proper Remedy against a Minister, who sets up Prosecutions against Corporations with the sole View of influencing Elections.

Beside the Injustice, my Lords, which this Bill may be tax'd with,

it may said to be a Sort of Encroachment upon the Prerogative of the Crown; for as the King has the sole Right of establishing Corporations, he likewise has a Right to take care, that the Corporations, as well as every Officer and Magistrate that belongs to it, shall observe the Rules he has been pleased to prescribe to them in their Charter; and to limit his Power of prosecuting any Neglect or Non-observance in a very short Term, is not only an Encroachment upon his Right, but may be attended with very bad Consequences; for good Order and the publick Tranquillity require, that every subordinate Society should observe the Rules and Orders which have been prescribed for their Conduct by the supreme Power; and I cannot suppose, that any Corporation, or any Magistrate or Officer of a Corporation, will be very exact in their Observance of those Rules and Orders, when they know, that a Year or two's Neglect of Prosecution, (a Neglect which the Officers of the Crown are too often guilty of) will secure them against all the Disabilities they may at first have incur'd under, and against all Penalties and Forfeitures they may have afterwards incur'd. What Confusion this may introduce, or how it may tend to disturb the publick Tranquillity, may be apprehended, but cannot be easily foreseen; and therefore, I think, we ought not to run the Risk without a very evident and pressing Necessity.

I must further observe, my Lords, that this Bill is really a Sort of repeal of those Laws, which have always been deemed the great Security of our Church as by Law established. When I say this, every Man must suppose, I mean the Corporation and Test Acts; for if this Bill should be passed into a Law, the most rigid Dissenter might get himself chosen an Alderman of London.

Magistrate of some other City or Borough, without taking the Oaths, conforming to what is required by Law, for the Security of our Church; if he should escape being prosecuted during the Time to be limited by this Bill, he might continue in Magistracy during Life, without ever conforming himself to the established Church; for the Act does not require his conforming after he is elected; and after the Expiration of that Time, his Election could not be declared void on account of not having conformed within the Year preceding his Election; so that, if this Bill were passed into a Law, all those Aldermen of London, and all those Magistrates in our other Cities or Boroughs, who are chosen for Life, might happen to be dissenters, and such as openly frequented Conventicles; for if they would not go there in their Habit and with their Ensigns of Magistracy, they could neither be removed nor punished for the Affront put upon the established Church.

To this I shall add, my Lords, that the passing of this Bill into a Law would be very inconvenient to the Corporations themselves, and might bring many of them into great Confusion; for their Magistrates and Officers would become negligent, and consequently commit great Oversight in the Execution of their Office, if they knew that they could neither be removed nor punished for such Negligence, unless Prosecution should be commenced within a short Time after the Fault was committed, which might very properly be expired before the Neglect or Oversight could be discovered.

And I shall conclude, my Lords, by taking notice, that if the Bill is both necessary and proper, yet, I think the present a very improper

Conjuncture for our passing any such Bill. We know how jealous the People are of the Liberties and Pri-

villeges of our Cities and Corporations: We know, that an Attempt upon, or rather the actual Invasion of their Liberties and Privileges, was one of the chief Causes of that general Discontent which brought about the Revolution; and our passing such a Bill would make most People suspect, that some Attempts of the same Nature had lately been made. Is this a proper Time to give any Ground for such a dangerous Suspicion? We are already engaged in one dangerous War: We are, I may say, upon the Brink of being engaged in another. Is such a Conjunction proper for raising a Suspicion, which must produce such a general Discontent, as may not only encourage our Enemies to invade us, but crown their Invasion with Success? Whilst the Bill remains in this House, it is not much heard of without Doors; but if it should be sent to the other, let the Bill be in itself never so improper, let the Objections to the Form of it be never so strong, I should be afraid of its being rejected, because the People without Doors, who could not hear the Reasons for rejecting it, would, from its being agreed to by this House, suspect, that some Attempts had lately been made upon the Liberties and Privileges of our Corporations; and from its being rejected by the other House they would be convinced, not only that such Attempts had been made, but that they had been made with such Success as to render the Bill for preventing them unsuccessful. This would raise such a Jealousy as might be of the most dangerous Consequence at such a Conjunction; and the giving Cause for any such Jealousy would be the more unjust as well as imprudent, because there is no Ground for supposing that our Government has lately made any such Attempts.

For these Reasons, my Lords, tho' in general I approve of the Design

Design of the Bill, tho' I think it fundamentally right, yet as I think it unnecessary, as I cannot approve of the Form in which it is at present, and as I think it would be extremely dangerous to pass any such Bill at this Juncture, I must be against its being committed.

Upon this Mamercus Æmilius stood up, and in the Character of the Lord Romney spoke in Substance thus.

My Lords,

THO' I am sensible of my being a very unequal Match for the learned Lord upon the Woolfack, yet as I think I have Reason on my Side, I venture to stand up in Support of the Bill now under our Consideration, and shall endeavour to answer the Objections his Lordship has been pleased to make to it. I shall readily join with his Lordship in acknowledging, that every human Institution must be liable to some Inconveniencies, and, I hope, he will join with me in acknowledging, that as an ingenious Lawyer may find a great deal to say against the justest Cause, so an ingenious Politician may start some plausible Objections against the wisest and most useful Regulation that was ever invented by the Wit of Man. This we must be convinced of by daily Experience, and this I was never more fully convinced of, than by the Objections which have been formed against the short Bill now before us. The Danger that arises from the Influence which Ministers may acquire over Corporations, by threatening them with Prosecutions, is so manifest, that it can be deny'd by no Man who knows how difficult it is for them to conform at all Times to the strict Rules of their Charter, and how innocently a Magistrate or Officer of a Corporation may be led, by the Mistake of his Predecessor, to expose himself to Penalties and For-

feitures; and as a Minister is constrained to no Time for the bringing such Prosecutions, he may readily keep them hanging over the Head of every Corporation, and every Magistrate or Officer of a Corporation, who is liable to them, in order to force them at every Election to chuse the Candidate he commends. By this Method, and the many other Sorts of illegal Influence he has it in his Power to make use of, he may gain the absolute Direction of the Elections in most of the Cities and Boroughs of the Kingdom; and if any Minister should be able to accomplish this wicked Design, your Lordships must be all sensible, that the Freedom and Independency of the other House would be at an End. Instead of being composed of the Representatives of the People, the Majority of it would consist of the Creatures and Tools of a Minister; and a Minister provided with such a House of Commons might soon, by Creation or otherwise, bring a Majority of the House into the same abject Condition.

If your Lordships have any Regard for Posterity, if you have any Regard for your Country, if you have any Regard for your own Honour and Dignity, you will prove in Time against this Mischief; for it should once be brought upon us, we can never afterwards get rid of it. If by this, and the other Means of Corruption, which every Minister has it in his Power to apply, a wicked one should get a Majority of his Tools and Creatures into the other House, can your Lordships propose, that you would ever be able to get a Law passed for diminishing his Power? Would not every successful Minister make use of the same Means for rendering himself Master of the other House? And can you imagine, that Ministers would not at last make themselves Masters of the

life as well as the other? My
 is, the Subject is too serious for
 compliment, and therefore I shall
 declare, that, in my Opinion,
 have it already too much in
 Power to do so. Some Inno-
 ons that have by Degrees crept
 our Constitution, have already
 fished Ministers with an Opportu-
 of having too great an Influence
 in this House. They have not
 yet, thank God! made themselves
 Masters: They will never at-
 pt to do so, by any illegal or
 ordinary Means, till they have
 le themselves Masters of the other
 use: Till then the Attempt would
 ridiculous; but if they should
 ceed in their Attempts upon the
 er House, they will soon begin
 Attempts upon this; and then
 would be too late to think of
 venting them by a Law, for such
 ence we cannot have without the
 sents of the other House.

The noble Lord talked of Hypo-
 ndriacism, and said, that there
 ht be such a Distemper in Poli-
 as well as in natural Life. It
 perhaps be so; but there is
 at I may call a Distemper of an
 opsite Kind, which is dangerous
 natural Life, and always fatal in
 ticks: I mean, a too great Con-
 nce in our Constitution, which
 es us neglect an approaching
 ease till it is past Remedy. In
 al Life, Men of the most ro-
 Constitutions are most subject to
 Distemper, if it may be called
 and in Politicks it is the same.
 his Country we have, I believe,
 robust a political Constitution as
 Country ever had: The Duration
 , and the many violent Shocks
 as got the better of, is a full
 of its Vigour. A vigorous
 stitution may withstand a high
 er; but no Constitution can with-
 a slow Poison, if an Antidote
 t applied in Time. The Shocks
 political Constitution have for-

merly withstood may be compared
 to high Fevers, because they were
 all of a violent Nature; but it is
 now attacked by a slow and a secret
 Poison; and, my Lords, if we do
 not speedily apply the proper Anti-
 dotes, I may prophesy, that it will
 very soon be past all Possibility of a
 Recovery.

One of the secret Poisons which
 destroys the Health, and will cer-
 tainly contribute its Share towards
 taking away the Life of our Consti-
 tution, is the Influence a Minister
 may gain over the Elections of our
 Cities and Boroughs, by threatening
 them with Prosecutions for not hav-
 ing observed all the Ceremonies and
 Punctilio's prescribed by their Char-
 ter. As these Prosecutions are now
 limited to no Time, a Minister may
 keep them hanging over the Head
 of a Corporation as long as he
 pleases, in order to make himself
 Master of its Election, and may
 prosecute none but such Corporati-
 ons as refuse to elect the Candidate
 recommended by him. This is a
 Danger which may certainly be of
 the most fatal Consequence to our
 Constitution, therefore it ought to
 be guarded against; and all that is
 intended by this Bill is to limit the
 Time for bringing such Prosecuti-
 ons, that Corporations, who have
 transgressed, as most of them have,
 may at last get out of the Leading-
 strings of the Minister. This Inten-
 tion the learned Lord himself ap-
 proves of: The Bill he acknowl-
 edges to be fundamentally right;
 and this Acknowledgment, I should
 think, ought to be sufficient, with
 respect to him at least, for sending
 it to a Committee; because if there
 be any Errors or Defects in it, those
 Errors may be amended, those De-
 fects may be supplied, in the Com-
 mittee. But after his Lordship ac-
 knowledged the Bill to be funda-
 mentally right, he brought Argu-
 ments, I think, to shew, that it was
 fun-

fundamentally wrong. His first was, to shew, that by our Constitution a sufficient Remedy is already provided for this Evil: If I thought so, I should freely acknowledge the Bill to be useless, and, consequently, fundamentally wrong; but the Remedy A he mentioned can never, in my Opinion, be an effectual Remedy, because it can but very seldom be applied, and because it may punish, but will never contribute effectually towards preventing the Crime. If a Minister should threaten a Corpora- B tion with a Prosecution, unless they would agree to chuse for their Representatives in Parliament, the two Candidates recommended by him; and if this could be plainly and directly proved upon him, it would certainly be a Crime or Misdemeanor, for which he might be impeached by the other House, and would certainly be punished by this; but when we are in Danger of having our Constitution stole from us, to tell us, that we may trust solely to the Power we have of punishing the Thief, if we can discover him, is, in my Opinion, the same with telling a Man, he has no Occasion to lock his Door, because, if a Thief lifts the Latch and steals away his Goods, he may have him hanged for Burglary, as soon as he can detect and apprehend him.

My Lords, this is the Difficulty: To detect the Thief is, in this Case, almost impossible. A Minister may threaten a hundred Corporations, he may have Prosecutions actually brought against several, and yet it may be impossible to prove, that he ever threatned or prosecuted any, especially if this House should refuse to grant an Indemnity to such of his under Agents as should become Evidence against him. A Minister may be easily prevented from doing wrong G by a seasonable and well concerted Regulation; but to punish him after he has done wrong, is far from be-

ing so easy. A direct Proof can-
dom be had, and all just Men
by shy of prosecuting, much
condemning a Man upon cir-
stantial Evidence. Besides this,
Friends will be more zealous in
A sending him against a Prosecu-
and he may prevail with many
vote against his Prosecution or
ishment, whom he could not
prevailed on to vote against a
sonable and salutary Law.

Reason alone may convince
B Lordships of the Truth of what
say; but if Reason should not,
Experience must. I hope, I
mention, I hope, I may refer
the Proceedings of the other House
the very last Session of Parliamen-
From the Report of their Se-
C Committee, I think, it is evident
that the Practice, which this Bill
intended to prevent, had been
ried on with Vigour, but with
Success it is impossible to deter-
for some Time before last gen-
Election. As to the Boroughs
D were threatened, and yielded to
Threats, we can have no Know-
ledge, nor could that Secret Com-
mittee make any Discovery, es-
pecially as they could promise no
courage, nor even an Indemnity
to those that should become
E mers. Those that yielded to
Threats, as well as those that
ned, were criminal, and their
tual Guilt was a Cover for their
tual Crimes; but as to those
roughs that shewed themselves
Beggars, and consequently were
F secuted as well as threatned,
Committee got such an Insight,
must convince every Man, that
Prosecutions were commenced
them, merely on Account of
Obstinacy, with Regard to their
ture Election, and that those Pro-
G cutions were begun and carried
the publick Expence. Nay, from
same Report, particularly with
to the Borough of Radnor, &c.

Further, that when the Magistrates of Corporations were pliable, might transgress the Rules of Charter with Impunity, and supported at the publick Ex- against the Informations or tutions brought by private Men, as in obtaining new Charters, one for the Forfeiture of the

ese Transactions, my Lords, are certainly in their Nature al, appear very plainly from report of the Secret Committee e other House; and if your ships had thought fit to agree e Indemnifying Bill, which brought up to you last Session, Transactions might very pro- have been brought directly to the Door of him, who was not only our Chief, but, I may our sole Minister. But this was the only Obstruction which that mittee met with in their In- : They met with many others; the Obstructions they met with irrefragable Proof, that a Par- entary Inquiry and Impeach- is far from being a proper or al Remedy for the Evil which Bill is designed to prevent. How- the Discoveries made by that mittee, are such manifest Proofs ur Constitution's being already d with the Distemper, that I surprized to hear the learned talk of Hypochondriacism upon Occasion. That our Constitu- has already been in this Man- attacked; and that the Cure his ship seems to lay so much Stress has failed; must be manifest to y one whose Understanding has been seized with a dead Palsy. it must be allowed, that if preventive Remedy be applied, Distemper may make such a Pro- before the Choice of a new G nament, as will make it absolute- mpossible to apply the Remedy oted by his Lordship; for if a

Minister should, by threatning some Corporations, and bribing others, get a Majority of his Creatures and Tools chosen for next Parliament, can we suppose that an Assembly of such Men would impeach their Ma- ster, for the Methods he had made use of to procure them their Seats in that Assembly? Can we suppose, that they would consent to any such Bill as this now under our Consideration, which would of course prevent their having ever again the Honour, or their Country the Dishonour, of their being chosen to represent it in Parliament. My Lords, it would be ridiculous to expect the Concurrence of such a House of Commons; and this makes me the more desirous of having the Bill now past into a Law; because no Man can say, that this may not be the last Opportunity we shall ever have, of saving our happy Constitution from that Cloud of Destruction, which the Report of the Secret Committee has made apparent to every Beholder.

D The next Objection the noble Lord was pleased to make, seems to be founded on a Supposition, that the Blank in the Bill must necessarily be filled up either with too short or too long a Day; but surely, my Lords, there is a Medium, and this Medium we are to consider of in the Committee. In my Opinion, the Term for limiting those Prosecutions against Corporations, on Account of their transgressing the Rules prescribed by their Charter, cannot well be made too short. Those Transgres-

F sions are generally such as relate to mere Puntilio's, and therefore, if they were never prosecuted or punished, neither the Corporation, nor the Publick could ever suffer in the least. When they are such as relate to Essentials, or such as may really G prejudice the Corporation, or disturb the good Order of Government, there will always be Persons in every Corporation who will be

Z

ready

ready enough to give an Account of such Transgressions, and, consequently, there can never be any Danger of their escaping Punishment, suppose the Term for commencing the Prosecution were limited to one single Year, or even to six Months. Such Transgressions never are, nor can be so secretly committed, as to remain concealed for any Time; because some of the Members of the Corporation are generally Sufferers by such Transgressions, whether of Omission or Commission; and the Sufferers will always take Care to divulge the Transgression by which they suffer, Time enough for having it punished as well as rectified; for as a *Quo Warranto*, or an Information in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, may be brought by any private Person, as well as by the public Officer, if the King's Officers should be so negligent as to let the Time for prosecuting elapse, we may rest secure, that those who have suffered, or are like to suffer by the Transgression, will not; and if it be a Transgression by which no Man has suffered, or is like to suffer, I am sure, it can be of no Signification to the Publick, whether the Transgressor be punished or no.

What the noble Lord was pleas'd to say about Prescription or Limitation in general, I shall admit to be agreeable to the Doctrine of our Lawyers, who have always taken as much Care as they could, to prevent the Establishment of any Maxim or Regulation that might tend to diminish the Number of our Law-suits, because it would of course diminish the Number of their Fees and Perquisites; but as to Prescription itself, when the Possession is accompany'd with a good Conscience, or what the Civilians call *bona Fides*, it is a Method of acquiring Property that has been admitted by all Nations, and, I believe, in all Nations but our own, it has been fixed at a cer-

tain Number of Years, such as 50, or 60 Years; for the Common Law Society, tho' it does not suit the Interest of Lawyers, requires that a Man who has possessed a Thing for a long Time, and thought it his own, should at last be quieted in his Possession, so as to be out of all Fear of being disturbed; and I should be glad to be informed, how the Publick would suffer, if it were enacted, that a Magistrate or Officer of a Corporation should be confirmed in his Office by six Months quiet Possession notwithstanding any Informality or Mistake in his Election or Admission. If the Duty of the Office be fully performed, it signifies nothing to the Publick who performs it, and if any other Person has a better Right, he deserves to lose it, than he neglect claiming it within the Time limited by Law. Nay, that he be hindered from entering his Claim by the Act of God, as Lawyers call it, it would be a bad fortune; but the Publick ought not to be left exposed to Danger, in order to prevent the Possibility of a private Man's meeting with a bad fortune.

As to the other Maxim that has been mentioned, I mean that *Nullum Tempus occurrit Regi*, it is, in my Opinion, a most unjust Maxim, and has been established by our Lawyers for the same Reason they discountenance Prescription; for as they are advanced by the Favour of the Crown, they have generally taken Care to favour the Crown in the Law Maxims they have established, and in all the Interpretations they have put upon our Statutes. However, this Maxim has been altered by many Statutes, especially with regard to the Time for commencing Prosecutions for Crimes or Offences. Even in High Treason itself, the Time for prosecuting has been limited to three Years,

no Indictment can be found, in the Case of an intended Indictment; and shall we now scruple to limit the Time for prosecuting a Mayor or Bailiff of a Corporation, on account of a Mistake or Error in his Election or Admission, when the Safety of our Constitution so plainly requires, that the Time should be limited?

At this, it seems, would be an Incroachment upon the Prerogatives of the Crown. This, my Lords, I am surprised to hear from any one who professes to be of Whig Principles, which with Pleasure I now find supported by a great Majority of the House. According to these Principles, nothing that is for the publick Good, nothing that appears necessary for securing our Liberties can be an Incroachment upon Prerogative, because all the Prerogatives of the Crown are designed for the publick Good, and for the Preservation of our Liberties; consequently any Regulation that tends to the same cannot be an Incroachment, but is a Strengthening of the Prerogative, by preventing its being made Use of by Ministers. The King has certainly by his Prerogative a Power to prosecute for Treason, and formerly might have delayed the Prosecution as long as he pleased, yet still have kept it hanging over the Head of the suspected Person. The Time of Prosecution, since the Revolution, been limited to three Years after the Crime committed; so that an Indictment cannot now be found after the Expiration of that Term. Was this an Incroachment upon Prerogative? No, my Lords, as Prerogative is always limited for the Good of the Subject, a Power ceases to be Prerogative when the Exercise of it is extended to the Hurt and Vexation of the Subject; and the Abolishing or Limiting of this Power can never be called an Incroachment upon

Prerogative. So the King has by his Prerogative a Power to prosecute Corporations, or the Officers of Corporations, for any Malversations they may be guilty of. This is Prerogative; but to keep those Prosecutions hanging over their Heads, in order to oppress the Freedom of their voting at Elections, is not Prerogative. It is an unjust and a dangerous Power usurped by Ministers; and to abolish or restrain this Power can be no Incroachment upon Prerogative. We can therefore be guilty of no Disrespect towards the Crown in giving our Consent to this Bill; and let us confine the Time for prosecuting within never so short a Term, it can no Way encourage Magistrates or Officers of Corporations to be guilty of Neglects and Oversight in the Execution of their Office; because, as private Men may prosecute as well as the King's Officers, and as some one private Man or other will always have an Interest in prosecuting, they can never expect to escape with Impunity, should the Neglect or Oversight be very remarkable, or such a one as may be attended with bad Consequences to the Corporation, or to the Publick.

How this Bill can have any Relation to the Test Act, I cannot really, my Lords, comprehend, since it no Way relates to Officers either Civil or Military under the Crown; and as to the Corporation Act, there is nothing proposed to be done by this Bill, but what has been already done by the Act for quieting Corporations, passed in the 5th Year of the late King; for by that Law it is already provided, that no Person shall be removed from any Office in a Corporation, or otherwise prosecuted, for having omitted to take the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of England, within one Year next before his Election; nor shall any Incapacity be incurred by such Omission,

unless such Person be removed, or such Prosecution be commenced, within *six Months* after his Election. Therefore, I hope, the Reverend Bench will take no Alarum, nor, from what has been said, suppose, that by this Bill, there is any Thing designed against the Church as by Law established; and as I have been informed, that the Law I have mentioned, was passed without any Opposition from the Ministers, I am surpris'd to find this Bill so warmly oppos'd by them. This different Behaviour I can no Way account for, but by supposing, that the Secret had not then been found out, which has since been discovered: I mean the great use it may be of to a Minister, to keep Prosecutions hanging over the Heads of Corporations, in order to make them obedient in their Elections. But if Ministers, for this Reason, oppose this Bill, I am sure, it ought to be an Argument with every Lord who is not a Minister to support it with all his Might.

I come now, my Lords, to the last Objection which the noble Lord was pleas'd to make to this Bill: His Lordship said, that suppose the Bill were both necessary and proper, yet he thought the present a very improper Conjunction for our passing any such Bill, because it would give an Alarum to the People, and make them suspect, that some Attempts upon the Liberties and Privileges of our Corporations had been lately made, which his Lordship thought would be dangerous, at a Time when we are engag'd in one War, and like to be engag'd in another; and he concluded with saying, that the raising of such a Suspicion would be the more unjust, because there was no Ground for supposing, that our Government had lately made any such Attempts. I shall not say, my Lords, that our Government has, because Government includes the King, and I am convinc'd, his Ma-

jesty never knew any of the Practices us'd by his Ministers, in gaining a Majority in Parliament, for incroaching upon the Freedom of Elections in our Cities and Boroughs by threatening them with Prosecutions; but I will say, that there is Ground not only for supposing, but for believing, that our Administration has lately made such Attempts. The Report of the Secret Committee of the other House furnisheth with very good Grounds for such Belief; and as that Report has been printed and spread over the whole Kingdom, it has communicated, I believe, established this Belief, every Part of the Kingdom. An Alarum has therefore already been given: By passing this Bill you will not raise the People's Suspicion higher, or make them more uneasy than they now are; but you will quiet the Alarum, and abolish their Fears, by shewing them, that we have taken Care to prevent any dangerous Practice for the future.

Thus, my Lords, it must appear, that our being in War, or being engag'd in another War, is far from being an Argument against that it is a strong Argument for perfecting and passing this Bill; if we send it to the other House, I hope, they will have so great a regard to themselves, as well as to the Country, as to give it their Concurrence; for I have some Reason to believe, that our Ministers have not as yet got a dead Majority in that House; but if this Bill is not pass'd in this Parliament, I have very little Hopes of ever seeing any Bill of this Kind pass'd in a future Parliament; for as the Secret is now found out, I am persuaded our Ministers, let them who they will, at the next general Election, will make so good, rather so wicked an Use of the Power they have over our Cities and Boroughs, as to secure a Majority

ture House of Commons. This Way of thinking: This is the Way of thinking with most Men in Nation; and if an Invasion should happen, whilst this Way of thinking prevails, I tremble for the Consequences: If it should meet with Success, I am sure the Misfortune could not be imputed to those who have endeavoured to reconcile the People to their Sovereign by selling their Liberties: It could with Justice be imputed only to those who have alienated the Affections of the People from their Sovereign, by supplanting the Power of his Ministers. But, my Lords, I cannot conclude without making some Observations on that new Sort of Doctrine, that in Time of War, or when we are in Danger of an Invasion, it is a proper Conjunction for the People to think of having their Liberties secured, or their Grievances redressed. My Opinion is so contrary, that such a Time I take to be the most proper Time for the People to insist upon having all their Grievances redressed, and their Liberties secured against every apparent Danger. We know how difficult it is in Times of Peace to obtain any Concessions from the Crown, especially when they are such as relate to the Punishment, or the Diminution of the Power of a favourite Minister. When we are engaged in foreign Broils, nor exposed to any foreign Danger, it is hardly possible to obtain such Concessions without a civil War. This appears plainly from the whole Tenor of our History, and therefore it is needless to trouble your Lordships with many Examples: I shall mention only that the Reign of Richard the II, because it is so very parallel to the present Case, if a Case of much greater Danger can be said to be a parallel. We were then not only in an open War with France, but in an immediate Danger of being invaded

by an Army of 60,000-Men, assembled at *Sluice* in *Flanders* for that Purpose, and a Fleet of 12 or 1300 Ships actually prepared for transporting them to this Island, and at the same Time we were at War with *Scotland*, and in Danger of an Invasion from thence. Yet the Parliament obstinately refused to grant any Money for supporting the Army then on Foot, till the favourite Ministers were removed, and the Grievances of the Nation redressed, which the King was obliged to comply with, and 14 Commissioners were appointed to take care of the publick Affairs, jointly with the King. The Romans likewise, my Lords, we find behaving in the same Manner, in the virtuous Days of that Republick: When the Enemy was at their Gates, they refused to fight, till their Liberties were secured to them, *ut pro patria civibusque, non pro dominis, pugnent.* It is the Consciousness of being a free Subject that makes the Sailor intrepid and the Soldier brave; for in the Nature of Mankind we find this Paradox confirmed by daily Experience, *That those who are most afraid of Death, are generally those who have least Cause to live.* Therefore in Time of War, in Time of foreign Danger, it is not only proper, but necessary to obtain such Concessions from the Crown, as may free the People from every Apprehension of their Liberties being in Danger.

I have now, I think, answered every Objection made by the learned Lord to this Bill: If I have not answered them to your Lordships Satisfaction, it must be owing to the Weakness of the Advocate, and not to the Strength of any of the Objections; therefore, I hope, some other Lord of greater Capacity than I am, and more accustomed to speak in this House, will rise up and supply my Defects; for the Bill is so useful and so manifestly necessary,

that,

that, I am convinced, no solid Objection can be made against it.

The next Speaker in this Debate was Sp. Rutilius Crassus, in the Character of the Lord Raymond, whose Speech was to this Effect.

My Lords,

AS I have no great Knowledge of the Law, especially that Part of it which relates to the Practice of our Courts, I shall not pretend to determine how far this Bill may tend to obstruct the Law Proceedings against those Corporations that have not only forfeited, but deserved to be stript of their Charter; for that a Corporation may deserve to be disfranchised, I believe, none of your Lordships will deny; and when we consider, that Mobs, Riots, and Insurrections, generally begin in Cities and corporate Towns, I believe, it will be granted by all those who desire to have the publick Tranquillity preserved, that our Cities and corporate Towns cannot be kept too much under the Eye of the supreme Magistrate. If this Bill should be found to be such an Obstruction to our Law Proceedings, that no Corporation, however guilty, could be prosecuted within the Time limited, which may be the Case if you make that Limitation too short, it must be granted, that the Bill would be attended with very dangerous Consequences; and how far this may be the Case, I say, I shall not pretend to determine. But upon this Occasion, a Doctrine has been advanced, with regard to Prerogative, which I think something new, and am very far from approving of. It has been said, my Lords, that Prerogative is designed solely for the Good of the Society, and that therefore when any Prerogative is so far extended, or exercised in such a Manner, as to be hurtful to the Society, it ceases to be Prerogative,

and comes to be nothing but an illegal Power usurped by Ministers, which not only may, but ought to be abrogated by Statute.

This Doctrine, my Lords, I cannot altogether approve of. I shall grant, that all the Prerogatives of the Crown are designed for the Good of the Society, so is every Power with which any Magistrate whatever is, or ever was invested. There is no Difference in this Respect between the Powers with which the Crown is by our Constitution invested, and the Powers with which inferior Magistrates are invested, save only in the Name, those Powers that are lodg'd in the Crown being called by a peculiar Name, Prerogatives; and these Prerogatives as well as the Powers any inferior Magistrate is invested with, may be made a bad Use of, but are not for that single Reason to be abrogated or restrained; for every Restriction is, in so far as it goes, an actual Abrogation or Annihilation of the Power. If an inferior Magistrate makes a bad Use of his Power, he may be punished, he ought to be punished; and as the Prerogatives of the Crown are, or by our Constitution are supposed to be exercised, or advised by the Ministers, if they make a bad Use of them, they ought to be punished; but as the Wisdom of our Ancestors and long Experience have found it necessary for the Good of the Society, and for giving our Government a proper Activity, to lodge such Powers in the Hands of the Crown, a Prerogative is not to be limited or restrained because a Minister has made a bad Use of it. If this Maxim had been ever allow'd, we should long before now have had no Prerogative left, the Consequence of which must have been Confusion, or the Establishment of some new Form of Government.

For this Reason, my Lords, when-

ever

A Question comes before us about abrogating any of the Prerogatives of the Crown, or limiting, which, as I have said, is abrogating so far as the Limitation extends, we are not to consider whether the Prerogative has been, or whether it may be made a bad Use of: We are to consider only, whether that Prerogative, or that Prerogative without Limitation, be necessary for the Exercise of Government; and as every Abrogation or Limitation, is, so far, an Alteration of our ancient Constitution, as it is a Sort of taking a Leap in the Dark, and may be attended with many Consequences which human Wisdom cannot foresee, we ought upon such Occasions to proceed with the utmost Caution and Deliberation, neither of which seem to me to have been made Use of in the framing of this Bill.

Our Corporations, my Lords, are, as I may say, the Creatures of the Crown. By our Constitution it has always been thought fit to leave the creating of them in the Power of the Crown, and at the Time of their Creation the King may prescribe to them whatever Form and Rules of Government he thinks fit. In this Form they are obliged to adhere to, these Rules they are obliged to observe: If they do not, they forfeit their Charter; and the King may, or may not take Advantage of that Forfeiture, as he pleases. This Power has for Time immemorial been lodged in the Crown without Limitation, and has always been thought necessary for preserving the Order and good Government of our Cities and Corporations. But nothing that has been approved of and established by our Ancestors, can, it seems, give Satisfaction to the Reformers of the present Age; and therefore this Prerogative of the Crown is, I find, to be curtailed, and settled according to a new Mo-

del, by which these Reformers pretend our Liberties will be more secure.

Liberty, my Lords, is a favourite Word, and has always been so in every free Country; but it is too often a Mask for Ambition and Lust of Power: *Julius Cæsar* made himself Master of *Rome*, in order to preserve the Liberties of *Rome*; and the Contenders for Liberty in *Charles I*'s Reign, brought their Country under the absolute Power of *Oliver Cromwell*. I wish we may not be now drawing towards some such fatal Catastrophe; for the Liberties of a free Country are always most in Danger, when the People are most clamorous for Liberty. We have for many Ages preserved our Liberties under our present Form of Government: But no one can tell what may be the Consequence of any Innovation. I hope, the People of this Country will never again give Occasion to say of them as was said of the Plebeians or Commons of *Rome* under their *Decemvirs*: *Avide ruendo ad Libertatem in Servitutem elapsi*. This has once already been our Case: We got free from that Misfortune by a Sort of Miracle; but let us take Care of falling into such another Mischance; for if we do, we may very probably be in for ever.

This, my Lords, makes me afraid of every Innovation. If any Attempts have lately been made upon our Liberties, let us punish the bold Aggressors; but do not let us alter that Constitution under which we have so long preserved our Liberties. What is now proposed will, I think, make a very great Alteration in our Constitution, by taking almost entirely away from the Crown, that Power over Cities and Corporations, which I think absolutely necessary for preserving in them a due Subordination to the Government of their Country; and consequently I must

must be against the committing of this Bill.

Claudius Marcellus, in the Character of the Earl of Sandwich, stood up next and spoke in Substance thus.

My Lords,

I Shall very readily join with the noble Lord who spoke last, in one Thing he was pleased to say. His Lordship was pleased to observe, that the Liberties of a free Country are never more in Danger than when the People are clamorous for Liberty. In this I agree with him; for the People will never be clamorous for Liberty, but when they feel themselves oppressed. Speculative Notions or florid Harangues will never make a People clamorous: They will never generally cry out till they feel themselves oppressed; and when they feel themselves oppressed, they ought, I hope the People of this Country always will cry out: I hope they will always meet with some leading Men amongst us who will have Compassion enough to give ear to their Cries, and Courage enough to endeavour to relieve them from their Oppressions. In such Cases, 'tis true, the People have often, especially in this Country, been deceived by Leaders, who, as has afterwards appeared, set themselves up as Patrons of Liberty, with no other View but to get into Power, and when they got hold of what they had all along secretly aimed at, began soon to shew themselves as great Oppressors, and as great Enemies to publick Liberty, as any that had gone before them. But is this a Reason for the People's being quiet under Oppression? No, my Lords, it never can be thought so: In this Country, I hope, it never will appear to be so. A brave and virtuous People never will tamely submit

to Slavery or Oppression: If they are deserted or betrayed by a Leader, or by one Set of Leaders, they will chuse another; and will probably make an Example of those that had betrayed them, as they did in the Reign of Charles the Ist.

It is a Mistake, my Lords, which most Men run into, to think, that *Julius Caesar* subverted the Liberties of *Rome*. They were subverted long before his Time by the Corruption and Venality of the *Roman* Citizens; and, indeed, it could not well happen otherwise; for, by their many Conquests, they had made the Top of their Commonwealth too large for the Bottom. Their Governors of Provinces returned with such immense Riches to *Rome*, that they began to have it in their Power to bribe the *Roman* Citizens, in which the whole Power of that great Republick was ultimately lodged; and from the Time the Votes of the Citizens began to be venal, from that Time, I say, they began to be Slaves of those that could buy them, that is to say, of a few of their Grandees or rich Citizens. If the *Romans* had enlarged their Bottom: If they had enlarged the Foundation of their Government in Proportion as they encreased their Conquests, they might have preserved their Freedom much longer than they did; but as soon as a few Citizens became rich enough to corrupt the Fountain of their Government, the People of course became Slaves to a few of the Grandees, and the whole Contention was which of these Grandees should be the chief Tyrant. These were the Circumstances of *Rome*, when the Contest happened between *Pompey* and *Julius Caesar*; and therefore, that Contest was not then about overthrowing or establishing the Liberties of *Rome*, but whether *Julius Caesar* or *Pompey* should be Master of the *Romans*.

This I mention, my Lords, to shew how careful we ought to be, to prevent its being ever in the Power of any one Man, or Set of Men, to corrupt the Fountain of our Government, which I take to be the two Houses of Parliament. When ever any Thing like this happens, Oppression must ensue; and when the People feel the Oppression, they will clamour: They will by their Clamours, like the Longings in some Distempers, naturally point out the Remedy. The Clamours of the People are always, therefore, a certain Sign of some Distemper, a Sign of some Remedy's being wanting; and the Court, or Court Party, at such Time, turn a deaf Ear to the Cries of the People, whatever Consequences may happen, it is not they that seek, but those that refuse Redress, who are answerable for them. What signifies it to tell us, that our Constitution and Liberties were overturned by *Oliver Cromwell*? Will any Lord say, that the People ought to have submitted quietly to the Tyranny and Oppression of King *Charles the First's* Ministers? I say, his Ministers, my Lords, for I am very far from thinking that he himself was, in his Nature, either oppressive or tyrannical; but it is as plain as History and Records can make it, that his whole Reign, from the Beginning to the Year 1640, was a continued Course of Obstinacy and Oppression upon the Side of the Court, and Patience and Suffering upon the Side of the People. The Friends of their Country foresaw, that fatal Consequences might happen from a Civil War: They dreaded, I do not question, all that did really happen, and that made them so loth to engage; but at last they saw, that certain Slavery would be the Consequence of submitting tamely any longer, where- by bravely opposing, they had a Chance for the Re-establishment of Liberty.

What happened, therefore, by the Art and Management of *Oliver Cromwell*, can be no Argument for the People to allow themselves to be made Slaves of by the Ministers of any King; because if the Dispute should unfortunately, as, I hope, it never will, produce a Civil War, and the People should get the better, it is hardly possible to suppose, that the successful General would be able to do as *Oliver Cromwell* did; for he was not only in himself a Prodigy of Art, and of Simulation as well as Dissimulation, but he had under his Command an Army of Enthusiasts, who, of all Sorts of Men, are the most liable to be deceived by one who has got the Key, and knows how to touch the proper String of their Madness. But on the other hand, what happened under King *Charles the First*, ought to be a Warning to all future Kings and Ministers, to listen to the Cries of the People, and not refuse obstinately what the Majority of the Nation think absolutely necessary for securing their Liberties against supposed Dangers. Let those Dangers be ever so imaginary, if the People cannot be persuaded that they are so, something ought to be done, some Concessions ought to be made by the Court, in order to give the People Satisfaction; and our Histories may shew us, that the People of this Country are but too easily satisfied; which is the chief Reason of our Constitution's being so often in want of mending.

F It is really pleasant to hear some Lords talk of Innovations in our Constitution, as if they were monstrous and rare Appearances. For God sake, my Lords, what are the Laws we pass yearly? Is not every publick Law an Innovation in our Constitution? Do not we thereby add to, alter, or abridge, some of the Powers or Prerogatives of the Crown? If we had not made many Laws for

this Purpose, can it be said, we should now have had any Liberty left? Criminals are every Day inventing new Crimes, or new Methods for evading the Laws that have been made for punishing or preventing them, which obliges us almost every Year to pass new Laws against them: By these the Power of the Crown is generally enlarged. Ministers again are almost always contriving new Methods for extending the Prerogatives of the Crown to the Oppression of the People, which obliges us to be often contriving new Laws for restraining them: By these the Power of the Crown, I shall grant, is lessened. What then? Is not our Government a limited Monarchy? Is not the Power of the Crown limited by our Constitution and Laws? If by Experience it be found, that the Power of the Crown is not, in some Cases, sufficiently limited by the Laws in being, must not we, ought we not to contrive new Laws for that Purpose? Lords may, if they please, call this an Incroachment upon the Prerogatives of the Crown: I shall not fall out with them about the Term, because I think the Prerogative may, and ought to be incroached on, and restrained, as often as Experience convinces us that it is too extensive, or that it may be turned to a wrong Use.

This, my Lords, is the very Case now before us: Very late Experience has convinced us, that, with regard to the Power the Crown has of prosecuting Corporations or Officers of Corporations, upon any Departure from, or Misusage of their Charter, whenever it pleases, or delaying to bring the Prosecution as long as it pleases: I say, Experience has convinced us, that this Power, or Prerogative if you will, is too extensive. A new ministerial Trick for extending this Prerogative to the Oppression of the People, was

but last Session discovered; and now it is discovered, shall not we contrive some new Law for preventing this dangerous Practice? A Practice, my Lords, by which our Constitution must very soon, if not prevented, be fundamentally overturn'd. To talk of Prerogative upon such an Occasion, and to boggle at making any Incroachment upon it, seems to me to be shewing a much greater Concern for the Prerogatives of the Crown than for the Liberties of the People, which, I am sure, none of your Lordships would be guilty of. I hope you will always disdain the Guilt: I think you should avoid even the Appearance of it; and if you have a Mind to do so, you must agree to the committing of this Bill.

I am surpris'd, my Lords, to hear this Bill represented as such an outrageous Incroachment upon the Prerogatives of the Crown, or as if the Crown were thereby to be deprived of the Power to keep any Corporation to the strict Observance of their Charter. There is no such Thing designed by the Bill: The Power of the Crown is not in this Respect to be in the least diminished. The Ministers of the Crown only are to be obliged to be a little watchful, and to prosecute within a certain Time, if thought at all necessary, after the Misusage, or the Forfeiture incurr'd; and surely if the Misusage be such a one as deserves Punishment, or such a one as necessarily requires to be rectify'd, the sooner it is done it will be the better for the Publick, and consequently for the Crown. If Ministers should be so negligent as to let the Time to be limited elapse without Prosecution, the Crown will always have a Power to punish them sufficiently for their Negligence, by removing them from their Employments; and therefore we can never suppose, they will be so negligent, where the Honour or Interest of the Crown is really concerned.

ed. But this is seldom or never
 Case: These Misusages or Neg-
 are generally with regard to
 the little Informalities or irregu-
 Proceedings of no Consequence
 er to the Crown or the Corpora-
 and would never be prosecuted
 Ministers, if they had nothing
 in View beside the Interest of
 Crown; but when they are pro-
 tected, they subject the Corpora-
 to the Forfeiture of their Char-
 which puts them to the Expence
 obtaining a new one; or they
 ect the Officer to a Forfeiture of
 Office, and perhaps a Penalty,
 at least Costs of Suit, if Judg-
 at goes against him: This Dan-
 which almost all Corporations,
 Officers of Corporations, are,
 or less, exposed to, and which
 now be kept hanging over
 Head of an Officer during his
 le Life, if he continues so long
 is Office, our Ministers have lately
 un to make a Handle of, for in-
 ncing Corporations in the Elec-
 of their Representatives in Par-
 ment; and as this is of the most
 gerous Consequence to our Con-
 stitution, it is incumbent upon your
 Lordships to contrive and pass some
 Law for preventing it. Whe-
 this Bill, as it now stands, will
 effectual for the Purpose, I shall
 take upon me to determine; but
 is not, it can be no Argument
 against committing it, because in the
 Committee it may be rendered effec-

The threatening of Corporations
Quo Warranto's, in order to
 prevent their Elections, is a Prac-
 tice, my Lords, that has been set
 on Foot by wicked Ministers long
 before this Time; and a Case that
 before us this very Session may
 shew, how difficult it is for a Corpo-
 ration to guard against a Forfeiture
 of their Charter. The Report of the
 Select Committee will shew us, how
 the *Quo Warranto* came to be spirited

up against that Corporation; and
 your Lordships Judgment, as well
 as the Opinion of the Judges, will
 shew, that a Corporation may lose
 its Charter, not only by a Misuser,
 but by a Misinterpretation of the
 A Words of their Charter. A Misin-
 terpretation I must now call it, since
 your Lordships have decreed it to be
 so; but I must still think, that your
 Lordships in that Case shew'd a little
 too much Deference to the Opini-
 on of the Judges. For my own
 B Part, when I recollect the Behaviour
 of our Judges, and the Opinions they
 gave, in *Richard the II'd's* Time, in
Charles the I's Time, and in *James*
the II'd's Time, I shall never think
 their Opinion of any great Weight,
 when it happens to be in favour of
 the Crown, or of those that recom-
 C mend them to their Seats upon the
 Bench. The Meaning put by that
 Corporation upon the Words of their
 Charter, was first put by those that
 were concerned in obtaining the
 Charter, who were certainly the best
 D Judges of what was intended to be
 meant by the Words of it; for it is
 very certain that the Business of
 drawing up a Charter is always com-
 mitted chiefly to those that apply
 for it: They, with the Assistance of
 their own Council, are always the
 E first Draughts-Men, and the King's
 Council only peruse it, to see that
 there is nothing in it that may be
 prejudicial to the Crown; from
 whence it must be presumed, that
 they were the best Judges of what
 was intended to be meant by the
 F Words they had inserted; and the
 Meaning they put upon them was,
 in my Opinion, agreeable to com-
 mon Sense and common Reason.
 That Meaning was held to be right
 for near 130 Years; but at last was
 contested by those who were resolv'd
 at any Rate to overturn that Corpo-
 ration's Charter, because at the last
 Election they refused to betray the
 Liberties of their Country, by chusing

such Representatives as were recommended to them by the Court; and now, by the Opinion of the Judges, confirmed by your Lordships, that Meaning has been declared to be wrong, and a Meaning put upon those Words, which by Accident may make near as many Aldermen as there are Burgesses in that Borough. I shall always be ready, my Lords, to submit to the Authority of this august Assembly; but even your Lordships Authority cannot make me think that to be wrong, which, in common Sense and common Reason, I am persuaded to be right; and I must recommend this Remark to our Sages of the Law, That, in this Country, thank God! from the Time of *Alfred the Great* to this very Day, Justice has seldom failed to overtake the Bewrayers of Justice. She does, 'tis true, sometimes seem to halt a little; but

*Raro antecedentem Scelerum
Deseruit pede poena claudo.*

I hope your Lordships will pardon my enlarging upon this famous Case so lately decided; for I could not omit mentioning it, because upon the Supposition that your Lordships were right in the Judgment you gave, which I must now suppose, it is a manifest Proof, that Corporations may be innocently led into a Forfeiture of their Charter; and therefore it is neither just nor safe to leave them always exposed to the Prosecutions of Ministers upon any such Account. If the Bill is not properly calculated for obviating all the Difficulties and Dangers that may be apprehended, I hope, we shall, in the Committee, have the Assistance of the learned Lord upon the Wool-sack, towards making it a compleat and useful Bill: I hope we shall have the Assistance of some other Lords, who, by their former Conduct, have shewn themselves no Enemies to Restraints upon the Privileges of the Crown, when Ex-

perience makes them appear necessary; and have even seemed to think, that some Restraint were come necessary in the Case now under our Consideration. By this Assistance, I hope, we shall be able to perfect the Bill in the Committee and therefore I shall be for agreeing to the Motion.

The next Speech I shall give in Debate, was that made by Cato, in the Character of the Lord of Bath, the Purport of which is as follows, viz.

My Lords,

I Had at first no Thoughts of bringing your Lordships any Trouble in this Debate, because the Bill is very imperfect, that I did not think the Question would stand a Debate; but as I now think myself called upon, I hope your Lordships will excuse my taking up a little of your Time in order to shew, that this Bill is quite different from any Thing ever thought of or proposed upon this Head, and that it will not answer the End for which it is to be intended. I never thought, my Lords, that the Power the Crown has of prosecuting Corporations, when they are guilty of great and notorious Usurpations or Misusers of the Charter, should either be taken away or limited to any Time; for if the Power of Prosecution were taken away from the Crown, those who have once got the Magistracy into the Power of a Corporation into their Hands, might be guilty of very great Oppressions, and if the Power of prosecuting were to be limited to any Time, many Usurpations might thereby be established, which would in the End become very oppressive. Usurpations, my Lords, are often made, and continued for a long Time, before any of the King's Officers can hear of them: When Usurpations are first made, and

lly for some Years afterwards, he is taken to make a very gentle of them, which prevents any complaint; and till the People of Corporation begin to complain, of the King's Officers or Ser- vants can ever hear of the Usurpa- tion; so that if the Time for prose- cuting were limited, the most dan- gerous Usurpation, by a little Care and gentle Usage at the Beginning, might be never heard of till the Time were expired for prosecuting, and then I do not see how it could be removed. This might occasion the Ruin of many of our Cities and Corporations, for it is not to be sup- posed, that a Corporation can thrive where the Magistrates are invested with great and oppressive Powers, because one or other of them will every now and then be making Use of the Power he has got into his Hands, to the Oppression, perhaps ruin, of some of the Members; and this will make every wise Man re- move from that Corporation as soon as he can.

As I always foresaw, my Lords, that this would be the Consequence of taking from the Crown, or limit- ing to any Time, its Power of pro- secuting Corporations, or the Officers of Corporations, for great or dan- gerous Usurpations or Misusers, I could never think of, much less propose a Bill for such a Purpose. What I thought of was a Bill for preventing Corporations suffering by mere Over- sights, or a Neglect of some little Formalities or Ceremonies, required by Charter or Custom, which are in themselves of no Consequence. Each Formalities or Ceremonies many of our Corporations are subjected to, and may suffer by a Non-observance of. Nay, many of our Manors or Estates, are subjected by their Tenure to Formalities or Ceremonies that are in themselves ridiculous. I myself know a Gentleman that holds his Estate by this Tenure; As our

Kings of old had often used to travel into, or make a Progress thro' several Parts of the Kingdom, this Gentleman is by his Tenure obliged to be at such a Corner of his Estate every Time the King passes by, and to have under each Arm a white Capon. This of itself is a little ridi- culous; but there is something still more ridiculous. What is he to do with those Capons? He is not to present them to his Majesty: There would be some Sense in this, because in antient Times the King might, perhaps, have wanted a Dinner; but, after he has shewn his Capons, he is to carry them back again, and dis- pose of them in whatever Manner he pleases.

There are many of our Corpora- tions, I believe, which are subject to, and may suffer by the Neglect of Formalities or Ceremonies equally ridiculous with this, or at least, such as are in themselves of no Conse- quence whether they be observed or no; and against this I should be glad to see our Cities and Boroughs guard- ed by a proper Law; but surely it will not be said, that the Bill now before us is proper for this Purpose. My Lords, it is far from being pro- per even for the Purpose for which it is said to be intended, which is, to put it out of the Power of Mi- nisters to keep a Prosecution hang- ing over a Corporation, or over the Head of any Officer of a Corpora- tion, in order to influence the Elec- tion of their Representatives in Par- liament. Will the Bill be effectual for this Purpose? Not at all, my Lords. As to the Corporation it- self, there is no Time proposed to be limited for bringing a Prosecu- tion against it on Account of any Forfeiture incurred; so that a Mi- nister might still, notwithstanding this Bill's being passed into a Law, keep a Prosecution hanging over a Corporation, and, consequently, over the Head of every Magistrate and Officer

Officer belonging to it, as long as he pleased; and if the Corporation itself should, by the Judgment of a Court, be dissolved, I hope it will not be said, that any Magistrate or Officer belonging to it, could be continued in the Exercise of his Office. Then as to the Magistrates and Officers themselves, if this Bill were passed into a Law, they could not, indeed, be prosecuted or removed, unless prosecuted within the Time limited; and as to those Magistrates and Officers that are in for Life, this might have some Effect: But let us consider, my Lords, that most of the Magistrates and Officers of Corporations are chosen annually, and, consequently, a Minister might allow an irregular Election to go on for a great Number of Years, and yet bring a Prosecution upon that very Account against the first Officer or Magistrate that should prove refractory to his Commands at an Election. In like Manner, a Minister might allow an Officer to be annually chosen, notwithstanding some Disability or want of Qualification in that Officer; and yet, whenever he pleased, he might bring a Prosecution against him; because such Prosecution might always be brought within the Time limited after his last Election.

These few Remarks, my Lords, will shew, that the Bill, in its present Form, will be very far from being effectual, even for the End it is said to be intended for; and they will likewise, I think, shew, that it will be very difficult to draw up a Bill sufficient for putting it out of the Power of a Minister to gain an Influence over the Elections of our Cities and Boroughs, by threatening them with Prosecutions, without taking away from the Crown the Power of prosecuting a Corporation, or Of-
 G
 ficer of a Corporation, for any Mis-
 user, Neglect, Disability, or Usur-

pation whatsoever; and this I am persuaded your Lordships do not intend for it would be setting up an *Imperium in Imperio*, or rather a great Number of *Imperiums in Imperio*, which would certainly breed Confusion. To your Lordships must see, that this Bill is very different from any I ever thought of, and that the contriving and right modelling a Bill sufficient for obviating the Evil complained of, without exposing the Nation to a new and more dangerous Evil, is a Task too difficult for us to think of accomplishing it in Committee upon this Bill. Such a Bill must be drawn up at great Labour, and with the most mature Deliberation; and even after that, it should be for having it printed and dispersed, that People without Doors might have an Opportunity to consider it, before your Lordships give yourselves the Trouble of going into a Committee upon it.

And now, my Lords, I shall conclude with declaring, that I should never be ashamed, but on the contrary always ready, to alter my Opinion, when I find good Reasons for doing so. *Humanum est errare*; and it is the Part of a candid and honest Man to acknowledge it, when he finds he has been in an Error: Nothing but Pride can prevent his acknowledging it; and a Man must have a very bad Heart, if he continues to act upon an erroneous Principle, after he is convinced of its being so. But, in the present Case, from what I have said, I hope, it will appear, that without being suspected of having altered my Opinion, or of acting contrary to my Opinion, I may freely give my Negative to the committing of this Bill.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

TRIAL

IAL in relation to JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and the Earl of Anglesey, continued from p. 3.

WILLIAM Elmes says, He remembers Lord and Lady Altham living at Dunmain, and resorted to my Lord sometimes as a labour, and sometimes on Business; that he remembers Joan Laffan and Joan Landy, who was the Kitchen Maid, and was with Child at the Time my Lady came first to Dunmain, and at that Time in my Lord's Service there: Says, Joan Landy left the House soon after my Lord came, and believes she went away because she was with Child: that when she left my Lord's House she went to her Father's, Mr. Landy, who had a House on the Lands of Dunmain, where she was brought to Bed of a Boy; that her Brother told Deponent of her being brought to Bed, and Deponent went to see her at her Father's, but after a Week or ten Days after she delivered: Says, that having a Curiosity to know who the Father of the Child was, Deponent asked her the Question, to which she answered it was my Lord's Child; and Deponent saw the Child from Time to Time afterwards when it was about Half a Year old, and a Year after at Joan Landy's Father's House: that after the Separation of my Lord and Lady Altham, when Lady Altham had quitted the House, the Child was brought there, being then, as Deponent could judge, less than three Years old: Says, he saw the Child at the House of Mr. Landy (his Grandfather) when she was about two Years old, and the said House was about a Quarter of a Mile from Dunmain. G Deponent asked, if there was any Coach made from my Lord's House to Mr. Landy's; says, there was no Coach made, but only a short Way

my Lord made to go a hunting; that there being a Slough there, the same was thrown up on each Side to make it passable. Being asked, if the Child he saw at Dunmain House was the same he saw at James Landy's the Grandfather, says, it was the same Child, and that one Day as Deponent came to Dunmain, he met my Lord at the Door, and the Child was there at that Time, and while Deponent stood there, Joan Landy looked in at the Gate, and my Lord espied her, and called out to his Servants, with an Oath, to bring out the Hounds, and set them at the Whore, for that he would not, for 500 l. let the Boy know that that Whore was his Mother. Says, he never heard that my Lady Altham had a Child, and that the Child he saw was always reputed a Bastard, and never was at Dunmain House during my Lord's Abode there, but was kept all that Time at old Landy's House. Says, he never saw any other Boy at Dunmain House but Landy's Child; and that when the Child was at old Landy's House, he was clad in Rags, with Flannel Blankets about him, but when he came to Dunmain House, Lord Altham sent for a Taylor, and ordered him some Cloaths. Says, Joan Landy herself nursed the Child; is sure there was no new Road made, but that a Coach might drive that Way, it being a Field. Being asked if he knew Joan Laffan; says, he did, and that she was in my Lord's Service as a Laundry-Maid, and was there in my Lady's Time, and for some Time afterwards. Being asked, if he ever saw a Child in the Care of Joan Laffan; says, he never did. Being asked, if he thought she ought to be believed upon her Oath; says, he does not think she ought to be believed.

Deponent's Evidence being a manifest Contradiction to Joan Laffan, she was ordered to come upon the Table in order to confront this Witness.

Joan

Joan Laffan being asked, if she knew Mr. *William Elmes*, and whether he is an honest Man; says, she does know him, and believes he is an honest Man.

William Elmes being asked the same Question as to *Joan Laffan*; says, he knew her very well, that she was charged with stealing several Goods out of my Lord's House, after he had left *Dunmain*; says, he was at that Time High-Constable, and that there being a Search made for the said stoln Goods, Deponent saw a Feather-Bed, a Coop, and an old Barrel at *Joan Laffan's* Brother's House, and a Pair of Buckles in her Brother's Shoes, but cannot say they were Lord *Altham's*; says, *Joan Laffan* at that Time was at her Brother's House, and that all the Goods were brought back to *Dunmain* House as the Property of his Lordship. That he often saw *Joan Laffan* at *Dunmain* House, and spoke to her, and is positive she was Laundry-maid. Remembers particularly that as Deponent one Day in passing by was speaking to her, my Lord missed Deponent, and finding him in Conversation with her, his Lordship said, *Will, you are going to kiss my Maid.*

Joan Laffan denied that she ever spoke to *Elmes* at *Dunmain*, or ever saw him at *Dunmain* House above once, and says, that the Feathers (which were in the Bed so found in her Brother's House) were Feathers which were in an old Stand at the House at *Dunmain*, and had been given her by my Lord, with several earthen Plates, and other little Things not worth removing; but that the Ticking in which the Feathers were put, was bought by Deponent at *Waterford*. Says, that she never was Laundry-maid, but Dry-nurse, and attended Master *James Annesley*, my Lord and Lady *Altham's* Son; described *Lady's* House, and the Road made to it, as she did before. *William Elmes* contradicted her as to

the House, but agreed there such a Road made, and that they might go that Way to *Cabbin Giffard's*, yet the Road was no farther than to the Cabbin.

Mrs. *Anne Giffard* says, She is very well acquainted with the Lord and Lady *Altham*, and remembers my Lady's first coming to *Dunmain*; that Deponent at that Time lived within a Mile and an Half of *Dunmain*; that it was a little before *Christmas*, and Deponent visited in the *Christmas* Holy-days, and my Ladyship returned the Visit, they visited each other frequently while her Ladyship continued at *Dunmain*. Says, that she believes my Lady came first to *Dunmain* 1713, and continued there about 29 Years or better; says, she never served my Lady to be with Child, nor never heard, nor does Deponent believe she was, and believes it impossible for her Ladyship to be with Child without Deponent's seeing or hearing of it. That Deponent was often in my Lady's Dressing-room, and saw her dress herself, and was never a Month without seeing her Ladyship, while she was at *Dunmain*; says, she never heard my Lady say she was with Child; the contrary, remembers that Deponent being herself with Child, when my Lady came to *Dunmain*, one Day somewhat melancholy, complained a little to my Lady of the Trouble it gave her; upon which her Ladyship said, *What, do you complain? I wish I was in the same Condition*; that the Child Deponent was then big of, was afterwards born, and is since dead, and if she was now alive, would be between 29 and 30 Years of Age.

Mr. *Thomas Palliser, Junior*, says, He was acquainted with my Lord and Lady *Altham* when they were at *Dunmain*; that Deponent was very young, but can't tell what age he was of, only that he went there

in *Ros*; that Deponent's Father and Mother then lived at the *Island*, three Miles from *Dun*. Says, he was frequently be- his Father and Lord *Altham*'s believes he was acquainted my Lord when he first came to *ain*, and before my Lady *Al-* came, and used to hunt with *ord*, and he furnished Depo- with Horses; and says, his Lord- hunted frequently. Says, he not believe 'twas reported that *Altham* was with Child; re- B pers my Lady came there some in 1713; and Deponent was ently there after her Ladyship and spent more of his Time in *ain* while my Lord and Lady there than at *Ros*; and says, that all that Time Deponent nei- C heard or believed that my Lady with Child, and is convinced in conscience she never had a Child; if any such Thing had been, Dinks he should have known it, dering his great Intimacy and nuance in the Family. Says, D four or five Days before the ration, as my Lord, Mr. *Sut-* the Surgeon,) Mr. *Taylor* (my 's Receiver,) and Deponent were ng home from *Burtown*, my told Deponent, he was deter- ed to part with his Lady; and E Deponent's asking him his ons, my Lord reply'd, *I find Anglesey will not be in Friend- with me, while I live with this an; and since I have no Child er, I will part with her. To ch Deponent made answer, My F you may do what you please; but ould not part with my Wife to e any body. Believes, that Taylor Sutton had laid a Scheme against onent, and brought my Lord in- ; for Deponent having a Night two before informed my Lady G they used to drink my Lord's e, they heard of it and were mined to be revenged on Depo-*

nent; says, that on the *Sunday* Morn- ing my Lord came to Deponent's Bedside and waked him, and Depo- nent remembers he had dreamed, a little Time before, *that my Lord had put out his Eye*; and my Lord desired Deponent to rise, for that he was going to Church; upon which De- ponent offered to go along with his Lordship, but he said, Deponent must stay at home to keep my Lady Company; to which Deponent re- ply'd, that *Taylor* and *Sutton* were at A home; but my Lord said, they were not fit Company, and insisted on Deponent's staying; and told De- ponent, that as he was to hunt the next Morning, if Deponent rid his Horse that Day he would not be able to carry him, and therefore de- C sired Deponent to stay and breakfast with my Lady, and then his Lord- ship went down Stairs. That De- ponent accordingly went down into my Lady's Room, where he had of- ten breakfasted before. That Depo- nent, having been some Time with D my Lady, heard a Noise, and pre- sently my Lord came into the Room with some of the Servants, and ha- ving a drawn Sword in his Hand made a Thrust at Deponent, and one *Anthony Dyer*, his Servant, took the Sword out of his Hand; Depo- nent being then hurried into another Room, one of the Servants cut a Piece off of Deponent's Ear. [*And Deponent took off his Wig, to shew in what Manner his Ear was cut.*] That (upon the Oath he had taken) he never attempted the Virtue of F Lady *Altham* in any Respect, and that she was intirely innocent with respect to him; and says, that at the Time he received that Usage there was no Child in the Room, nor did Deponent ever see any Child in the House; says, my Lady usually G breakfasted in Bed.

There being such Contradiction be- tween this Witness's Testimony and Joan Laffan's, who swore, that at

this Time she had the Child in her Hand, and that he pointed at the Blood of Mr. Palliser's Ear; and is being apprehended that Joan Laffan had said that the Ear was cut off, whereas it appeared it was not, and that only a Piece of it was cut off, the Court ordered Joan Laffan to be called, and that the respective Attornies should go to her immediately, for fear of her being tutor'd, previous to her coming on the Table.

Mr. Palliser was continued to be examined till she appeared, as follows. Being ask'd, what Servants there were in the House at this Time; says, he remembers *Anthony Dyer* and *Charles* the Butler, whose Surname Deponent does not recollect, and remembers *Mrs. Heath* and *Joan Laffan* there. Being asked, if he saw any Child in her Arms, or in the Arms of any other Person in the House; says, he never saw a Child in *Joan Laffan's* Arms, or in my Lady's Arms, or in the Arms of any Servant in the House. Being asked, in what Station *Laffan* was employ'd, and what his Opinion of her is; says, she used to wash the Parlour, and takes her to be a vile Woman; and is sure that not a Man in the Country heard that Lady *Altham* had a Child. Being asked, what Character *Mr. Elms* bears; says, he would venture to affirm, that there is not one Gentleman in the Country that would give *Mr. Elms* a bad Character.

Being cross examined, says, He believes Lord *Altham* call'd Deponent out of Bed in order to execute his wicked Purpose against my Lady, his Lordship taking it for granted, that when he was gone from the House, Deponent would go into my Lady's Room, as he usually did, for the Sake of Company, and then upon his Return, finding him there as he expected, made that a Pretence for parting with her. Says, it was only a Pretence, for that for the

most Part Deponent used to break with her Ladyship by my Lord's own Directions.

Joan Laffan being come upon the Table, and being directed by the Court to repeat the Account she before given of the Separation, the Occasion of it; says, that *Palliser* behaved very ill to the servants; that he put some Horrelap into some of their Drink, and used to tell my Lady Lies of the for which Reason he was so regarded by them, that he was forced to wash his own Stockings; that my Lord laid a Plot against him with some of the Servants, and made *Anthony Dyer* and the other Servants take an Oath of Secrecy that on the Sunday Morning there was a Fire ordered in my Lady's Room, and my Lord pretended to my Lady that he was obliged to go out to Dinner; that *Mr. Palliser* breakfasted with my Lord, and had a Bottle of mull'd Wine at Breakfast; that as soon as my Lord was gone out, *Mr. Palliser* went into my Lady's Room, and the Plot having been laid before, a Signal was made, which brought my Lord to that my Lord run up with his Sword and had him brought out of the Room, and the Groom came to *Palliser* and said to him, Is this the Way you keep my Lady Company and took out a Case-knife in order to cut his Nose, but he was only to cut his Ear. That Deponent was standing by in the Room and she had the Child in her Hand and he shew'd her the Blood on *Palliser's* Ear; says, it was the Part of the Ear that was cut; and the Child pointed at the Blood that came out of the Ear. Says, *Palliser* was found in the Room with my Lord's Silk Night-cap on his Head, but had his Hat on at Breakfast. Says, that my Lady's Ladyship breakfasted in the Room, Deponent attended her

she breakfasted in the Parlour, of the other Servants did. Says, no Man was ever admitted into Bed-room to Breakfast. Being asked what Time she came into the Room, and how old the Child was at Time; says, she lived with Dean when R. George came to Crown, and that she came into Lord's Service in 1715, and the Child was then about three Years old, and has seen Mr. Palliser play with him.

Mr. Palliser being asked, if he saw a Child in her Arms; says, he did not. But Joan Laffan swore he did. And she farther said, it was at Harvest-time that she came into my Lords Service.

The Court said, that Laffan had said nothing contrary to her former Deposition; that she had only explain'd what she meant by the Ear's being in her first Examination: But denied their Surprize at the Contradiction of the Evidence on both Sides.

Mr. Palliser continued to be cross-examined. Being ask'd, if he ever saw Joan Laffan attend my Lady at Breakfast; says, he never did; that it was Mrs. Heath who always attended her; for that my Lady was a good Woman, and did not love to employ low Servants about her. Being asked, if he ever breakfasted below Stairs before with my Lady; says, he did, and was frequently desired by my Lord so to do. Says, he breakfasted with my Lady several Times the very Week before the Separation, and my Lord knew it. Being asked, how many Days it was before parting that he had that Conversation with my Lord; says, about four or five Days, but does not remember what Day; says, that Taylor and Sutton rode before my Lord the Time of the Conversation, and his Lordship seemed melancholy. Being asked, where he breakfasted the Mornings; says, in Spots-hole, and that Taylor and Sutton breakfasted

with them. Being asked, what the Breakfast was; says, he believes there was mull'd Wine for Breakfast, as the Woman (*Laffan*) said. Being ask'd, what Cap he wore the Morning of the Separation, and if it was a Silk Cap, says, he does not know what Cap he wore, or if he changed Caps, but believes it was not a Silk Cap he wore; says, he knows nothing of a Silk Night-cap, nor what Night-cap my Lord wore. Says, that he often breakfasted with my Lady when my Lord was not with her. Says, my Lady generally was in Bed with nothing on but a loose Gown or Wrapper; but the Maid was generally backward and forward in the Room, and knows not but it was by Direction of my Lord. Being asked, what Steps he took to resent the Usage he had met with from my Lord *Altham*; says, he sent him a Challenge the next Morning, and posted his Lordship for not meeting him; and that his Father likewise challenged my Lord to fight him, if his Lordship thought Deponent too young an Antagonist. Says, my Lord went out of the Country soon after, and Deponent pursued him out of Town with Pistols. Being asked, what Time my Lord left the Country; says, he does not know, but thinks he left it in 1717. Being asked, whether he did not receive several Blows the Morning of the Separation; says, he did, and fell down, and was stunn'd with the Blows. Says, the Occasion of his going into his Lady's Room that Morning, was to carry her a Lap-dog she was fond of, and swears he did not go with any criminal Intent.

Thomas Rolph says, That he was very well acquainted with my Lord and Lady *Altham*; that he knew my Lord first in England, before he came to Ireland; that my Lord came to Ireland before my Lady; that they came to *Dunmain* a little before Christmas, 1713, and Depo-

nent was in the Service before that Time as Butler, and continued there till the latter End of 1715, and was about a Year and a Half Servant there. Says, he never heard that my Lady was with Child; that Deponent waited upon her twice a-day, at Dinner and Supper, and never saw a Child at *Dunmain*, nor ever saw any Signs of my Lady's being with Child, nor ever heard any Discourse like it, but has heard both my Lord and Lady with they had a Child. Being asked, if he knows any Thing about *Joan Landy*; says, *Joan Landy* was turned away for being with Child, and after her leaving *Dunmain* House, she went to a Cottage, or Hutt of her Father's at the *Sheep Walk*, and there she was brought to Bed. Says, that in two or three Days after she was brought to Bed, Deponent went to the House where she was, because it was reported my Lord *Altham* was the Father of her Child, and Deponent took the Child in his Arms, to see if he could find out who it was like, and asked her who she laid it to? Upon which she said, to my Lord: Deponent told her she was in the Right of it, for that nobody was better able to maintain it; and says, the Reason of his looking so at the Child, to find who he was like, was, that he knew others had lain with the Child's Mother. Being asked, what Kind of Hutt it was that *Joan Landy* liv'd in; says, it was a little Hutt, and she lay where her Father, Mother, and Brother, on some Straw, altogether, and there were Stakes drove into the Ground to keep the Straw up; that it was all one Room, and there was a Fire-place on the Left-hand, but cannot tell if there was a Chimney in it. Says, there was no Partition, but a Hurdle fixed to the Ground to keep up the Straw; and as long as Deponent lived at *Dunmain* the Child lived there with his Mother. Says, the Hurdle was

about four or five Foot high, so that when he came into the Room he had a full View of the House, and that there was no Window, and neither Chairs nor Tables, the Cabbin was in the same Condition when Deponent first went there, as it was when Deponent left it, and is sure there was no Alteration made in it, for if there had, Deponent should have seen it. Being asked how the Child was dress'd; says, it was dress'd in a Blanket; that Deponent never saw the Child at *Dunmain* House, for it was never suffered to come there. That *Lady Altham* had forbid *Joan Landy* come near the House, as he supposes, because of the Report of being my Lord's Child. Being asked if *Lady Altham* ever went to the Cabbin or Hutt; says, she never went for that she was too proud to go to a poor Place. Says, that Mr. *M'Nabber* came to Deponent, to his House in *Mary le Bon* in England, and to a Dinner there, and invited Deponent to dine with him, and asked him several Questions, whether *Lady Altham* had a Child, and whether Servants were in the House in Deponent's Time, and asked Deponent if he would accept of a Lieutenant. Being asked, who christened *Joan Landy's* Child; says, he has heard he was christened by one *Dominick* Priest, at a Village call'd *Nagley*; that he was call'd *James*. Being ask'd, when he came into my Lord's Service; says, in 1711, or 1712, and continued there for a Year and a Half after my Lady came to *Dunmain*. Being asked, if the Child was reputed to be his, as he was so serious to know who he was; says, it never was, but believes it to be the present Earl of *Anglesea*, and that Lord *Altham* knew it only father'd on him. [The Court observed, that this Dirt would do the Defendant's Cause no Service.] *Anthony Drayer* says, He was

Lord *Altham* five or six Years, his Lordship lived at *Dunmain* Depoent came to him; can't when my Lady came to *Dunmain*, but Depoent was in my Lord's Service before her coming, after her going away. Being asked, if he ever knew my Lady with Child, or had a Child; he never did, till within this year. Being asked, if he remembers Names of any of the Servants; he remembers the Names of one of them: *John Wheldon* was Coachman, Mrs. *Heath* was my Lady's Woman, and *Joan Landy* was Kitchen-maid under the Cook, and continued there for two Months, till she was turn'd away; that she was with Child when my Lady came to *Dunmain*, and it being reported that she was with Child by my Lord, she was turn'd out of the House, and went to her Father's, who lived in a Cabbin near the Lands; and Depoent saw the Child in about a Fortnight after her Delivery, and the Child she was delivered of was called *James Landy*; and her Father lived in that Cabbin after the Child was born. Being ask'd, what Sort of Cabbin it was; says, it was a very poor one; that it was all one Room, and no Glas Window in it; that there was a Bush which was pulled in and out instead of a Door; that there were Stakes drove into the Ground in the Cabbin and Straw Beds. Says, he never saw Lady *Altham* have a Child or handle a Child; but *Joan Landy* used to come by stealth the Back-way to the Stables and bring her Child, in order to get some Subsistence from the Butler. She used to say, she was always afraid, because of her having father'd the Child on my Lord. Says, he never saw a Christening at *Dunmain* House, or any Bonfires there on any such Occasion. Being ask'd, how old *Juggy Landy's* Child was when he saw him last; says, he cannot tell, but saw him in a Month af-

ter his Birth; and says, *Juggy Landy* used to leave him with some of the Helpers at the Stable, when she went into the House for Subsistence.

Mary Heath sworn to the *Voire Dire*, Admits that she had some of my Lady *Altham's* Effects when she died, and that the Lessor of the Plaintiff had filed a Bill against her in *England*, as Administrator to my Lady; whereupon the Counsel for the Plaintiff said, it appeared that the Lessor of the Plaintiff was out of the Kingdom when Lady *Altham* died; that it likewise appeared by *Heath's* Confession, that there being nobody intitled to take out Administration, she had possessed herself of my Lady's Effects; that Mr. *Annesley* having, since his Return, obtained the Administration, had filed a Bill against *Heath*, for an Account of those Effects; to which, altho' served with a Subpoena, she had never yet thought fit to put in her Answer; so that it was plain she was interested in the Event of the present Question; and therefore they hoped, as she was under such a Bias, she should not be admitted an Evidence in this Cause. But the Counsel for the Plaintiff being called upon to produce the Letters of Administration, and the same not being produced, the Counsel for the Defendant insisted, that the Plaintiff having failed in proving the Grant of the Administration, which was the Foundation of his Right to the Effects, and consequently the very Basis of his Objection to the Competency of the Witness, his Objection must fall to the Ground. That if the filing a Bill against a Witness, who was intended to be examined, would destroy that Witness's Competency, it would be in the Power of any Party to hinder the Witnesses against him from being examined, at the Expence only of a Bill in Chancery full of the Allegations of an ingenious Counsel.

The Objection being over-ruled, Mary Heath was sworn in Chief. Says, she came to this Kingdom from *England* in *October, 1713*, in the Station of Woman to my Lady *Altham*, and lived with her to the Day of her Death, and as near as Deponent can recollect, never was out of her Service one Day during that Time, except only one Week. Says, my Lord and Lady lived together three Years, and then parted; says, she never heard that my Lady had a Child during her Stay at *Dunmain*; and Deponent used to dress and undress her Ladyship and put her to Bed; so that she could not have a big Belly without Deponent's knowing it; that after my Lord and Lady separated, my Lady went to one *Capt. Butler's* in *Ros*; that she contrived to go as late as possible, that few People might see her, notwithstanding which, there was a great Crowd about the Place upon her coming, in order to gratify their Curiosity; believes it was of a *Sunday* she parted from my Lord, and she lived three or four Years in *Ros*, and after that Separation they never came together again. Being asked, who were the Servants when Deponent was there; says, there was *Rolph the Butler, Anthony Dwyer* my Lord's Gentleman, one *Settright* a House-keeper, *Michael* the Cook, and *Juggy Landy*, the Kitchen-maid under the Cook; says, that when my Lady came to *Dunmain*, *Joan Landy* was big with Child, of which some said my Lord was the Father, and others my Lord's Brother, and says, that several others were likewise mentioned for the same Purpose; says, *Joan Landy* staid in the Family about two or three Months, until she grew so big, that for Fear of her Crying out, she was obliged to quit the House, and go to her Father's, who had a little Cabbin on the Lands, where she was brought to Bed; says, that having a Curio-

sity to see the Child, Deponent sent to the Coachman's Wife to bring the Child to the Gate for Deponent to see, and that accordingly *Joan Landy* brought the Child to the Gate, and Deponent looked at it, and it was then, but believes about *Weeks or two Months*. Being asked why she desired the Child to be brought to the Gate, and not to the House; says, because my Lady would not suffer it to be brought to the House, and Deponent had a great Desire to see who the Child was like; says, she gave the Mother some Cloaths for the Child. Says she is sure there was no Child christened at *Dunmain*, while Deponent was there; has often heard my Lady wish to have a Child; and on some Dispute between Lord *Altham* and his Brother, one Day at *Dunmain*, my Lady came up Stairs where Deponent was, and said, *I wish I had a Son to be the Heir of the Family, were I to die the next Minute, if it was only to cut out that Brute Capt. Annesley, because he has been so unkind to wish I never may have a Child.* Being ask'd, if she remembers the Occasion of the Separation; says, she does; that the *Saturday* before the Separation, my Lord said to his Lady, he intended to go next Day to dine abroad, and my Lady desired he would not; says, that *Tom Palliser* was frequently at my Lord's House at *Dunmain*, and nobody better regarded than he, in all Appearance; until the *Sunday Morning*, when Deponent heard a great Noise, and soon after met my Lord with a Sword in his Hand, who said to Deponent, *Heath, I caught Tom Palliser in Bed with my Lady.* That she told my Lord, she believes not; says, she heard that Mr. *Palliser* was very ill treated by my Lord and the Servants; and that same Day my Lady's Things were pack'd up, and a Chaise and four Horses were ordered.

to be got ready, and my Lady Deponent went in it to *Ros* to Capt. Butler's. Being ask'd, if there was any Child brought to my Lady to the Chaise at parting for to take leave of; says, there was none, nor was there any Child in the House. Being asked, if there ever was any Child brought to to my Lady to Capt. Butler's at *Ros*; says, there was not. Being asked, if she knows *Joan Laffan*; says, she does; that *Joan Laffan* was in the Family for or four Months before my Lord and Lady parted, and used to send the Laundry-maid to wash. Being asked, if ever Deponent saw her nurse any Child; says, there was no Child there for her to dry-nurse, nor did Deponent ever see any Child in her Hands. Being asked, if my Lady heard of Lord *Altham's* Death; says, she did; that Deponent has a Letter which she received in London from Mrs. M'Mullin, giving an Account of my Lord's Death. Says, she told my Lady of my Lord's Death, and shewed her Ladyship the Letter. Being ask'd, what my Lady said upon the Reading of the Letter; says, her Ladyship said nothing at all. Being ask'd, who my Lord *Altham's* Estate went to upon his Death; says, it went to the late Earl of *Anglesey*, because my Lady had no Child; and says, my Lady told her, That if she had had a Son or a Daughter, the Estate would have gone to the Child; and that my Lady told her so both before and after she received the Account of my Lord's Death, which was in *October*, 1727. Being ask'd, if my Lady had any Support from my Lord; says, no; that she was supported by the Duke of *Buckingham*; that my Lord Duke allowed her at first 60 or 80 *l.* and afterwards 100 *l.* a Year. Being asked, if she knows Mr. M'Kercher; G says, she does; that he came to Deponent's House in *St. Andrew's Court*, *Dolborn*, April the 14th, 1742; that

he said he was a Stranger, and made an Apology for calling to see the Deponent, and then asked her some Questions about Lady *Altham*, and particularly whether she had a Child. He told Deponent, that Mr. *Annesley* was recommended to him by one Lieutenant *Simpson*, and that when he came to him he gave him ten Guineas, and took him into his House because he was destitute of Lodgings. He then shewed Deponent a List of Servants who lived B with my Lord at *Dunmain*, and Deponent finding her own Name at the Top, said to him, *I think you have put me at the Head of the Mob*. Says, that Deponent saw in the List the Name of *Martin the Smith*, *Charles Meagher*, and *Joan Laffan*; that thereupon Deponent asked him, what C *Joan Laffan* could know of the Matter; to which he answered, that she could prove the Christening of Mr. *James Annesley* (my Lord and Lady *Altham's* Son) by old Parson *Lloyd*; that Deponent replied, she D could know no such Thing, for that Deponent could take her Oath my Lady never had a Child, and never was so much as with Child, all the Time Deponent lived with her, which was many Years; that thereupon Mr. M'Kercher said, he would turn E Mr. *Annesley* out of Doors, and wash his Hands of him; that he was as glad as if he had got a thousand Pounds to have seen Deponent, and that if Deponent was dead, Lord *Anglesey* would lose his Estate and Title, and that there would be bloody F Swearing if Deponent was dead. Says, she told him, that if there was such a Child, it would appear in the Register of the Parish where he was born; but he said it was a Country Parish, where no Register had ever been kept; but says Deponent, a Child of that Consequence would sure be register'd somewhere.

Mr. Harward, Counsel for the Plaintiff, objected to Mrs. Heath's Evidence,

dence, with Respect to Mr. M'Kercher's Declaration. That it was not proved he made those Declarations by Mr. Annesley's Order; and tho' it was admitted Mr. M'Kercher was now an Agent for him, yet the Opinion of an Agent was no Evidence against the Principal; which the Court admitted, and said, the Jury were not to take Notice of those Declarations as Evidence. Mr. Harward desired Leave to observe, That it appeared from Mrs. Heath's Account, that altho' Mr. M'Kercher had with great Humanity taken Mr. Annesley into his Protection, yet his Friendship did not hinder him from acting in all this Affair with the Caution becoming a Man of Sense. And as she says, that upon the Account she gave him, he declared his Resolution to drop the Pursuit of Mr. Annesley's Pretensions; so the Presumption is, that he did not change that Resolution but upon good Grounds; and that it likewise appeared from Mrs. Heath's Evidence, to the Honour of Mr. M'Kercher, that he did not attempt by any corrupt Motives to persuade her either to give false Evidence, or suppress the Truth.

Mrs. Heath being asked, what Time of the Day they came to *Ross* the Day of the Separation; says, she is sure it was at Night, and that they could not discern the Crowd. Being asked, if the Defendant ever came to *Dunmain* after the Quarrel he had there with my Lady; says, he never did. Being asked, if she ever saw one Mr. *Hussey* at her Lodgings in *London*; says, she did see him there. Being asked, if she never told him she knew more of this Affair than any body, and that Mr. *Annesley* was greatly wronged; says, she never said any such Thing; but on the contrary told him, my Lady never had a Child. Being asked, when it was she first heard of Mr. *Annesley*'s coming to the Kingdom; says, she heard it three Years ago next *January*, when the *Duchess*

of *Buckingham* sent to speak to her about it; and that it was the *Duchess*'s Woman who first told of it. Being asked, if Lady *Annesley* was not a sickly Woman; says, she had a Palsey, which grew upon her by Degrees, so that she could not stand, and that she became weaker and worse after she went to *London*. Being asked, where that *Duchess* first seized her; says, it seized her first at *Ross*. Being asked, if it was never reported that my Lady *Annesley* was with Child while *Deponent* lived with her; says, there was no Report of her being with Child since *Deponent* came to live with her. Being asked, if my Lady's Disorder did impair her Senses; says, she never was impaired in her Senses but continued to enjoy them till her Death; says, the *Duchess* of *Buckingham* allowed her 100*l.* a Year. Being ask'd, if *Deponent* is not a Washer-woman in *London*; says, she is not; that her Daughter and she take in Plain-work for their Support, and that *Deponent* has some little Income besides.

[To be continued.]

His MAJESTY's most gracious
SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, April 1744.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Preparations which were so long carried on in France to invade this Kingdom, in Favour of a Popish Pretender, have at last been followed with a Declaration of War by that Crown against me and my Family, which has been so fully and cordially expressed in the unanimous Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, and in the loyal and seasonable Addresses of all my good Subjects, ought to have

vinced our Enemies, how ill-
founded any Hopes of Success were;
by which they might have vainly
entered themselves in such an At-
tempt. To me it is the truest Satis-
faction, and must be the greatest Se-
curity to my Government, that, just
at the Time of entering into this
War, I have had such solemn Assu-
rances and Pledges of the Fidelity
and good Affections of my People:
Whatever Colours may be endea-
voured to be put on these injurious
Proceedings of the Court of *France*,
an appeal to the whole World for
the Rectitude and Equity of my
Conduct, always steadily directed to
the Defence of the antient Allies of
the Crown, conformably to Treaties,
the Preservation of the Balance
of the Liberties of *Europe*, and the
Maintenance of the Commerce and
essential Interests of my Kingdoms,
pursuant to the Advice of my Par-
liament, without invading the Rights
of any other Power.

Under these Circumstances I have
declared War, on my Part, against
the *French King*, and have made
proper Requisitions to my Allies,
particularly the States General of
the United Provinces, (whose firm
friendship I have so lately experi-
enced) to join with me and per-
form their Engagements on this im-
portant Occasion.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I take this Opportunity to thank
you for the Readiness and Dispatch,
by which you have already grant-
ed me such large Supplies, and that
on Terms so advantageous to the
Nation, altho' we were then actu-
ally menaced with an Invasion. It
will give me the utmost Concern
to see our Expences encreased by
this new Event; but if you shall
grant any Thing further necessary for
the Support of the Honour of my
Crown, and your own Security, in
the present Conjunction, I depend

on your wonted Zeal to provide
for it.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

In so just a Cause, I rely on the
Divine Protection, and on your vi-
gorous and effectual Support and As-
sistance. Let the Enemies of our
Peace, who have long aspired at the
universal Monarchy of *Europe*, and
envied the Liberty and flourishing
Condition of my Kingdoms in par-
ticular, see, that *Great Britain*, in
Conjunction with her Allies, is able
to withstand and defeat their de-
structive Projects. I will do my
Part. I have no Interest at Heart
but yours; and in that common In-
terest let us all unite.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Ho-
nourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal
in Parliament assembled, presented on April
4, 1744.

Most gracious Sovereign.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and
loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual
and Temporal in Parliament assembled,
return your Majesty our humble Thanks
for your most gracious Speech from the
Throne.

As the Preparations lately made by the
Court of *France* to invade this Kingdom,
in Favour of a Popish abjured Pretender,
raised in us the utmost Resentment and
Abhorrence; so the Disappointment, which,
through the good Providence of God, and
your Majesty's Vigilance, that pernicious
Design has met with, fills our Hearts with
the truest Joy and Satisfaction.

A Proceeding so notoriously contrary to
the Faith of many Treaties, could have
been aggravated by nothing but the Decla-
ration of War published by the *French*
King against your Majesty: A Declaration
containing Insinuations so injurious to your
Majesty's Royal Dignity and to the Honour
of the *British* Name and Nation, that the
Indignation which we feel in ourselves,
makes us not doubt, but it will have the
same just Effect on the Minds of all your
faithful Subjects.

Our Zeal for your Majesty, your Royal
Family, and Government, our Ardour for
the Service and Support of your Majesty
and our Country, at the Expence of our
Blood and Treasure, could not have been
augmented by any Circumstances, but the

Measures now taken by *France*, unprovoked by any Thing, but your Majesty's Endeavours to defend the antient and natural Allies of your Crown, to preserve the Liberties of *Europe*, and to maintain the Commerce and essential Interests of your Kingdoms.

If *Great Britain* could be wanting to your Majesty in so just a Cause, it must be wanting to itself. You may therefore firmly rely on the utmost Efforts of your People, to make good the solemn Assurances, which they have so dutifully and so affectionately given you, and effectually to stand by and assist your Majesty in prosecuting the War against *France* with the greatest Vigour.

We acknowledge your Majesty's Goodness in acquainting us, that, upon this Event, you have made the proper Requisitions to your Allies, particularly to the States General of the United Provinces, between whom and this Nation the strictest Ties do happily subsist. We humbly beseech your Majesty to continue those Instances in the strongest Manner; not doubting but the same Friendship, which that great Protestant Republick has so lately shewn for this Kingdom, and their just Sense of our common Interest, and common Danger, will induce them to join with your Majesty, and to fulfil their Engagements on the present Occasion.

Your Majesty's gracious and paternal Declaration, that you have no Interest at Heart, but that of your Kingdoms, cannot fail to excite in all your Subjects the warmest Gratitude; and to cement that Confidence between King and People, which is so necessary in this Conjunction. Permit us, on our Part, to assure your Majesty, from the Bottom of our Hearts, that we look upon the Defence and Support of your Majesty, and of the Protestant Succession in your illustrious House, as the only Security, under God, of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties; and that in this national and glorious Cause, all true Britons and Protestants will zealously and steadfastly unite.

HIS MAJESTY'S most Gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I Give you my Thanks for this Address, so full of that Duty and Zeal, which I have always experienced from you. The Unanimity with which it passed, adds greatly to the Satisfaction I receive from it. I rely upon you to make good your Assurances; and you may depend on my Endeavours to carry on this War in such a Manner as may be most for the Advantages of my Kingdoms.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most hearty Thanks for your Majesty's gracious Speech from the Throne; and to express our utmost Indignation and Resentment, that, after an Attempt, the most perfidious, to surprize your Majesty's Kingdoms by a sudden Invasion, in Favour of the Pretender, the *French King* should publish a Declaration of War, couched in Terms, injurious to the Honour and Dignity of your Majesty's Crown, Person, and Government, and avowedly founded upon your Majesty's having supported, pursuant to your Engagements, an Ally, oppressed by the *French King*, contrary to his Faith, solemnly pledged, and dearly bought.

We congratulate your Majesty on the ready Assistance your Majesty has lately received from the States General.

We beg Leave also to return your Majesty our sincere Thanks, for having asserted the Honour of this Nation, in declaring War against the *French King*; and for having, on this important Occasion, been graciously pleased to make the proper Requisitions to your Majesty's Allies, and particularly to the States General, united in one common and invariable Interest with this Nation: And we cannot doubt but that, by your Majesty's steadily pursuing the said Instances, they will, from their known Regard to Treaties, and the just Sense of the impending Danger, co-operate with your Majesty, in the most vigorous and effectual Measures, for checking the ambitious Views of *France*, and preserving the Liberties and Balance of *Europe*.

Your faithful Commons do humbly assure your Majesty, that, in the Prosecution of this unavoidable War, whatever other Expences shall be found necessary for the Support of the Honour of your Majesty's Crown, and the Security of this Nation, your Majesty may depend upon the most ready and effectual Assistance; as they think becomes a free and grateful People, in Defence of their Liberties, against that Power, which has long stood at the universal Monarchy of *Europe*, whose ambitious Views, and destructive Projects, have hitherto been defeated by the Blessing of God on the Arms of *Great Britain* and her Allies.

MAJESTY'S, most Gracious
ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

Thank you for these repeated Assurances of
your Zeal and Affection.

Your Unanimity on this Occasion, will, I
have no doubt, have a very good Effect upon
Allies.

You may depend upon my Endeavours to
make this War as little burdensome to my People
as possible,

Westminster Journal, March 31. N^o 123

THE THOUGHTS previous to the Consideration
of the French WAR.

that tho' among ourselves, with too much
heat, [state;
sometimes wrangle, when we should de-
consequential ill which freedom draws;
bad effect, but from a noble cause)
can with universal zeal advance,
curb the faithless arrogance of France,

PRIOR.

THE two most recent Causes, to which
we may ascribe the present Enmity be-
tween France and us, are undoubtedly the
Spanish War, and the Death and Succession
of the late Emperor.

The War with Spain was begun to pro-
cure Reparation for numberless Piracies,
committed by Authority upon our Mer-
chants, contrary to the Tenor of the most
sacred Treaties; and to settle, by the
most explicit Stipulations, the Freedom of
Navigation upon a solid Basis, which
Chicanery of Officers or Governors
could not be able to shake. We knew
for some Time it would cause a Sus-
pension of one of the most valuable Bran-
ches of our Trade: But we presumed up-
on seeing that Trade revive, at a Peace,
in new Splendor. To bring on that
Peace, therefore, as soon as possible, was
the great Object of the War, which conse-
quently it was necessary to prosecute with
the Vigour in our Power.

France, at the first, look'd inactively
on well knowing, that if the Sense of
the British Nation was followed in the
Prosecution of the Spanish War, Matters
would come to an Issue before she could
actually interfere: For the Fleets of
France at that Time were in no better
Condition than those of Spain. She did not
choose to make an Enemy of Great Britain,
in the same fair Prospect offered of serving
her Ally: But that no such Prospect might

pass away unnoticed or unimproved, she
began to put her Marine into Order, and
watch'd narrowly every Motion of the
British Admirals, both in Europe and Ame-
rica.

It soon appeared, that the Thunder of
Great Britain was not like to be so sudden
and violent as had been apprehended. That
the *Assogue* Ships got home in Safety, ought
perhaps not to be ascribed to any Fault,
because we know who had the Charge to
intercept them. But when the same gal-
lant Commander began to act with Spirit
in the *West Indies*, we soon perceived that
his Conduct was not agreeable to those in
Power. They could not indeed censure
Actions which received the Sanction of
both Houses of Parliament; but they could
prevent his doing any farther *Mischief* than
what he had, at first, Forces to effect;
they could withhold the necessary Supplies,
and waste the Strength which their Disap-
probation was insufficient to controul. Ac-
cordingly the Fleet destined to reinforce
him lay many Weeks in the Channel ready
to sail, while the *Spaniards* in America had
Time to provide for their own Security;
and the French at *Brest*, to the eternal Re-
proach of our Directors, got the Start of
Sir *Chaloner Ogle* in the same Voyage.

We then expected every Week to hear
the Fate of the brave *Vernon*, and the few
gallant Officers and Sailors that remained
with him. They did not endeavour to
avoid it, but, as soon as they had Intelli-
gence of *D'Antin's* Approach, sailed out
of Harbour to give him Reception. Pro-
vidence, who much oftener than her Pilots
hath taken Care of the *British* Vessel, im-
mediately interposed, and by a Storm de-
feated the Project, which otherwise, per-
haps, her little Force there might have
been sacrificed in attempting to withstand.
But, tho' the Event was not prosperous to
our Enemies, it is manifest the Number of
them was encreased by our Negligence,
and that the French took the *Spaniards* un-
der their Protection for no other Reason,
but because we were not at all in earnest
to do them an Injury.

This, then, is one remarkable Instance
wherein the French dared to insult us by
Sea, under Pretence of making good their
Engagements with Spain. Nobody, I be-
lieve, now doubts, but that if they had
seen any Advantage, they would have ta-
ken it, to the Destruction of our Fleet; and
yet it does not appear that our Admirals
had equal Orders, or that they could, upon
the fairest Opportunity, have attack'd these
Protectors, without straining a Point in their
Commissions. Whether they would have
done it or no, is another Question, which
perhaps may be best answered by consider-

ing the known Character of the chief Commander.

For that such Orders were not given in *Europe*, even a considerable Time after, whatever they might be in *America*, was notoriously evident by what pass'd in the *Straits*. An Embarkation of Troops was intended and prepared for *Italy*, which not the whole naval Power of *Spain* was sufficient to cover, against the *British* Fleet, whose Business should have been to intercept and destroy it. Hereupon our Friends the *French* appeared again in their protecting Capacity, and the intrepid *Haddock*, with Grief, saw himself obliged to let this Protection pass, notwithstanding it was both his own Opinion, and the Opinion of all the Captains with him, that he was more than able to cope with the united Squadrons. In this Piece of *British* Complaisance was laid the Foundation of that *Italian* War, which has already cost so much Blood and Treasure, and which we are now in Danger of seeing revived with double Fury.

But the Death of the Emperor had now happened: Several Claims had been set up to his Succession, either in the Whole or in Part: The King of *Prussia* had made good his, and was still in Arms against the Heiress of *Austria*: The King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, was also asserting his Title, and augmenting his Troops; and the Elector of *Bavaria*, who put up for the Imperial Dignity, supported by a *French* Army, had penetrated into *Austria* itself, threatened the Capital, and published his Pretensions even to *Hungary*, a Kingdom Independent of the *Austrian* Succession in *Germany*. While Things were in this Situation, our most gracious Sovereign, being then in his *German* Dominions, made Shew of preparing to assist his Ally, the distress'd Queen of *Hungary*, according to the Obligations of the Pragmatick Sanction, by which *France* was equally bound: But immediately a *French* Army poured down upon his Frontiers, threatening to overwhelm him with superior Force; and by this Means extorted from him a Convention of Neutrality by Land, and that Security by Sea for both *French* and *Spaniards*.

In this Event we see a Mixture of Interests. The Honour of *England* seemed to suffer, and her Advantage to be neglected, because of the Danger of *Hanover*. The same Danger, we have Reason to think, caused the Election of an Emperor to be unanimous, and was the Reason that the Queen of *Hungary* remained long unassisted, against a most powerful Alliance, headed, animated, and paid by *France*.

Now what were the Consequences of all this? The protracting of our own War with *Spain*, which one decisive Engage-

ment, against the Bulk of her naval Power might have brought to a Period: The missing an Opportunity to crush the Power in *France*, when it was but beginning to revive, which may be now employ'd very much to our Detriment: The Expence of keeping a vast Fleet, about two Years, to block up the Squadrons which might have destroy'd, and prevent the sending any Reinforcement to the Army we had permitted to pass into *Italy*: The hazarding of that Fleet in an Engagement, after it had been thus two Years growing foul, and running to Decay, at a vast Distance from Home, while the combined Squadrons were riding safe in a *French* Harbour, where they had all Opportunities to clean, refit, double-man, and store with a Superabundance of Provisions and Ammunitions: In a Word, the involving us necessarily in a *French* War, which we seem'd so industriously to avoid, and which, by its becoming general, and upon Land, may be carried to a great, expensive, and bloody Length, instead of being brought to a short Issue between the Fleets of the two Nations.

I advance this upon a Maxim, which I think every Way supportable, viz. That a War between *England* and *France*, where the Quarrel is *English* only, should be carried on entirely by Sea, especially in *Europe*; as well as the War has been between *England* and *Spain*, and as Wars formerly were between *England* and *Holland*. The Reasons are perfectly the same: The Nations have no Lands confining upon each other; we don't want to make Conquests in *France*; nor could the *French* make any here, with the least Probability of holding them, unless, what we have little Reason to fear, they could conquer the whole Island. In *America*, indeed, the Case is otherwise; the rival and neighbouring Settlements, there, being sufficient Baits of Avarice and Ambition.

Westminster Journal, April 7. and 21.

How a French War should be conducted.

WHAT I said in my last is not in the least to discourage or frighten at the present Crisis. I have only been shewing what Advantages we have neglected to take, what Mistakes we have run into, and how these, by giving the *French* contemptible Notions of our present Policies and Resolutions, have precipitated them into this Measure of declaring against us. Perhaps this Measure may be a more capital Blunder than any I have yet mention'd; but that Time alone can demonstrate.

we cannot in our present Circumstances make the War wholly naval, we cannot make it as much so as possible. Our Successes with the Queen of Hungary, and our Successes with the Dutch, if they act as we are expected in this Crisis, may make necessary for us to have Troops on the Continent: But if we furnish to those Allies or to other Princes that may join Alliance, either upon Principle or for such Sums as may enable them to good the Deficiencies, our own Continent need not be large; no larger than give us Rank and Influence in the Federate Army, where the Dignity of British Crown, and the great Share we bear of the Burden, may perhaps entitle to Command.

In the last great War, with all the Success attended it, under the immortal Duke of Marlborough, may be justly said to have been ill-conducted in this Respect, that too little Attention was paid in it to our natural Strength. While we were gathering Troops in Germany and Flanders for the Prussians and the Dutch, such Conquests could alone be of Benefit to us, and our Fleets alone were sufficient to secure, seem to have been almost entirely neglected: Otherwise the French Sugar Colonies had not at this Day made such a Figure, upon the Ruin of ours, because all the Caribbean Islands had been English: Otherwise our Provinces in North America had been secure, and the Indian Nations, in the Back of them, all our own; because we had either made ourselves Masters of the Lawrence's River, and all upon it, and not consented to a Peace till it was rendered.

Now, I know, take upon them to argue against all American Expeditions, from the ill Success that attended those against Cartagena and La Guaira: But do we not know, that the former was attempted out of season, and the latter defeated by being delayed, so that the Enemy had Time to hide against it? Neither of these Cases, we should hope, may again happen.

The Objection of the Unhealthfulness of the Climate does not exist against that Part of the Scheme, which regards the Continents of North America. Every one knows, that the Countries I speak of are of a Temperature little differing from ours, and accordingly agreeable to a British Constitution. And as to the French Sugar Islands, they are in a warm Latitude, we know that Thousands of English endure the same; and we may suppose a wide Difference between attacking a Fortress, as Cartagena, strong by Nature and making a Descent upon Marti-

It is not so much the Acquisition to ourselves, as the Loss to the Enemy, that would be the good Effect of any Conquest we could make in those Parts. If we had all the Sugar Colonies, the French would have none: Which would destroy the greatest Branch of their Navigation, and must, in Time, wear out their Breed of Sailors, and render most of their Ships in the Ocean useless.

A Man may venture to be so far a Prophet as to pronounce, that if we are negligent in this Respect, the French will not be so; and that therefore the most effectual, and indeed the only certain Way to preserve what we have, is to endeavour to get what we have not of the Islands in Question; that an Enemy, whom in Times of Peace we always found to be intruding, and who has now a Right to be to the utmost of his Power usurping, may be removed, as far as possible, out of our Borders.

Here is old Marshal Schomberg's Argument, which a French Refugee told me he heard him use to his Countrymen at the Battle of the Boyne, a little before he fell: *Mes Enfants, voila vos Enemis; si vous ne les tuez point, ils vous tueront. My Boys, there are your Enemies; if you don't kill them, they'll kill you.*

The same Reason, if there were no other, should make us act upon the same Principles in North America, where, indeed, we do not seem to want Extent of Territory, but Security: And how precarious and expensive this has been frequently made by the French Arts, tampering with the Natives, and influencing them to rise upon our Planters, need not be here repeated. We have already had one of these Proofs of their bad Neighbourhood, tho' but upon the Approach of a War, in the Insurrections they have caused among the Nations upon the West of Carolina: And if we look into the Maps, and observe how we are surrounded by the vast Countries which they claim, under the Names of Canada and Louisiana, and which they want only to people in order to make a Push for the Sea Coasts, the Importance of this Doctrine will be most evident.

Tho' it be not absolutely to the Purpose of a French War, yet as we ought to remember we are still at War with the Spaniards likewise, I must observe, that Sr. Augustine, in Florida, still remains a formidable Check upon our Southern Colonies, that favourite one especially of Georgia, which can never flourish, according to the original Idea of the Planters, till that Barrier falls into our Hands. The Bravery of the Spaniards in defending it shew'd of what Importance they thought it, and the

Question

Invasion they afterwards attempted justified their Opinion. General Oglethorpe's Repulse should only animate us to undertake the same Thing with a greater Force, and better Harmony of Councils, the Want of which has been so fatal to most of our Expeditions.

In *Europe*, the greatest Mischief we can do the *French*, is by interrupting and ruining their Commerce. This was far from being so considerable in the last War as it is at present; and therefore what was then done in this Respect, or even what might have been done, had the Ministry made this a chief Point of their Concern, ought to be no Standard for what we are now to expect. In every Particular that we can destroy or reduce their foreign Trade, now their home Resources are continually drained almost to the utmost, we weaken our Enemy in Proportion to the Revenue of that Branch, which they have no other Means of supplying.

Tho' *France* has now an extensive foreign Trade, *Britain's*, Heaven be praised! is considerably greater: Consequently *Britain* is much her Superior in Number of Sailors and Shipping, the two chief Articles that entitle to a Dominion over the Seas. What then hinders but we may avail ourselves of this Superiority, if we are but attentive to our own Interests?

Another Point that should be laboured at in the Conduct of a *French* War, is a total and perpetual Prohibition of all *French* Commodities. These are either the natural Produce of *France*, or her Manufactures. We have no Need of either, nor can either be continued without manifest Disadvantage to ourselves. This has been a long Time experienced and loudly said; but Luxury, Fashion, or Indolence in those who had Power, always rendered ineffectual the most just Reasoning, and most sensible Example. A Time of War is however a Season when common Sense may hope to prevail against a natural Enemy, whom it becomes criminal to countenance or encourage. The *French* supply nothing for our Necessities; and it is hard indeed, in a Time of War, if our Luxury, when it may be equally gratified, cannot submit in the single Article of using our own Commodities, rather than those of our Enemies.

There is a Necessity of discontinuing all Commerce with *France*, not only immediately, but thro' any Channel whatsoever? If we have *French* Goods run in upon us, or brought in openly from other Countries, while we know that *France* takes nothing of ours that we are desirous of sparing, it will be equally mischievous as if we continued a Correspondence with *France* itself,

Our Money will be drained off for what we do not want, and our Enemies will have Money for what they cannot expend.

Methinks, if Shame could be made to operate, in the present Case, on the Minds of my Countrymen and Men, it might do infinite Service: the only Way to effect this, is to make infamous as well as criminal, to take a Step that might countenance or enrich our Enemies. I will not pretend to point out the Method of inducing and fixing Infamy, and will only say in general, that if a few prime *English* Spirits, of the best Reputation, would distinguish it in others by avoiding the Cause in their own Example, it would go a great Way in our Design.

For Instance: Would it not be in the Power of a Nobleman of the highest Distinction, who, perhaps, out of 20 Domestic ticks, had hitherto kept 16 *French*, by charging all these, and owning the Error and Folly of his former Conduct; would not, I say, be in his Power to influence many of lower Fortune and Rank to do the like, and so to clear the Land of the lazy Caterpillars, who have no Merit but in the ill Judgment of their Masters? Might not a few noble Companions, who the highest Repute for Taste, bring *French* Wine into Discredit, by decrying it in the more generous Growth of *Portugal* or *Italy*? If a Row of Ladies should frequent the Side Boxes dressed in nothing but the Linen of *Scotland* or *Ireland*, or at least with a little Addition of *India* Muslin, and with no finer Laces on their Heads than the Fabrick of *Buckinghamshire*, would not *Cambricks* and *Brussels* soon grow into Disrepute, and the other appear sufficiently beautiful? If *Brussels* be not *French*, neither is it *English*; and, besides that we have much *French* Manufactures brought in under other Names, we ought not, in Point of Trade, to let any Consideration outweigh our own Interest.

The Running of *British* and *Irish* Wool to *France*, whereby the *French* are enabled to make Cloths of a tolerable Texture, and, by their greater Vicinity to many Markets, under us, is another Advantage that should, at this Time, be put an effectual Stop to. The Nature of the Clothing Trade, and the Advantages *France* has gained over us by her late Improvements in it, none of which could have been made, nor can be continued, without our Wool, have been so fully explained on many recent Occasions, that I shall not enter into them here: But this appears upon the whole, that no Effort we can make, no Severity we can practise,

Craftsman, April 14. N^o 929.

The UNIVERSAL BALANCE.

S I R,

I Beg Leave to convey, thro' the Channel of your Paper, an Account of a Machine I have lately invented, which I call the *Universal Balance*, and which, I doubt not, will be as useful in political Philosophy, as the *common Balance* is in mechanical and natural Philosophy.

The *common Balance* takes only the *absolute Gravity* of a Person; but *this* takes the Weight of his *Talents*, his *Merit*, his *Virtues*, and his *Vices*. And, to shew the very great Use that may be made of it, I shall give you a Course of Experiments, which I have very lately had an Opportunity of making.

I weighed all the Advantages we had got by the present War with *Spain*; and I found them just as considerable, as the Measures taken were wise and vigorous. Then I weighed the Advantages we were likely to gain by a Land War, and found them negative to a very great Degree. I weighed the Affair of *Carthage*; but every Thing was so complicated, that I could make very little of it: The *Admiral's Breeches* weigh'd very heavy. I weigh'd 16,000 *H—ns* again 3000 *English*; the Balance was even. Then I weighed their Pay, and, to my great Surprise, found the *H—n* double. Most of the Officers weigh'd rather heavier than they should do. I weigh'd the Promises against the Services of our Allies the *Dutch*, and found no Sort of Comparison between the former and the latter. Upon weighing the *Dutch*, I could come to no Certainty for a great while, till, at last, I put into the opposite Scale a Weight which I call *Prevarication*, upon which the Balance was exactly even; then I put into the same Scale another Weight call'd *Honesty*, upon which the *Dutch*, as I thought they would, kick'd the Beam; but, upon adding *Self-Interest* to the *Dutch* Scale, up went *Honesty* higher than Air itself. Into one Scale I put *England*, into the other all the Powers of *Europe*, upon which I found that *England* rather over-balanced. This Experiment pleas'd me much; then I put *Ireland* into the *English* Scale, expecting to find a very great additional Weight; but I was deceived, for, I think, if there was any Difference, the *English* Scale was rather lighter than before; upon which I added a whole *El—te* of the *Empire*, and, to my great Surprise, found that the *English* Scale lost incredibly by the Addition. Then I weigh'd the Faith of Nations

the Golden Fleece, and the Earth by it is filled, to ourselves, is too great important an Affair. I would not, therefore, think a Runner of Wool, or the Earth less criminal, than a Thief should rob the Treasury.

Should we cramp the *French* in this Manner, besides the immediate Damage must do them, it would infinitely increase our own Commerce, especially to *Levant*, a Trade that is now like to be open: And to encrease our own Commerce and lessen theirs, is in the same proportion to augment and diminish the Power of the respective Nations.

Should it be thought odd that I have yet mentioned *Dunkirk*, I would in those who make the Observation,

it is not because I think it of less Importance now than I thought it last Summer, but because this Truth is so evident, there can be no good and secure Peace with *France* without the Possession of that Port, as not to need any Manner of Proof. There is nothing else properly distinctly beneficial to *Great Britain*, which we can fight on the Continent; therefore, whether our Arms are successful there or no, we ought never to weaken the Vigour of our natural Strength, Fleet, till we obtain this Condition among many others that are necessary.

Upon the Whole, the great Points wanted of ourselves from the present War, are Security and Extension of our Trade, the absolute and acknowledg'd Dominion of the *Narrow Seas*; and for our Neighbours and Allies we want equal Security by Land, and Ease from those Apprehensions which are ever too well grounded upon the *French* Projects. The Dominion they seek must draw after it the Slavery of the rest of Mankind, whereas we can only keep open and free the Intercourse between Nations: To this we have a Right by our Situation, our Disposition from all other Territories; but to let them have no Pretence but their Ambition, and a too great Share of ill-acquired Power.

That Power it is our Interest to see broken: It is our Business, with the Assistance of the *Dutch*, to break it by Sea; and by Land, to contribute all we can to that Purpose, without debilitating or obstructing our natural Strength. If an Opportunity did lately present of effecting our own Part by one Blow, and that Opportunity was neglected, we can never too much abominate the Treason; but let us remember, that an Opportunity may recur, the *French* still pretend to lord it on the Continent, and if it does, let us see that it be better improved.

tions in regard to Treaties, and all the Treaties that have been made for these last forty Years, especially those of our late Minister; the Quantity of them was so great; that I doubted, at first, whether or not I should be able to get Weights enough for the Experiment; but this Doubt was soon over, for I presently found that I should be troubled to get a Weight light enough, till, at last, I chanced upon a Bundle of Rushes, which I put into the Scale, but the whole Bundle was too heavy; so I put a single one in, but that was too heavy; till, at last, I split the Rush in two, and then the Balance was exactly even. Just before the Death of that worthy old Gentleman Bishop Hough, I had an Opportunity of weighing all the *B—ps*. Into the opposite Scale I put *Translations, Commendams, Options, Procurations, &c.* In the Course of the Experiment I observed something very odd; the Scale play'd up and down, as if somebody had been moving it with their Hands. At first I wonder'd at it, but upon surveying the Scale, in which were the *Bishops*, I saw old Hough stepping in and out, as I thought, for his Diversion; upon which I walked up to him, made him a very reverend Bow, and told him, that his Merit was so well known to all the World, that it was Matter of no Curiosity to weigh him, and therefore I desired he would be pleased to step out of the Scale. He comply'd with my Request, and suddenly stumbled out; upon which up flew the Scale of *B—ps*. After this, I put into one of my Scales four *Justices of the Peace*, two of which were of the *Quorum*; into the other, sixteen jolly Parochial Priests, which did not weigh up the *Justices*; then I added 240 Volumes of their Sermons; they did not do; then one of Barrow's Sermons, which increased the Weight prodigiously, and by the Addition of one *Country Curate*, the Scales were so near to an *Equilibrium*, that a *Bottle* and a *Pipe of Tobacco* turned either which Way you pleased. Then I put into one of my Scales 25 *Petits Maitres*, collected from the Stage and Boxes in *Drury-Lane Play-House*; 9 of them had been great Travellers, and had slept in a Post-Chaise over most Part of *Europe*, the other 16 had been bred up under their Mothers; but the Experiment had like to have proved fatal to them all; for I having just taken a Pinch of *Rapee Smuff*, unluckily sneezed into the opposite Scale, which gave them such an unexpected Toss, that they all came tumbling from the Ceiling down to the Floor, and such a Medley was there of *Sighs* and *soft harmonious Groans*, such a Confusion of *Towpees, Black-Bags, Ramillies, Majors, Spen-*

cers, Night-Caps, Hats and Feathers, Picktooths, Cases, Toveezers, Smuff, Patch-Boxes, Pill-Boxes; Lavender-Boxes, &c. that Chaos was a Fool to it. They proceeded to make some Experiments on the *S—tors*. I weighed all the *As*. No Men together; their Weight was to the Number of *Pounds*, uncertain, *At three*, (of *Sense*, as I took it) a vast Number of *Pennyweights*, but no *Scruples*. Then I weigh'd the *Patriots*, particularly tall thin Men, that you would not weigh'd an Ounce; then one who is remarkable for *speaking well*; another *neatly*; another whose distinguished Abilities are not blessed with the best of *Constitution*; and I found, as soon as ever they got into the Scale, they fixed it down as firm as Rock, so that all the Weights in the World were not sufficient to move them. I put into one of my Scales all those Creatures that had been blown up like Bubbles with the Breath of popular Applause; *new Lords of the A—y*, and a *C—t of A—n* or two; into the other I put a certain truly honourable Person, that stood firm to his Principles, and whose Merit alone has lately raised him to the highest and most profitable Employment, which, to his everlasting Glory be it said, he fills, tho' envy'd, uncensur'd; down went the conscious Scale, and had been a Million more such Creatures in the opposite Scale, he would have overbalanced them all; nay, I weigh'd him against the very *Patriots* I mentioned, and I found the Balance even; from whence I conclude that not *Party* but *Merit* was the Standard both of *publick* and *private Virtue*. I was one Morning on the *L—d M—r of C—t of A—n*, to desire the Favour of weighing them. One of the most bold of them told me, that it was not worth my while, that he knew they weigh'd, as with another, about 20 Stone a Man; moreover, they did not care to be weigh'd in a Morning fasting, and that I must wait till after Dinner. I stay'd, and had the Pleasure of weighing them, and found, in general, that a *Flea* weigh'd about twenty Times as much as their Brains. Then I weigh'd in my Balance 999 *Women*, and they were all found wanting; except one, and her I found dead in the Scale. Then I weigh'd this Paper against myself, and the Balance was even; then I weigh'd myself, and found, to my Sorrow, that I weigh'd just nothing at all.

Tours, &c.

From Old England, April 7. N^o 62.

SOME THOUGHTS ON PEACE and WAR.

A Certain Virtuoso in *Mechanicks*, in these Times of Discord and

as seasonably, as accurately, and in-
stantaneously, restored the *Military Machines* of
the *Antients*: Would to God that those who
are eminent for their Birth, Power, and
Abilities, would take the Hint to revive
their *Virtues*! The first is, indeed, a Mat-
ter of Curiosity, but the last of Necessity.
For how many Years together have Pu-
rity of Heart and Greatness of Mind been
out of Fashion? For how many Years to-
gether have Corruption and Servility been
openly cherished, honour'd, and reward-
ed? How long has the best *Sponge* been
in the ablest Minister? How long have
Lays and *Means* been the sole End of Go-
vernment? How long has the sordid Con-
templation of Wealth out-weigh'd both
Pride and Reproach? How long has the
false Glitter of Office, Form, and Title,
been made Use of to dazzle the publick
Eye, where the native Splendor of Ho-
nour and publick Spirit were wanting?
And how long has Life itself been devoted
to Follies, Luxuries, Vanities, and Vices?
The Time of Peace is the Calm of a
Storm; and, while it lasts, the Air of a
Court is apt to stagnate first, and then to
purify: Contagion follows; and the tainted
Humour, by Degrees, thickens, and spreads
over a whole Nation.

War, on the other Hand, is a Tempest
that lays waste as well as purifies; and we
burn the Ruin before we can feel the Be-
nefit. The destroying Angel has, indeed,
the Features of Beauty, as well as the
Aspect of Terror: The Drum rouses, the
Trumpet enlivens, the Pomp allures: Our
Spirits sparkle, our Hearts glow; and, in
the first Transports, we think Toils, Dan-
gers, and Death itself, when accompany'd
with Glory, a noble Equivalent for Ease
and Safety. But when we awake, (for
the gaudy Assemblage of bewitching Ideas,
is little better than an artificial Dream) in-
stead of playing the Poet with our Imagi-
nations, we condescend, with the Politi-
cian, to make Use of our Senses, and to
draw our Conclusions from Matters of
Fact.

From the Down of Peace, from the
Sense of Security, from the careful Pursuit
of Wealth, or the licentious Pursuit of
Pleasure, from a Persuasion that we were
under the peculiar Care of Providence, that the
Series of War could never reach us, and
that all our Enjoyments were Perpetuities,
we are called upon to entertain very different
Thoughts, to prepare for very different
Events, to expect very different Events.

A War with *France* was ever an Affair
of the most mighty Moment to this Nation; but
more so than at present: When that
King *William* broke out, we were not
rich and flourishing, but out of Debt:

When the second, under *Q. Anne*, took
place, we were still in tolerable Circum-
stances; and had, besides, the Advantage
of being at the Head of a very great and
formidable Confederacy. Under both those
Princes, our Credit was even higher than
our Power; and we certainly made large
Acquisitions of Glory, if of nothing else.

A Whereas, at present, we subsist, in a
Manner, on the Remembrance of that
Glory; our Credit has been sinking under
sordid, corrupt, and odious Administra-
tions; our Debts, after 30 Years Peace,
are rather increased than diminish'd; our
Taxes are heavier, and more insupportable
than ever.

B The War with *Spain* was certainly a na-
tional War: Both the Interest and Honour
of *Great Britain* were deeply concern'd in
it: The People called for it, and the Peo-
ple cheerfully supported it.—But this other
is purely m——l, and might have been
prevented, if those at the Helm would
have either made use of their own Eyes,
to see the Rocks and Shelves they were
surrounded with, or taken Warning from
the Observations and Cautions of others.

C We have now, before our Eyes, the
Man, who, in the Plenitude of his Power,
made it his principal Study to reduce the
exorbitant Power of the House of *Austria*;
who cultivated the closest Union with the
House of *Bourbon*; who conniv'd at the
repairing *Dunkirk*; who was so influential
in bestowing Kingdoms on that very *Don*
Carlos, he had just set forth in the dreadful
Colours of an universal Monarch, &c. We
have this Man before our Eyes, not only
unpunished and uncensured, but covered
with Honours, and laden with the Spoils
of the C——n——lth.

E Let the evil Counsellor be removed from be-
fore the King, and his Throne shall be es-
tablished in Righteousness.

If pacify'd at home, we might still defy
all Danger from abroad. Old *England*,
however fallen from its antient Greatness,
would still be able to preserve itself; and,
in its own Cause, must ever be invincible.

F Possibly, even the Balance of Power
(which is the sole Prudence for our embroil-
ing ourselves with the Continent) might yet
be restored; if we could be prevailed upon
to use the proper Means. Every Body knows
that *Prussia* abounds with Men, and *Portu-
gal* with Money: The last we assisted, not
long since, to all Appearance, gratis: And
the first we can yet induce, if we please,
to become our fast Friend and Confederates
for ever. Let us resolve to make the one,
what the House of *Austria* was; the Bul-
wark of Europe against *France*: And let us
call upon the other to discharge its Obli-
gation.

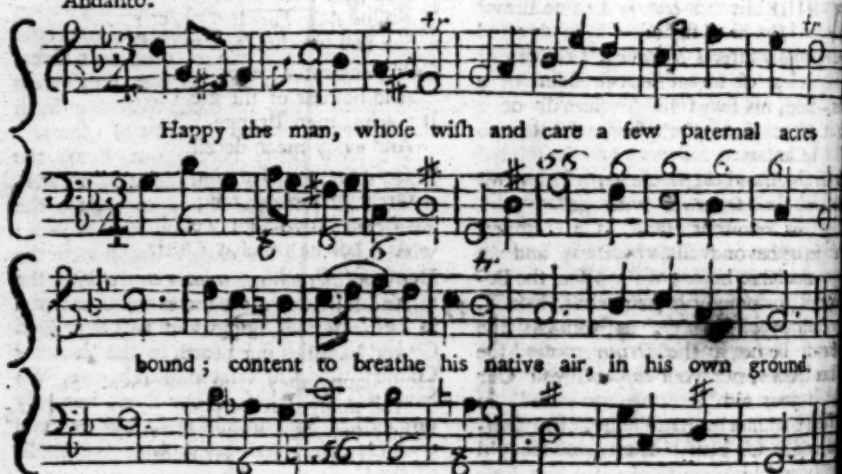
CHARLOTTE and KITTY CRADOCK.

SHOULD fortune this way
 The dear charmers convey,
 Let this speak how their absence I grieve;
 None but that lovely pair
 Could create half such care,
 None but they too that care can relieve.
 My ambition nor blame
 If at both I should aim,
 Since with various charms they delight;
 Sprightly *Kitty* should sway
 The conversable day;
 Lovely *Charlotte* should govern the night.

Si fortuna perbellas
 Huc ducat puellas,
 Hoc nostrum testetur amorem;
 Quod hæc solum duras
 Tot excitent curas,
 Hæc lenient solum dolorem.
 Nec causa fit lææ
 Me duas ambire;
 (Varii fascinant) Catharina,
 Te diem finteram
 Sermonibus feram;
 Sit noctis Charlotta regina!

AN ODE en SOLITUDE.

Andanto.



2.
 Whose herds with milk, whose fields with
 bread,
 Whose flocks supply him with attire,
 Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
 In winter fire.

3.
 Blest, who can unconcern'dly find
 Hours, days, and years, slide soft away,
 In health of body, peace of mind,
 Quiet by day.

4.
 Sound sleep by night, study and ease
 Together mixt, sweet recreation,
 And innocence, which most does please
 With meditation.

5.
 Thus let me live, unseen, unknown,
 Thus unlamented let me die,
 Steal from the world, and not a stone
 Tell where I lie.

Herefordshire, March 30, 1744.

S I R,

AS I live in the Country, and can know
 little but from publick News-Papers,
 I waited with Impatience for an authentick
 Account of the late *Toulon* Engagement;
 and was not a little disappointed to find
 our Victory was not more compleat.
 However, it was no small Comfort to
 me to hear, that Admiral *Matthews*, for
 whom I have the greatest Regard, was in

no Degree blameable on this Occasion.
 Who was, I will not presume to de-
 mine. Much indeed may be imputed
 to the Wind, which, it must be own'd,
 been for two or three Years last past ex-
 tremely variable. If the Nation is
 now or never national Justice
 exacted; since, if the combin'd Fleets
 been destroyed, the *French* durst not
 declared War, and *Spain* must of
 have given us an advantageous Peace.

only at present remark, that the political Maxims advanced in many of our pamphlets for several Years last past, in the half of Corruption, are at least not invariable; since it is now evident, that, if any decisive Action by Sea or Land, it could ever be possible that the Leaders should be corrupted, this Nation might, in Probability, at one Stroke be utterly one: And indeed, however others may entertain themselves, we in this Part of the World are even more than seriously, but truly concerned for the Loss of a valuable Countryman, who hath, with at least as much Bravery as any of the *Greeks* or *Romans*, sacrificed his Life in the Service of his Country. To his glorious Memory are the following Lines inscribed.

the MEMORY of the brave Captain
CORNWALL.

WHILE in his country's cause brave
Cornwall fights,
gloriously asserts *Britannia's* rights,
as fearless he on deck presides,
—from his body swift his legs divides:
then not fear, you'd scarce think pain,
he knew,
still directs and cheers the gen'rous crew.
! help! these cry; with groans the
deck resounds;
he feels beyond his own his leader's
wounds;
so thus (for nought but Britain's fame
afraid) [dismay'd,
friends, be not at these trifling wounds
our country, not your captain, wants
your aid.
the honest tars his hand sincerely press'd,
cry'd, 'Oh bear him off, and see him
'dress'd.
Me off? he cries; not while I've left
a hand
to point, a voice or soul to give command.
let Frenchmen quit their friends, let cow-
'ards start;
I've only lost my limbs yet, not my heart.'
thro' the heart at length, in England's
cause [pause.
still, while each true Briton's beats ap-
pet *Thebes* her hero boast, who tore the
dart *, [heart.
ne'er his country's interest, from his
Rome sound *Scævola's* immortal fame,
band consum'd, his gen'rous heart
the same, [flame;
tortures calm, and brighter from the
in their country's cause, their coun-
try's pride,
Decii, Fabii, and Horatii dy'd;
her dear sake, in earliest bloom, how
well
noble *Curtius*, glorious victim! fell.

* *Epaminondus*.

Into the *chaos* th' undaunted hero flies,
While unaffected pleasure fills his eyes;
What should disturb his soul who for his
country dies?

Stamp on *Britannia's* breast, a *Cornwall's*
name
Shall emulate the *Greek* and *Roman* fame:
One *Briton's* death did love sincere display
For her, whom others live but to betray.

HOR. B. III. ODE 16. Imitated.

PALE meagre cheeks, and wrinkled
brow,
Lank locks with age grown grey,
Blare eyes from whence rich juices flow,
And nose as moist as they;
Black teeth, grey lips, and pick'd chin,
A curious crooked waist,
With palsied nerves, and shriv'led skin,
Had kept *Prudera* chaste:
If *Cupid* had not feeble grown,
And gold been greater found;
If teague *Mac Face* had never known
She had ten thousand pound.
Gold penetrates the palaces
And bosoms of the great;
It teaches men strange fallacies,
And ev'ry mean deceit.
A sacrifice to cursed gold
Great *Montezuma* fell;
To *Lewis*, towns for wealth were sold,
And last he purchas'd hell:
Yet gold increasing, makes our cares
And thirst of more increase;
It multiplies our hopes and fears,
And banishes our peace.
How happy they who shun the great,
And nobly dare be poor!
Who from the busy world retreat;
Their virtue all their store:
Richer than he whose conqu'ring sword
Has made whole nations bleed;
Th' ambition of the *Persian* lord
Is poverty indeed:
I envy not the tyrant's power,
And wide extended sway;
How does a guilty conscience sour
Those triumphs of a day!
Hear me, ye guardians of my fate!
And grant that I may find
The blessings of an humble state,
And a contented mind.

To C — h B — LL, upon his late glorious Suc-
cess over the Higlanders at the Battle of
the Wood, 1743. (See Mag. for 1743,
p. 290, &c.)

— Hanc sine tempora circum
Inter victrices bederam tibi serpere lauros.

SHALL D — y's messengers of fame,
Thro' neighbouring counties hawk your
name;

D d 2

For

For two-pence cry thro' every town
 Accounts of c——n B——ll's renown;
 In blund'ring prose assume to praise,
 The merit only verse can raise?
 No! whilst the world agrees to shed
 Fresh honours round your laurel'd head;
 Permit the poet in his lays
 Amongst your wreaths to mix his bays;
 Laurel that round your temples twine
 Shall fix eternal bays on mine.
 Immortal is the poet's name,
 Whose numbers sing the c——n's fame;
 But to amuse the gaping throng,
 Shall vile profaners of the song,
 In tuneless, and in senseless lays,
 Fit, very fit for market-days,
 Uplift above the ignoble crowd,
 On tripod rais'd, proclaim aloud,
 And wond'ring louts around 'em call
 To hear the deeds of c——n B——ll?

Shall every mouth, shall every pen,
 The farmers wives, their maids, their men,
 Boys, girls, of every town extol,
 Ye sons of *Mars*! above ye all
 The glorious name of c——n B——ll? }
 And shall not I my tribute pay,
 And 'midst the shouts give one huzza?
 I will—huzza then one and all;
 Huzza for ever—c——n B——ll.

Who quell'd our rebel northern foes,
 And stifled faction e'er it rose?
 Who stopt a *Scottman* running home,
 From greater mischiefs still to come?
 Who singly all our foes withstood,
 Explor'd the mazes of the wood,
 To save his own, and others blood? }
 Who? but the hero of 'em all,
 That doughty hero c——n B——ll.

He with his all-prevailing word,
 Victorious as his conquering sword,
 Stept from amidst the chosen few,
 Our *Ajax* and *Ulysses* too.
 His sword so oft in battle try'd,
 Hung idle dangling by his side.
 His generous soul disdain'd to have
 That blood his eloquence could save.
 His fatal arms he knew must thin 'em,
 But chose a safer way to win 'em;
 With gracious speech address'd 'em all,
 That soothing tongue of c——n B——ll!

Soon as the learned hero spoke,
 Forth from his lips such language broke,
 That faction fast asleep was laid,
 And bold rebellion hid her head;
 Each *Savenny* lent two itching ears,
 One fill'd with hopes and one with fears.
 His wisdom claim'd such due regard,
 That *Scots* grew loyal, as they heard.
 Unnerv'd at length their weapons fall,
 Prevailing tongue of c——n B——ll!

'Ye sons of *Churchill*, *Marlborough*'s name,
 Be're while the favourite word of fame,

Now all your wonted glories yield,
 Reapt erst in many a well fought field;
 Lay all your wither'd laurels down,
 For now they only bloom on one;
 That one will greatly claim them all,
 And who that one but c——n B——ll?

Eugene and *Cæsar* heard no more,
 Peace to the dead—their fame is o'er.
Prince Charles, or *Stairs*, must cease to
 claim

One page within the book of fame.
 These living heroes too must fall,
 Lost in the general shout of all,
 Long live our sole defender c——n
 B——ll.

On the DEATH of CYNTHIA.

THO' *Cynthia*'s fate now caus'd my
 grief to flow,
 Yet *Cynthia*'s fate shall stop my tears
 I'll court no more those joys, the fair
 part,
 Nor please my wav'ring head, to sting
 One truth I've learnt, and sure this truth is
 plain:
 To give us joy, is but to promise pain.

An EXTEMPORARY THOUGHT on the
 death of an ingenious and virtuous
 young Gentleman.

*Stat sua cuique dies, brevis & irreparabile
 tempus
 Omnibus est vitæ, sed famam extendere factis
 Hoc virtutis opus.* ———— *Virgil*

SWIFT as the light'ning darts along the
 skies,
 So the freed spirit from the body flies:
 Descending angels spread their guardian
 wings
 Round the dear charge, and as she soars
 she sings.
 How the globe lessens, as she wings her
 way,
 Beyond this minute of revolving day,
 To those blest seats, which never will
 decay!

PHILELEUTHERUS

Hearing Mr. HANDEL'S SAMPSON,
 at the Theatre in Covent-Garden.

RAIS'D by his subject, *Milton* nobly
 flew,
 And all *Parnassus* open'd to our view:
 By *Milton* fir'd, brave *Handel* strikes our
 And every power of harmony we hear.
 When two such mighty artists blend
 their fire;
 Pour forth each charm that genius can
 The man whose bosom does not register
 feel,
 Must have no soul, or all his heart be
 lost.

Viewing Mr. HANDEL'S STATUE.

THE stones obey'd when sweet *Amphion*
 sung,
 his soft persuasion mov'd along.
 his own statue hear his *Handel's* a
 strain,
 he infus'd would beat in ev'ry vein,
 the dead stone appear the very man.

EARTHQUAKE at our SAVIOUR'S PASSION.

THE sun did lose its light, and darkness
 reign,
 earth express a sympathy of pain;
 wonder nature can in ruins lie,
 we must needs be sad when God can die.

THE DEATH of a NEAR RELATION.

REWEL, kind maid, in this sad vale
 below, [bid to flow;
 stops those tears, which grief would
 'rt safe arriv'd on the bright happy
 shore, [more;
 ere sorrow never shall approach thee
 combat's o'er, fair angels bless thy eyes,
 shew thee all the glory of the skies:
 y heal thy pains, thy humble virtues
 praise, [rays.
 God smiles on thee with unclouded
 artless christian virtues which I knew,
 ere not less real, hid from others view,
 certain truth by all is understood,
 w'n must be destin'd for the chaste and
 good. [throng,
 at blaze was that—the bright angelick
 le the pole echoes with the charms of
 song,
 y welcome ghost with melody surround,
 d strew ambrosial flow'rs on heav'nly
 ground.
 pious soul! still some kind care bestow
 him, whose wants thou still must fully
 know. [no night,
 ou know't them in the day which fears
 ere all is joy and beatifick light:
 ere, sure, thou'lt listen to my grateful
 lays, [praise:
 heav'n delights in love, in hymns and
 d if benevolent thou here could'st love,
 y charity must be on flame above.

J. DINSDALE.

PHILLIS. A PINDARIQUE ODE.

PARAPHRASE on the 5th ODE of the
 first BOOK of HORACE.

1.

WHAT fav'rite swain in blooming
 years,
 Slender in shape, and gayly drest,
 s fragrant honours to thee bears,
 With love inspir'd, and youth possess'd,
 And seeks to live within your breast?

On beds of roses laid,
 Within the covert of some secret shade.

2.

For whom, oh *Ephyllis*, do you bind
 Your golden locks, and in those wreaths
 confine, [wind,
 Which strike our sight, and wanton to the
 Genteel tho' plain, and lovely tho' not
 fine.

3.

How often will he mourn his hapless fate,
 The fickle gods who made him great,
 Who felt too soon, and found too late,
 Your honour lost,
 Your plighted faith, and broken vow?
 He, ignorant will with wonder gaze,
 To see the vessel vainly tost,
 The waves o'er one another rise,
 The waters swell, the winds to blow,
 And see the sudden ghastly fight when all
 was calm as now.

4.

He who enraptur'd wanders o'er your
 charms, [arms,
 And credulous takes you to his willing
 Who hopes to find you all his care,
 Always loving, and sincere,
 Always open, all the same, [flame!
 Untaught your airs, and your inconstant
 Shall find you false and flattering as fair.

5.

Wretched are those on whom you shine,
 With heavenly looks, and features all di-
 vine,
 Happy to please with amorous joy,
 And yield an easy conquest o'er your heart,
 Then wound with all your smart,
 Death in your breast, tho' love within
 your eye.

6.

The sacred altar does my trophies bear,
 And, in my weeds, my dangers wear.
 Shipwreck'd on the tempestuous sea
 My vows I offer to the Deity,
 As grateful marks of my security;
 And, as preserv'd from its all threat'ning
 power, [shore.
 Thank the kind God, and make the friendly

*Wrote by a Gentleman, on his letting a Can-
 dle fall upon a Lady's Bosom.*

THE candle, quite eclips'd by *Celia's*
 eyes,
 Vindictive to her spotless bosom flies;
 Soon the rash flame, subdu'd by softer
 fires,
 Lost in the brightness of his charms ex-
 pires.
 Regret not then, thou sweet, unsullied
 maid!
 Thy injur'd robings and thy foil'd bro-
 cade.—

Who would not thither, like the taper, fly,
 And on that dear that beautiful bosom die?

On

202 French King's Declaration against the Queen of Hungary

On the DEATH of Capt. CORNWALL,
in the late Engagement under Admiral
MATTHEWS.

THO' to no name the partial victory
rose, [fled the foes,
When fought brave *Matthews*, and when
Yet, *Cornwall*, stands that day a lasting date,
Stamp'd by thy deed, and founded on thy fate:
Where urg'd the *British* flag th' impetuous
fray, [prey,
And now o'erpower'd, seem'd only not a
Thither the ready aid thy ardour bore,
Nor felt the danger it beheld before;
Midst crowded thunders pleas'd thy chief
to join, [try, thine:
And make the wound, design'd thy coun-
Thither thou cam'st, at honour's sacred call,
Thou cam'st, at once to conquer, and to fall;
To die a victim to the *British* name,
To die the hero's death, and live to fame.

Above the rest, brave *Cornwall*, shines
thy part,
Strikes every eye, and gains on every heart;
Asks our sincerest tears, commands our
praise, [days,
And with consummate glory crowns thy
Hence to like worth shall thy colleagues
aspire,
And, blushing to survive thee, catch thy fire.
Hence with new thirst of fame shall thou-
sands glow,
And for thy fate revenge us on the foe.

On the FRENCH KING'S CAMPAIGN.

OFT *fourteenth Lewis* took the field,
And *ages* saw he many:
But danger, tho' he oft beheld,
He never was in any.

With like reserve, his mighty heir
Shall lead his brave commanders;
Enough to say, the king was there,
If he but visits *Flanders*.

*Myra's Mirror, and several other Pieces, in
our next.*

The French King's Ordinance for Declaring
War against the Queen of Hungary.

WHEN his Majesty found himself under a Necessity, after trying in vain all Methods to bring about a Reconciliation, to grant the House of *Bavaria* the Succours which he was bound to furnish it with, in order to enable it to make good its Claims to some of the Territories of the Succession of the late Emperor *Charles the Sixth*, he had not the least Intention to make himself a Principal in the War. If the King had had a Mind to take Advantage of the Juncture of Affairs, in order to extend the Frontiers of his Kingdom, every one knows how easily he might have done it, either by his Arms, which at that Time would have met but with a faint Resistance, or by accepting the advantageous Offers made to him from Time to Time

by the Queen of Hungary, in order to detach him from his Allies: But his Majesty's Moderation has been so far from producing the Effects which might naturally have been expected from it, that the Proceedings of the Court of *Vienna* have been carried to such a Height of Animosity and Violence, as will no longer admit of his Majesty's delaying to shew his just sentiment. The scandalous Writings, which that Court has in a Manner circulated all Europe, her Infraction of all the Obligations, her cruel Usage of the *Prisoners*, whom she detains against the express Stipulations of the Cartel; in fact her Efforts to penetrate into *Austria*, preceded by Declarations as rash as they were indecent, which she dispersed on the Frontiers, in order to spirit up the People to Revolt: So many repeated Excesses that at last forced his Majesty, as well to avenge the Affronts offered to himself, as to defend his own Dominions, and support the Rights of his Allies, to declare War, as he does by the present, against the Queen of Hungary, both by Sea and Land, and to attack all her Possessions indiscriminately: His Majesty ordering and enjoining all his Subjects, Vassals and Servants, to annoy the Queen of Hungary's Subjects by all the Means in their Power: Expressly forbidding them from henceforth to hold any Communication, Commerce or Intelligence with them, upon Pain of Death, and, in Consequence thereof, his Majesty has and does revoke, from this Day, all Permissions, Passports, Safe-guards, and Safe-conducts that may have been granted by him or by his Lieutenant Generals and other Officers, contrary to the present Declaration, and has declared and does declare them null, void, and of no Effect; forbidding all Persons whatsoever to have any Regard thereto: Commands and enjoins the Duke of *Pentbievre*, Admiral of *France*, Governors and Lieutenant Generals for his Majesty in his Provinces and Armies, Major Generals, Colonels, Captains, Chiefs and Leaders of his Soldiers, both Horse and Foot, French and Foreigners, and all other Officers whom it may concern, that they do cause the Contents of the present Declaration to be executed, every one in the Extent of his jurisdiction, or according to his Post; for such is his Majesty's Will; who likewise wills and means that the present Ordinance be published and fixed up in all his Ports, Havens, and other Places in his Kingdom and Territories under his Obedience, where need shall be, to the End that none may plead Ignorance thereof. Done at *Versailles* the 26th of April, 1744, N. S.

Sign'd LOUIS.

And underneath, AMELOT.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

ABOUT the End of last Month we had an Account, that on Feb. 26, was brought into Gibraltar, by his Majesty's Ship the *Solebay*, commanded by Capt. *Bury*, the *Concordia*, Spanish Register Ship, of 22 Guns and 75 Men, including Passengers, taken the day before off Cadiz, after five Hours Engagement. She is the richest Prize that has been made in the present War with Spain, being on board 180,000 Dollars, 12,000 Pounds of Cochineal, 500 of Indigo, and several other rich Goods; the Whole computed at a Million and a Half of Dollars. A little before, Capt. *Bury* took a Spanish Privateer of 4 Carriage Guns, 10 Swivels, and 75 Men.

Private Letters from South Carolina advise, that a great Number of French Indians were rose at that Province and destroyed several of the English, particularly some that belonged to the Storehouse of Mr. *Anson*, where they carried off large Quantities of valuable Effects. At the same time we were inform'd, that they were endeavouring to persuade the two great and famous Nations of the *Cherokees* and *Yamacraw Indians* to revolt from us.

His Majesty has been pleased to authorize and empower the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to issue forth and grant Letters of Marque or Commissions to Privateers, for the seizing and taking the Ships, Vessels, and Goods belonging to France, or the Vassals and Subjects of the French King, or others inhabiting within any of his Countries, Territories or Dominions, and such other Ships, Vessels and Goods, as are or shall be liable to Confiscation, pursuant to the respective Treaties between his Majesty and other Princes, States and Potentates.

By his Majesty's Declaration for the Encouragement of his Ships of War and Privateers, the sole Interest and Property in every Prize is vested in the Captors.

The following is said to be an exact List of the Troops that are to form the Confederate Army in Flanders, viz. English 20,000; Hanoverians 16,000; Hessians 6000; Dutch 20,000; Austrians 25,000: In all 67,000; besides Hussars and Independent Corps.

On Occasion of some Discourses in relation to the *Toulon* Engagement, the following Pieces of History was inserted in the Papers, viz. In October 1702, Capt. *Kirby*

and Capt. *Wade* were try'd on board the *Breda* at Port Royal in Jamaica, for Cowardice, and Breach of Orders from the brave Admiral *Bembow*, who being deserted by these Captains, died of the Wounds he receiv'd in the Engagement with *Du Cassé* in the *West-Indies*. *Wade* and *Kirby* receiv'd their Deserts, and were both shot to death on board a Ship at Plymouth, they not being suffer'd to set Foot on Shore, which Sentence her late Majesty *Q. Anna* dispatch'd a special Messenger to see executed.

The humble Address of the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, and Justices of the Peace of the County of Cornwall, March 22, 1743-4-

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most faithful Subjects, the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, and Justices of the Peace of the County of Cornwall, beg Leave to approach your Majesty, upon this critical Occasion, with Hearts full of Loyalty and Affection to your Royal Person and Government, and with the strongest Assurances of supporting your Majesty, with our Lives and Fortunes, against any Attempts that may be made to invade these Kingdoms, in Favour of a Popish Pretender to your Majesty's Throne.

And tho' we lament our not having an earlier Opportunity of offering our Tribute of Zeal and Duty, there being no County more sincerely attached to your Majesty's Royal Family and Government, or that would be more forward in their Service; yet it affords us this peculiar Advantage, that we can now, with the greatest Satisfaction, congratulate your Majesty upon the full Testimony which the late rash Enterprize of France has produced to your Majesty and the whole World, that a King of Great Britain, reigning in the Hearts of a free People, is so securely seated upon his Throne, that, tho' Endeavours of this Kind may for a while alarm, they can in the End prove destructive only to those who are so rash as to presume, that a Nation, so passionately fond of Liberty, will yield to arbitrary and despotick Power.

And we beg Leave farther to assure your Majesty, that we are fully sensible, that, under the present happy Establishment and Government only, the Liberties of these Kingdoms can be secure; and we apprehend every Measure which may conciliate the Minds of your Majesty's Subjects to your

your Person and Government, will be absolutely necessary at this Time; and we shall be watchful and diligent, in our several Stations, to recommend Principles of Loyalty and Affection, and, as far as in us lies, discountenance and suppress all wanton Endeavours to disturb the settled Peace and Tranquillity of our County.

On March 29, the County Infirmary, founded at Northampton, Sept. 20, 1743, for the Reception of sick and lame Poor, was open'd there; when the Earl of Northampton, perpetual President, the Earl of Halifax, and many of the Gentry and Clergy of the County, went in Procession, attended by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. in their Formalities, to All-Saints Church; where, after a Sermon, a Collection was made, amounting to 54*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* 3 Farthings. After which, they proceeded to the Infirmary, and admitted several poor Objects.

By the last Act in relation to Spirituous Liquors it is ordered, that if any Distiller, Grocer, Chandler, &c. has obtained a Licence for selling the same, under Pretence of keeping a Coffee-house, Ale-house, &c. the same shall be deem'd void and of no Effect, and the Person so retailing shall be liable to the Penalty of 10*l.* as if no such Licence had been granted.

SUNDAY, April 1.

Sir John Norris arriv'd at his House in Berkley-square, and the next Day waited on his Majesty.

TUESDAY, 3.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Bill for explaining and amending an Act lately pass'd for the more speedy and effectual recruiting the Land Forces and Marines. After which his Majesty made a most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament. (See p. 138.) In the said Act there is a Clause, that every Person who enters voluntarily, shall receive Four Pounds as a Gratuity, and be at Liberty, if he does not like the Service, to quit it at the Expiration of three Years. And soon after a very hot Press began for Soldiers as well as Seamen.

The Venetian Ambassador here delivered to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, a Paper, of which the following is a Translation, on Occasion of a Dispute which lately happened at Rome between the Coaches of the Venetian Ambassador there, and of the younger Son of the Pretender.

Copy of the Note, which his Excellency Signior Kr. Letze, the Venetian Ambassador at Rome, will have presented to the Cardinal Secretary of State, in Execution of the Resolutions of the Most Excellent Senate; of the 14th of March, 1744.

THE Ambassador of Venice takes it to be his Duty to execute, with the most Expedition, a Commission from the Most Excellent Senate, which he has with his Letters of this Day, he is indispensably to communicate to his Excellency, the Secretary of State, who is to sign, &c.

That his Holiness cannot be ignorant that the Most Serene Republick is not those Powers who have not acknowledged as King of England, the Person call'd and treated as such at Rome; the Venetian Ambassadors here have been forborn shewing the least Appearance might seem contrary to the Intention the Republick, made known to all Italy, and in no Time alter'd.

Accordingly, upon the first Advice from the Most Excellent Senate had of the Incident of the Coachmen, they having resolved, that the Turn which is attending here to be given to that Affair, tendeth directly to include a Point of so great Importance, as that of introducing the Pretender under the Name of King, they determined not to hearken to any Negotiation built upon that Foundation being resolved, on no account, to depart from the Maxims above-mentioned, agreeably to which, the strictest Orders been given to him the Ambassador.

The said Ambassador also acquainted his Grace, that the Venetian Ambassadors at Vienna, Paris, and Madrid, had Order to make the like Declarations at those Courts.

FRIDAY, 6.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Isabella Mills received Sentence of Death for stealing a Silver Tankard out of a publick House in Rosemary-Lane.

MONDAY, 9.

A Messenger arriv'd with Dispatch from Admiral Matthews, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of the 17th inst. from Mahon Harbour, giving an Account of the Damages sustained by his Majesty's Fleet under his Command, as well in the late Engagement with the French and Spaniards in the subsequent Storms, being repulsed, and the Ships fitted for the Sea, he proposes to sail again from thence the Day following.

Those Letters likewise bring Advice, that the Admiral had thought himself oblig'd to suspend Vice-Admiral Lestock, in regard to his Conduct in the late Action, from farther Authority in his Majesty's Service, till the King's Pleasure should be known, and that he had ordered the said Vice-Admiral to return home immediately on board his Majesty's Ship the Salisbury.

There is great Reason to suspect, that many of the Letters handed about, under the Names of Officers of the Fleet,

Marranean are fictitious, and contrived for private Purposes; at least this is so, that they are absolutely inconsistent with each other, and cannot therefore be depended upon.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

The fifth national Fast was observ'd on account of the *Spanish* War.

The *Fox* Man of War has taken the fast Privateer Schooner belonging to *Bay*, which is said to out-fail every Privateer in *Galicia*: And the *Sapphire* has also taken a Galliot Hoy from *Dantzick*, bound for *Dunkirk*, having on board 193 Officers and Soldiers, and about 60 Arms, for the service of the *French* King.

SUNDAY, 15.

The Birth-Day of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* was celebrated, and he enter'd into the 24th Year of his

The States General are come to an unanimous Resolution, to send to his Majesty's Assistance, the 20 Men of War decreed by his Excellency Mr. *Trevor*.

MONDAY, 16.

This Night the great Cause was ended in the House of Lords, which had been several Days hearing, between *Isabella Leveson*, Appellant, and *John Norris*, an Inhabitant and others, Respondents; when their Lordships affirmed the Decree of the Court of Chancery; this being the first Appeal from that Court since the present Lord Chancellor presided in it.

His Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, arriv'd at his House of Commons from that Kingdom.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

The Lords of the Admiralty ordered all Ships and Tenders that are in his Majesty's Service to put to Sea forthwith; and, if properly stationed, will greatly benefit our Trade.

THURSDAY, 19.

His Majesty held the Anniversary Feast of the Clergy: The Collection at the same time, with that at the Rehearsal, amounted to upwards of 840*l*.

SUNDAY, 22.

Thompson, his Majesty's late Minister at *France*, arriv'd at his House in *St. James's* Street.

THURSDAY, 26.

Bond, Master of the Ship *Justitia*, was tried at a Court of Admiralty, at the same time, for Murder, in suffering several Persons to die on board for want of Water, among whom was *William Bird*, late Master of *St. Martin's* Roundhouse, see *London* for 1742, p. 569.) as he was bringing them to the *American* Plantations, and was honourably acquitted, after a Trial of 12 Hours.

Several of our Ships have been taken

by the *French* Privateers, and carried, some into *Dunkirk*, and some into other Places.

FRIDAY, 27.

His Majesty's Ships the *Phoenix* and *Gibraltar* having taken on their Cruise off *Brest* a *French* Ship, call'd the *Neptune*, of 36 Carriage and Swivel Guns, laden with Linen, and other rich Goods, bound from *Morlaix* to *Cadiz*, and after some Resistance, in which the *French* Captain and three Men were kill'd, and 14 wounded; the said Ship was, this Day, brought to *Spithead* by the *Phoenix*. She is said to be worth above 40,000*l*.

A very bumble ADVERTISEMENT accurately berbym'd.

SIR *Thomas D. V---* thinks it proper to tell,

That summonses sent by Sir *Thomas D. V---* Which Sir *Thomas D. V---* never thought should be sent,

Were left where Sir *Thomas D. V---* never These Sir *Thomas D. V---* has thought good to repeal,

As witness his writing. — Sir *Thomas D. V---*

[Vide Daily Advertiser, April 20.]

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

HENRY Blincoe, of *Gray's-Inn*, Esq;

to Miss *Molly Prescott*.

William Belford, Esq; Major in the Train of Artillery, to Miss *Schalcroft*.

William Clark, of *Gravel-Lane* in *Southwark*, Esq; to Miss *Cosins*.

Thomas Seals, of *Spillby* in *Lincolnshire*, Esq; to Mrs. *Eleanor Mellor*.

Spencer Lewis, of *Dorsetshire*, Esq; to Miss *Freeman*.

John Robinson Lytton, of *Hertfordshire*, Esq; to Miss *Brereton*, an Heiress of 50,000*l*. Fortune.

George Venables Vernon, Esq; Member of *Parl.* for *Litchfield*, to the Hon. Miss *Harcourt*, Sister to the Lord Viscount *Harcourt*.

George Grimstone, Esq; Son of the Lord Viscount *Grimstone*, to Miss *Clover*.

Rev. Mr. *Fountaine*, Canon of *Windso*r, to Miss *Branley*.

James Buller, Esq; Member of *Parl.* for *East-Loe* in *Cornwall*, to the Hon. Miss *Batburst*, third Daughter to the Lord *Batburst*.

It was not till the Middle of this Month, that the Lord *Carteret* was married to Miss *Fermor*.

Her Grace the Duchess of *Portland*, delivered of a Son.

DEATHS.

SIR *Bybie Lake*, Bart. Sub-Governor of the *Royal African Company*, succeeded by his eldest Son, now Sir *Atwell Lake*, Bart. — Dr. *Johnson*, an eminent Physician at *York*. — Right Hon. the Lord *Stourton*, a *Roman Catholic* Peer, succeeded by his Nephew, *Charles Stourton*, Esq; now Lord *Stourton*. — *Richard Fitzwilliams*, Esq; formerly

merly Governor of the *Babama Islands*.—*John Brydges Dowell*, Esq; possess'd of a considerable Estate in *Kent* and *Gloucestershire*.—*William Carter*, of *Redbourne* in *Lincolnshire*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Kingsdon upon Hull*.—*William Wilmer*, of *Sywell* in *Northamptonshire*, Esq; Member of Parl. for *Northampton*.—Mr. *John Walbot*, sen. in the 86th Year of his Age, formerly an eminent Bookseller in the *Temple*.—Sir *John Peachey*, Bart. Member of Parl. for *Midhurst* in *Suffex*, succeeded by his eldest Son, now Sir *Joseph Peachey*, Bart. —Mr. *Newsham*, the noted Engine-maker, in *Cloth-Fair*.—Rev. Mr. *William Bowman*, Rector of *Aldborough* in *Yorkshire*, &c. Author of a remarkable Visitation Sermon, entitled, *The Traditions of the Clergy destructive to Religion*.—*Edward Clavell*, Esq; at his Seat at the *Ile of Purbeck*, in *Dorsetshire*, whose Family is recorded in *Domesday-Book*, to have been there in the *Conqueror's Time*.—*Richard Bold*, Esq; several Years an Officer under the great Duke of *Marborough*.—Sir *John Kennedy*, of *Cullinan*, Bart. in *Scotland*.—Sir *William Gage*, of *Firle* in *Suffex*, Bart. Knight of the Bath, and Member of Parl. for *Seaford*.—Rev. Mr. *Millar*, Author of the new Tragedy call'd *Mabomet*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Jervis* presented to the Living of *St. Mary's* in *Litchfield*.—Mr. *William Langbarne*, to the Rectory of *Manerdivry* in *Pembrokeshire*.—Dr. *Shippen*, to the Living of *Agmondesham* in *Bucks*.—Dr. *Taylor* made Chancellor of *Lincoln*.—Mr. *Zachary Brooke* presented to the Vicarage of *Ickleton* in *Cambridgeshire*.—*Samuel Dicken*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Houghton with Wyton*, in *Huntingdonshire*.—Mr. *Owen Evans*, to the Vicarage of *Llangaddook*, in *Caermarthenshire*.—Mr. *Zachary Suger*, to the Rectory of *St. Cuthbert* in *York*.—Mr. *John Whycombe*, to the Rectory of *St. Mary's* in *Winchester*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

MR. *Davis*, Serjeant Major to the First Reg. of Foot Guards, made a Lieutenant of Marines in Col. *Lewther's* Regiment.—Lieutenant *Hughes*, of the *Dunkirk* Man of War, in Admiral *Matthews's* Squadron, made Captain of the said Ship, in the Room of Capt. *Purvis*.—Capt. *Hanway*, made Captain of the *Shoreham*, a 20 Gun Ship.—Capt. *Mossyn*, made Captain of the *Hampden-Court*, a 70 Gun Ship, lately rebuilt at *Deptford*.—*John Wynne*, Esq; appointed Deputy Treasurer of *Chelsea-Hospital*.—Dr. *Saunders* appointed Physician and Surgeon to the Island of *St. Helena*.—Dr. *Isaac Lawson* appointed Physician to the Army.—Capt. *Durand* made Colonel of a Company in the First Regiment of Foot Guards.

New Members.

Sir *Coventry Carew*, Bart. for *Cambridge*.—*George Mountague*, Esq; for *Northampton*.—Sir *Joseph Peachey*, Bart. for *Midhurst* in *Suffex*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JONATHAN *Goschelow*, late of *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*, Breeches-maker. —*Thomas Windley*, late of *Savage-Garden*, in *Temple* Hill, Carpenter. —*William Fewster*, of *Birmingham*, Chapman and Dealer. —*Benjamin Phillippi*, of *St. James's*, *Westminster*, Jeweller. —*Margaret Waylen*, of the *Drapery*, Milliner, Mercer, and Shopkeeper. —*Thomas Bostock*, late of *Sandbach*, in *Cheshire*, Butcher. —*Francis Chaloner*, late of *York* in *Yorkshire*, Merchant. —*Richard Hutchinson*, Elder, late of *Woolmistle*, in *Somersetshire*, Yarnwasher. —*Sar. Batbell*, late of *Gosport* in *Southampton*, Baker. —*Rich. Wogan*, of *Deptford*, Brewer. —*Two Geben*, late of *Bristol* Street, Merchant and Mariner. —*George Jackson*, of *Berwick-Street*, *Westminster*, Coach and Coach-Harness-Maker. —*John Wynn*, of the Parish of *Christchurch*, *Midbury*, Mercer. —*John Barnett*, late of *St. Andrew*, *Holborn*, Distiller and Victualler. —*John Adams*, late of *Wem* in *Shropshire*, Gun and Ironmonger. —*John Impey*, of *St. Andrew's*, *Holborn*, Druggist. —*Rich. Bridge*, of *Milk-Street*, Haberdasher. —*James Denson*, of *St. Andrew*, *Holborn*, Victualler. —*Joseph Tickett*, of *Malcalf* in *Derbyshire*, Merchant. —*Thomas Morison*, of *Bristol* Street, Merchant.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from March 27. to April 1.

Christned	Males	578
	Females	576
Buried	Males	800
	Females	872
Died under 2 Years old		
Between	2	5
	5	10
	10	20
	20	30
	30	40
	40	50
	50	60
	60	70
	70	80
	80	90
90 and upwards		

Hay 45 to 50s. a Load.

Advices from *Paris*, of the 19th Inst. say, that tho' the Publick had seen that Things would not continue on the same Footing with regard to *England*, yet no body dreamed that a Declaration of War would be published soon against that Crown; so that we were not a little startled when they proclaimed that Morning * : that the two first Couriers dispatched the News of this important Event, sent to *Frankfort* and *Madrid*, to assist the Emperor, and King of *Spain*, that his Most Christian Majesty would not sheath his Sword, until he had obtained Satisfaction for his Allies as well as himself. However, if our Ministers have taken Care to procure proper Alliances, we have no Occasion to be startled at this Declaration, considering how strongly he declared in the Years 1733 and 1734, that he would never quit his Sword till he had established Stanislaus on the Throne of *Poland*.

The *French* seem resolved to declare against the Queen of *Hungary*, in order to attack the *Austrian Netherlands*, the Marquis de *Fenelon* set out from *Paris* on the 14th Inst. for the *Hague*; and on the 15th his Most Christian Majesty set out for *Versailles* for la Muette: Next Day he arrived at *Chantilly*; and, it was computed, would reach *Peronne* the Day following, whence he was next Day to proceed into *Flanders*, to put himself at the Head of his Army, in order to open the Trenches before *Mons*, every Thing being ready for the Siege. This Army, the *French* say, consists of 136 Battalions, and 162 Squads, making in all 124,260 Men; besides an Army upon the *Moselle*, with which they threaten to march to *Hanover*, another Army on the *Rhine*, with which they are to assist the Emperor's, in order to march to *Bohemia*, a fourth in Conjunction with the *Prussians* to attack *Piedmont*, and a fifth, lying Camp, near *Dunkirk*, in order to threaten us with an Invasion. As *Mons* is one of the Barrier Towns, they imagine their attacking that Place ought not to be look'd on as an Attack upon the *French*; but if they take it, they may very soon make themselves Masters of *Brussels*, *Malin*, *Macklin*, *Ghent* and *Bruges*, none of which are well fortified; and by this means they will, as they did in 1701, cut off all Communication between the *Dutch* and their Barrier Towns; so that the Siege of *Mons*, if it be undertaken, will probably produce a Battle, supposing the Allied Army to be in a Condition to venture one; therefore we may expect some important News from *Flanders* before the End of the Month,

Notwithstanding the flying Camp which the *French* have at *Dunkirk*, they seem at present to have laid aside all Designs of invading us, the Transport Ships being dismissed or converted into Privateers; and the Pretender's Son has gone back to *Paris*, where he still appears incognito; but as Transports may be soon again provided, and as that young Man has already shewn, that his Motions are not only quick but secret, we have still Reason to be upon our Guard.

The Marquis de *Fenelon*, being arriv'd in *Holland*, went on the 12th in his State Coach to the Assembly of the States General, followed by 9 Coaches and six, 36 drawn by four, and 32 by two Horses; when he made a long Speech to their High Mightinesses, which, according to Custom, he afterwards delivered in Writing. In this Speech he very plainly insinuated, that since the *Dutch* had refused to come into a Neutrality with respect to the *Austrian Netherlands*, they could not expect, that his Master would forbear attacking his Enemies on that Side; and he complain'd heavily against the *Dutch* sending a Body of their Forces last Year to the Assistance of those who destined them to no less Purpose than bearing a Part with them in the Invasion of *Alsace* and *Lorain*.

The President of the Assembly made then no other Answer, but that they would, forthwith, take his Speech into Consideration, and give him an Answer as soon as possible; and as the Marquis was very soon to depart for *Flanders*, it was upon the 14th propos'd in the Assembly of their High Mightinesses by the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, to deliberate, whether, in the present Circumstances, it would not be proper to invite the Marquis de *Fenelon* to a Conference before his Departure, in order to represent to him, that as the Republick could not see with Indifference the *Low Countries* attack'd, their High Mightinesses hoped the Court of *France* would defer doing it, seeing they had resolv'd to send to his Most Christian Majesty an Ambassador Extraordinary, to bring about, if possible, a Truce between the Parties at War. This Proposition was immediately agreed to: The Marquis was that Afternoon invited to a Conference next Morning at the Hall of *Triers*, where he accordingly went, had a Conference with them for above an Hour, and next Morning set out for the *French* Army in *Flanders*, with a Passport from the States General.

ENTER-

* See our last Magazine, p. 150.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

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SERMON.

41. A Sermon preach'd before the House of Commons on *Jan. 30*. By *J. Newton*, D. D. Printed for *W. Innes*, price 6d.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

M A Y, 1744.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 178.

*The Debate begun in our last the
next that spoke was L. PISO, in
the Character of the Earl of Ches-
terfield, the Substance of whose
speech was as follows, viz.*

My Lords,



WHEN from a more
mature Deliberati-
on, or a more strict
Inquiry, I find good
Cause for altering
an Opinion I have
formerly embraced,
rejecting a Maxim I have for-
merly approved, I shall always be
ready to do it; but, I hope, no
alteration in my own Circumstances
shall ever alter my Way of thinking
in regard to the Publick, and, I
trust, no Temptation, nor any Ap-
prehension, will ever prevent my
saying what I think, when my
Country makes it necessary for me to
do. Slavery I have always thought
the greatest Misfortune that can be-
fall a human Creature, and therefore
to be guarded against at the Risk of
any other Misfortune whatever: I
am so still; and were the Power
of the Shackles to be put solely
in my own Hands, my Humanity

1744

would, I hope, prevent my endea-
vouring to rivet them upon my Fel-
low Creatures. As I was sensible of
the Danger to which our Constitu-
tion lies exposed, by the Influence
which Ministers may acquire over

A our Cities and Boroughs, I thought
that some such Bill as this was abso-
lutely necessary for securing our Con-
stitution against that Danger; and, I
am sure, nothing I have heard in this
Debate can give me the least Cause
to alter my Opinion; for most of
the Arguments made use of, even by
noble Lords who seem to be against
the Question, appear to me to be
strong Arguments for sending the
Bill to a Committee. The Danger
our Constitution lies exposed to by
the Influence I have mentioned, and
consequently the Necessity of some
such Bill as this, has been acknow-
ledged by every Lord who has spoke
in the Debate: The Bill has been
acknowledged to be fundamentally
right. Are not these, my Lords, as
strong Arguments as can be made
use of for our going into a Commit-
tee upon it? In that Committee you
may alter every Clause of it: You
may add what Clauses you will:
You may leave out any one or more
Clauses

F f

Clauses

Clauses now in the Bill, and insert others in their Stead. And all this you may do with the more Freedom, because the Bill takes its Rise in this House, and after it has passed here, must go thro' all the Forms of the other House, where it will probably meet with some Amendments, and will consequently come again under your Lordships Consideration, before it can be passed into a Law.

Is it not from hence evident, my Lords, that if there be now any real Objections as to the Form of the Bill, they may be removed by sending it to a Committee? If the Bill be in its present Form imperfect, its Defects may there be supplied: If any of the Clauses be improper, they may there be altered, amended, or left out: If any Dangers or Inconveniencies be apprehended, they may there, by proper Clauses, be guarded against. The Foundation has been acknowledged to be good: The Necessity of erecting something upon that Foundation has been allowed: If what is now erected does not please, are not your Lordships, in Duty to your Country, bound to try, at least, if you can amend it in a Committee?

I shall not say, my Lords, that we have now any Minister who is resolved to fix the Chains of Slavery upon his Country. I shall not say, that any of your Lordships have such a Design, or that any of you would be subservient to a Minister in the Prosecution of such a Design. But suppose I were a Minister, and suppose I had such a Design: Suppose I were resolved to overturn the Liberties of my Country, by getting into my Hands the absolute Direction of all or most of our Cities and Boroughs, with regard to their Election, would not I oppose such a Bill as this? I certainly would; but bad a Politician as I am, I would not be so very weak as to oppose it directly. I would ingenuously acknowledge

the Danger: I would acknowledge the Necessity of doing something to prevent it: I would mourn over the dangerous State of publick Liberty; but then I would take great Care to raise as many Objections as I could to every Regulation proposed for its Defence: I would exaggerate every Difficulty and Inconvenience we might be exposed to by such a Regulation; and if no real Danger of this Kind could be suggested, imaginary ones should supply the Place. This, my Lords, has always been, and will always be the Method taken by those who have Designs against our Liberties, in order to obstruct such Regulations as might defeat their Designs; and tho' none of your Lordships have, I hope, any such Designs, yet, from the Conduct of some Lords upon this Occasion, I am afraid, lest the Publick should begin to entertain some unjust Suspicion against his Majesty's Government.

It has been suggested, my Lords, as the chief Objection to this Bill, that if we make the Term for the Limitation of Prosecutions too long, the Bill will be of no Use, and if we make it too short, it may be attended with very dangerous Consequences; but why too long or too short? Is there no Medium? Surely there is; and that Medium, I hope we shall hit on in the Committee where alone it can come under Consideration. But suppose we should miss of this Medium in the Committee: Suppose future Experience should convince us, that we had made the Term either too long or too short, may not that Mistake be rectified by a new Bill, as soon as it is discovered, and before it can produce any very bad Effects? As to the Term being made too short, some Lords may terrify themselves with the dangerous Consequences that may ensue; but for my Part, I am under no such Dread. Whether it be from my want of Foresight,

in my not having a gloomy Imagination, I do not know; but I can suggest to myself any very dangerous Consequence from our making Term for limiting Prosecutions short. The Usurpations with which the noble Lord who spoke A endeavoured to frighten us, can never be established by this Bill, or any Consequence that can arise from it. An unqualified Magistrate may be chosen, or a Magistrate may be irregularly chosen, and by the use of the Term to be prescribed B in this Bill, may be confirmed and established in his Magistracy; but this is not confirm or establish him in the oppressive Power he may usurp. In the Exercise of such a Power should oppress, we may depend on it, that a Prosecution would be C soon brought against him by those that found themselves oppressed. But suppose it should not, this does not say, that an unlawful oppressive Act of a Magistrate or Officer is not to be questioned or acted; it only says, that the Acts D of an Officer irregularly chosen or admitted, shall not be questioned or acted, unless prosecuted within a Time; so that no Usurpation nor any Act done in consequence of an usurped Power, (I mean such a Power as would not E belonged to him, supposing he had been regularly chosen) can by this Bill be established, nor is the Term for prosecuting such Acts of Offence to be limited.

The noble Lord will consider F the Bill with a little more Attention, and will find it to be just such a Bill as he wishes for, according to his Description. It is calculated G for preventing Corporations from suffering by the Neglect or non-observance of insignificant Formalities or Ceremonies, and not for preventing, or limiting the Time for being prosecuted for great or dangerous Misusers of their

Charter; because for such Transgressions a Prosecution may, notwithstanding any Thing contained in this Bill, be still brought at any Time against the Corporation itself, and a Forfeiture of their Charter may, perhaps, be the Consequence; but the Latitude still to be allowed in this Case, is very far from making the Bill useless; because it very seldom happens that a Corporation is guilty of any such Crime or Misuser; and, consequently, a Latitude in this Respect can furnish a Minister with no great Influence over our Cities or Boroughs. If it did, I should be for limiting the Time for these Prosecutions as well as the other, without any Regard to the Consequences such a Limitation might be attended with; because, I am convinced, no real Danger or Inconvenience could from thence ensue.

The Prosecutions that are to be limited by this Bill, are those in which a Forfeiture of the Charter is no Part, but a Consequence of the Judgment. When a Magistrate or Officer has been irregularly chosen or admitted: When some insignificant Formality prescribed by the Charter has not been duly observed, or when the Words of the Charter have been mistaken, tho' that Mistake may have been continued E and repeated for many Years; yet as the Law now stands, a Minister may, whenever he will, cause a *Quo Warranto*, or an Information in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, to be brought against that Magistrate, or those Magistrates, and by the Judgment of the Court, after their having been put to a great Trouble and Expence, they may probably be not only ousted from their Office, but subjected to a Fine or Penalty. The Forfeiture of the Corporation's Charter is no Part of the Judgment, but it is a Consequence; for the Corporation cannot then proceed to a new Election of Magistrates in the

Terms, or upon the Authority of their old Charter, and must therefore have a new one, which the Crown may, if it pleases, refuse to grant. Such Prosecutions as these the Magistrates and Officers of our Corporations often become liable to, and it is with respect to these only that some Sort of Provision is to be made by this Bill. If such Prosecutions as these had been entirely abolished, I do not think it could have been attended with any bad Consequences to the Publick; but I now see it would have been violently opposed. This the noble Lord who brought in the Bill foresaw, and therefore he drew it up in such modest Terms, that I am surprised to see it meet with Opposition, especially from those Lords who, at the same Time, declare their being for guarding our Cities and Boroughs against the Danger of suffering by the Neglect of insignificant Formalities or Ceremonies.

As to the Difference observed by the noble Lord who spoke last, between Magistrates or Officers for Life, and those that are chosen annually, I shall grant, that it ought to be attended to, and provided for by some different Regulation in the Bill, as to the Time in which the Prosecution is to be brought; but nothing is more easy than to do this in the Committee; and, indeed, it is there only we can properly take this Difference into our Consideration. For this Reason, I shall not now propose any Time for prosecuting either the one or the other; but different Times ought certainly to be limited: We may admit of a pretty long Time for prosecuting those Officers that are chosen or admitted for Life, whereas the Time for prosecuting Magistrates or Officers chosen annually, ought, in my Opinion, to be confined to a very few Weeks after their Election; and when we come into the Committee,

we may, I think, very easily contrive and add a Clause for preventing the Corporation's being, by the Judgment, brought under the Necessity of having a new Charter, or any new Authority from the Crown for supplying the Place of the Magistrate so ousted from his Office; and we may add a few Words for preventing such a Magistrate's being made liable to any Fine, when an Irregularity appears to proceed from a mere Neglect or Mistake in the Manner of his Election or Admission.

This, my Lords, would prevent any Corporation, or Officer of a Corporation's being exposed to suffer greatly by a Neglect, or Non-servance of some of the Formalities or Ceremonies prescribed by its Charter; and as very few of our Corporations become liable to Prosecution upon any other Account, this would be sufficient for putting an End to that ministerial Influence over our Cities and Boroughs, which we have at present so much Reason to dread the Consequences of. It is therefore evident, that in the Committee we may, with great Ease, make such a Bill as will answer the End proposed; and consequently, if the Bill be rejected, without so much trying what we can do in a Committee, it will be concluded by the People without Doors, that a Majority of this House is against passing any Bill for securing our Constitution against that Danger, which the late famous Report has made manifest to the whole Nation, and which has been acknowledged by every Lord that has spoke in this Debate.

A noble Lord was pleased to call our Corporations the Creatures of the Crown. Too many of them, my Lords, are so: I am for making them less so, and am, therefore, in favour of having this Bill passed into a Law, for whatever bad Consequences may be attended with, I am

cannot be so bad as the Consequences of our neglecting or delaying to make any Regulation for settling against, or removing the Power to which we are at present subject. Many of our Boroughs are so much the Creatures of the Law, that they are generally called Court Boroughs; and very properly they are called so; for our Ministers, for the Time being, have always the Nomination of their Representatives, and make such an arbitrary Use of it, that they often oblige them to chuse Gentlemen they never saw, nor heard of perhaps, who they saw his Name on the Minister's Order for chusing him as their Representative. This Order they always punctually obey, and would, I believe, obey it, were the Minister named in it the Minister's Man, then actually wearing his Livery; for they have, we know, taken Men who had but lately worn the Livery off of their Backs, and never could throw it off of their backs.

It has been said, my Lords, that Attempts have been lately made on the Freedom of our Corporations: 'Tis true, no such violent Attempts have been lately made as were made in former Reigns; but lately, and but very lately too, the Freedom of our Corporations has been nibbled at, and that Nibbling has been made so manifest by the Report I have mentioned, that I am surpris'd to hear the contrary asserted by any Lord in this House. I must suppose that such Lords have never read that Report, and must therefore recommend it to their serious Perusal; for they will there find, not only that Corporations have been prosecuted at the Expence of the Crown, for the Neglect of insignificant Formalities, but that the Cause of the Prosecution's being brought, was expressly their refusing to chuse such Representatives as the Minister directed.

Was not this an Attempt against the Freedom of our Corporations? My Lords, it was an Attempt not only against the Freedom of that Corporation, but against the Freedom of all our Corporations; because the Magistrates of every Corporation in the Kingdom will, from thence, see the Consequence of their being disobedient to the Commands of a Minister; and this Example must necessarily have a most fatal Effect, if we do not, by some new Law, remove or lessen the Dread of being exposed to the same Consequence. But suppose we had no such manifest Proof: Suppose no such terrifying Example had lately been made, from the very Nature of the Thing we must be convinced, that such Attempts may be made. They have been made by all Ministers in Time past: They will be made by all Ministers in Time to come. It is natural for a Minister to wish to have his Friend chosen to represent any City or Borough, rather than one he suspects to be his Enemy: It is natural for him to make use of every Method he can safely practise in Favour of his Friend's Election: Whilst a Corporation, or the Magistrates of a Corporation, are under Apprehensions of being prosecuted, it is natural for them to be swayed by those Apprehensions; and as a Minister may, by his under Agents, safely work upon their Apprehensions, we may expect, nay, we may be assured, he will do so in Favour of his Friend. There is no Way of preventing this Practice but by freeing our Corporations from every such Apprehension; and as this will, in a great Measure, be the Effect of the Bill now before us, after it has been properly amended in the Committee, I hope, your Lordships will agree to the Question.

*The last Speaker in this Debate was
L. Icilius, in the Character of the
Earl*

Earl of Ha, whose Speech was to this Effect.

My Lords,

WHETHER or no the Bill now before us be fundamentally right, seems to me to be a Question of very little Importance in the present Debate. The Bill may be fundamentally right, and yet the Superstructure may be such a one as ought not to be supported, and such a one as cannot be amended, without first erasing it to the very Foundation. After a Bill is read the second Time in this House, we are then to consider whether it be such a Bill as, with the Amendments usually made in a Committee, may be proper to be passed into a Law: If it appears to be such a Bill as cannot be fully amended in the Committee, without altering its Nature, and making it in a great Measure a new Bill; we ought not to send it to a Committee, because every Bill, by our Forms of Proceeding, ought to be twice read and considered in the House before its being committed; which, I am sure, can never be said of a Bill so moulded in the Committee as to make it quite a new Bill. If what has been said by the noble Lord who spoke last should be admitted, no Bill could ever be thrown out upon the second Reading; for if we were to allow ourselves the Liberty of altering, amending, and adding whatever we pleased in the Committee, what Pretext could we have for throwing out any Bill upon the second Reading? We could then have no Reason for throwing it out, but that which ought to have made us throw it out upon the first Reading; I mean, that of its being unworthy of the least Countenance from this House.

For this Reason, my Lords, if I understand any Thing of the Forms of this House, it has always been a

Rule not to commit any Bill, if the second Reading it appears, such Alterations and Additions be made as will entirely alter the Nature of the Bill; and our Observance of this Rule, is, in my Opinion, absolutely necessary, only to prevent our being surprised into any dangerous or useful Regulation, but also to prevent any Surprise upon People without Doors. When a Bill is regularly brought into this House, and read the first Time, the People without Doors hear of it, and if any one that is himself concerned, he gets a Copy of it. Upon Perusal, if he thinks he may be injured by any Clause in the Bill, he petitions to be heard against it, and your Lordships generally consider the Petitioners to be heard upon the second Reading; but if new Clauses should be added in the Committee, and such as have little or no Relation to the Bill, I should be glad to know how any Person without Doors could have an Opportunity of petitioning, or of shewing that such Clauses would be very injurious to him, without being any Way beneficial to the Publick. Nay, many of your Lordships might be surprised, and might see Clauses passed into a Law, which you had never heard of till they appeared in Print; consequently this Method of proceeding would be of more dangerous Consequence to our Liberties, which have been made such a Handle of in this Debate, than any Thing that can ensue from our not passing this Bill.

The proper Question now before us, is not, therefore, whether any such Bill as this be necessary, or whether the Bill now before us be fundamentally right, but whether we can amend or alter it in the Committee, so as to make it a Bill fit for being passed into a Law, without breaking thro' a Rule in our Method of proceeding, which has

most constantly observed, and I think, we ought never to from, unless it be in a Case of great and great Danger, which from being the Case with respect to this Bill. This, my Lords, proper Question now before A and this Question must, in my opinion, be answered in the Negative, even by the noble Lord who last; for the Clauses he has intended to be added in the Committee, and which must be added, if intended to make the Bill sufficient for preventing the Danger intended, are such as would entirely alter the Nature of the Bill, and frequently such as cannot be added in the Committee, consistently with the Rule I have mentioned. I hope your Lordships will consider that as the Gentlemen of the House are more particularly Guardians of the Liberties of the People, so your Lordships are particularly the Guardians of the Prerogatives of the Crown; and this Bill is certainly an Abridgement of the Prerogatives of the Crown, it would have been more proper to have had it take its Rise in the other House. However, since it has been brought in here, I hope, you will give the Crown all the Indulgence which a private Man ought to have with regard to any Bill, he thinks, will affect any Property or Privilege possessed of. The Crown is I know, to appear by Petition in this House, because the King will not refuse his Assent, and thereby prevent the Bill's being passed into a Law; but when those who have the Honour to serve the Crown find a Bill brought into this House, which, in their Opinion, the King ought not to give his Assent to, it is certainly their Duty to oppose the Bill in its Passage, and to endeavour to have it rejected by the House, in order to prevent their Sovereign's being sub-

jected to the invidious Task of refusing it the Royal Assent. This is their Duty, and therefore, in Justice to the Crown, or to those who serve the Crown, we ought to give them as much Time as a private Man ought to have, to consider how the Crown may be affected by the Bill.

Would this, my Lords, be the Case, if we were to add such Clauses in the Committee as have been hinted in this Debate? The Bill, even according to its present Plan, will very much abridge the Prerogatives of the Crown. That Abridgement the Crown may be advised to consent to, for the Sake of quieting those Jealousies that have been industriously raised among the People; but if you are to abridge those Prerogatives a great deal further, which seems to be intended by some Lords who have spoke in this Debate, it ought certainly to be done by a new Bill, that the Crown may have at least the usual Time to consider, whether it be proper to consent to that further Abridgement. Therefore, if it be necessary to add any new Clauses, or to make any Amendments, by which the Power of the Crown is to be further limited than was at first proposed, you cannot in Justice do it in the Committee: The only proper Method you can take, is to drop this Bill, in order that a new Bill may be drawn up, and brought in, either this Session or the Beginning of the next; and when I see such a Bill, I shall then consider, whether I ought to agree to it or no.

But, my Lords, as the Necessity of our having some such Bill passed into a Law, has been very much urged in this Debate; as this Necessity has been said to have been acknowledged by every Lord who has spoke in the Debate, I must take this Opportunity to declare, that I am very far from being convinced of our being under any such Necessity.

I do not think, the Crown has as yet such an Influence over our Cities and Boroughs as can be of any dangerous Consequence to our Constitution, nor do I think that a Minister can with any Safety endeavour to acquire such an Influence. A Minister may have a personal or a Family Interest in two or three Boroughs: He cannot by himself alone represent them all; and to the Borough where he does not stand himself, it is very natural for him to recommend a Friend. That Friend may, perhaps, be a Gentleman never before known in the Borough; but this is not peculiar to Ministers, for we often find such Gentlemen chosen by Boroughs upon the Recommendation of those who are known to be violent Enemies to the Minister. I therefore do not well know what is meant by Court Boroughs. All Boroughs are so, I believe, and all Cities and Counties as well as Boroughs: The only Difference is, that some Boroughs have their Friends in Court, and others want to have their Friends in Court. This, my Lords, has always been the chief Ground of the Dispute; and most People are apt to think, or at least they pretend to say, the Country is in Danger, when their Friends happen to be out of Court. The Cry of the Church being in Danger was formerly made the same Use of; and when I was young and attended this House behind the Throne, I remember to have heard it observed, as I thought very justly, by the Ancestor of a noble Lord I have in my Eye, that the only Reason he could think of for saying that the Church was in Danger, was because the Earl of *Rochester* was out of Court.

If a Borough, therefore, chuses a Courtier, it is not because it is more a Court Borough than any other Borough, but because its Friends happen at that Time to be in Court; in like Manner, when a Borough chuses such

as are against the Court, it is not because it is more a Country Borough than any other, but because its Friends happen then to be out of Court; and the Choice made by the former may as little proceed from any undue Influence as the Choice made by the latter. But every Borough that chuses a Courtier or a Friend to the Minister, must, it seems, be a Creature of the Crown, in the Sense put upon the Words by the noble Lord who spoke last, in which I must say he made a very bad Use, to call it by no worse a Name, of an Expression that had dropt from a noble Lord in this Debate. The noble Lord happened to say, that all Corporations were the Creatures of the Crown, and when he made use of the Expression, I believe, every one of your Lordships understood what he meant: He certainly meant no more than that all Corporations were created by the Crown, which is true; but the noble Lord who spoke last gave it a Turn, as if he had meant, that all Corporations are the Slaves of the Crown, and ready to receive Directions from the Ministers of the Crown, which is as far from being true as it is far from being what he meant; for, with regard to the Election of their Representatives, I know of no Way by which a Minister can compel any one of them to chuse the Candidates he recommends: I am sure, that of threatening a Borough with a *Quo Warranto* would be very far from being effectual, and it would be very dangerous for any Minister to make use of such a Method; consequently I cannot as yet see the Necessity of our passing any such Bill as the present, and if I did, I should be for dropping this Bill, which, I think, cannot be so recommended as to be of any Use, in order to have a Bill brought in that might be of some Service.

But whatever some noble Lords may say about providing for the

ity of our Constitution against every possible Danger, it has never been the Custom in this Country to produce new Regulations, or to make Alterations in that Form of Government under which our Ancestors lived happily, and transmitted their Liberties safe to us: I say it has never been the Custom to introduce new Regulations, or to make Alterations, but when some Evil has been really felt, or some Attack actually made; and, I hope, this Custom will be always observed; for if we should give a Loofe to our Imagination, and resolve to provide against every Evil, and every Attack, which might be suggested by a fruitful but gloomy Imagination, we could never be a Moment at ease, nor a Session without making some material Alteration in our Form of Government. What the noble Lord meant by nibbling at the Freedom of our Corporations, I do not know; but it does not appear to me, that any real Attack has been lately made upon their Freedom by our Ministers. When the Members of a Corporation fall out among themselves, they often do about their Elections, the unsuccessful Candidates will, very probably, bring Informations in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto* against the Magistrates chosen, if they think there is any Flaw in their Election or Admission; and if these Informers employ any of the Crown Lawyers, a Minister cannot help it; for he cannot prevent those Lawyers undertaking the Business of private Men in Cases where the Crown has no Concern. This cannot therefore be construed as an Attack upon the Freedom of our Corporations, and this is all that has been pretended to be proved; for there is not the least Proof, that ever any Minister gave Orders for the Prosecution, or supported it either at his own or the publick Expence, and much less that he did so, in order to

punish any Corporation for refusing to obey his Orders, with regard to the Election of its Representatives in Parliament. I cannot therefore suppose, that any Attack has been lately made upon the Freedom of our Corporations; and if any Lord thinks there has, why does not he move for a Day to inquire into it, in order to have the Guilty punished, which would be as effectual against the Practice in Time to come as any Law you can make?

As this Bill was rejected upon the second Reading, we had another Debate in our Club upon the Question, That the Judges be directed to prepare and bring in a Bill for the same Purposes. But as the Arguments upon this Occasion were mostly the same with some of those that had been made use of in the former Debate, to avoid Repetition, I shall give only one of the Speeches made in this new Debate; and this I give, because it may pass for an Answer to the last Speech in the former Debate. It was made by T. Quintius, in the Character of the Lord Talbot, and was in Substance thus.

My Lords,

IN the last Debate upon this Subject, I suspected, that those Lords, or, at least, some of them, who opposed the Bill then before us, were at the Bottom, notwithstanding all their Professions, against our doing any Thing that might restrain the Power of Ministers over the Elections of our little Cities and Boroughs; and from the Turn the Debate has now taken, I think my Suspicion has been fully justify'd. Upon the former Occasion, no Lord was under a Necessity to declare himself against the Principle upon which the Bill was founded: It was sufficient for his Purpose to start Objections against the Form of the Bill,

in order to prevent its being passed into a Law, and therefore Lords thought they might freely declare in favour of the Principle upon which it was founded; but the Report from our Committee, and the Question now before us, has forced them to declare ingenuously and freely, that they are against the Principle, and consequently against any Bill that can be formed upon that Principle or Foundation.

What I have said, my Lords, may perhaps be thought a Sort of Language too free for this Assembly; but if I speak justly, I shall never think I can speak too freely when the Liberties of my Country appear to be at stake; and the best Way to prevent free Language on one Side, is to speak freely and sincerely on the other. The Bill we had lately before us, was, by most Lords, allowed to be necessary and fundamentally right, and the chief Objection against it was, that we could not amend it properly in the Committee, without making it, in a great Measure, a new Bill, which we could not do consistently with our constant Rule of proceeding in such Cases. This, I confess, I then thought a frivolous Objection, because I thought we had no Occasion to make any Amendments, or to add many Clauses, but what flow'd naturally from the Clauses in the Bill as it was first brought in, or from the declared Scope and Intention of the Bill; and, as it was observed in the former Debate, we might have done this the more freely, because the Bill was, after being passed by us, to go thro' all the Forms of the other House, where any Person that thought himself injured might have had an Opportunity to be heard; so that it was very different from a Bill passed by the other House, and sent to us for our Concurrence; and yet in the short Time I have had the Honour to sit in this House, I have

seen very material Clauses added in Committees of this House upon Bills sent from the other.

As I was sensible of this, my Lords, I could not but think the Objection frivolous, and consequently could not but suspect, that those who made use of it, were really against any Bill for the same Purpose. For this Reason it was with Pleasure I saw the Question agreed to, for appointing a Committee to draw up Heads of a Bill for the further quieting of Corporations; because I foresaw, that the Report of that Committee would oblige every Lord to appear in his proper Colours, and to declare openly, whether he was for securing our Constitution against that Influence which a Minister may acquire over the Elections of Cities and Boroughs by threatening them with a *Quo Warranto*, or an Information in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*. In this Expectation I find I am not disappointed, for Lords now openly avow their being against our giving ourselves any Trouble upon this Head, for two Reasons which I shall beg leave to examine. The first is, That no such Bill can be framed, but what must be attended with greater Evils than those it is designed to prevent. I confess, my Lords, I have no very intimate Acquaintance with any of our present Judges, and consequently can form no Judgment of their Capacity; but whatever their Capacity may be, I must think this a very rash and precipitate Conclusion. For God sake, my Lords, let us try what they can do: When they have drawn up such a Bill as they think proper for answering the Ends proposed, and that Bill is laid before us in the next ensuing Session, we are not obliged to agree to it: We may then consider what Evils the Nation may thereby be exposed to, and if we think them greater than Slavery, which, in my Opinion, is impossible, we may then reject

ject the Bill they have, by our Order, offered to our Consideration. This Argument is, therefore, premature. We cannot determine what the Judges may be able to do till we try them; and as they have a long Vacation before-hand, I hope their Zeal for the Liberties of their Country, which are, in this Case, in the utmost Danger, will prompt them to exert their utmost Skill. Therefore, if this Question passes in the Negative, I must suppose, it does not proceed from a Conviction, that the framing of a proper Bill is impossible, but from a Conviction, that the Judges may, very easily, frame such a Bill as cannot be, with any Shadow of Reason, objected to, and that for this Reason, and this Reason only, they must not be employed.

The other Reason made use of against the Question is, my Lords, That, in this Country, it has never been the Custom to provide against any Evil, or any Danger, till it has been actually felt; and that the Evil now complained of, or the Danger now proposed to be guarded against, exists in the Imagination only. That we have seldom thought of providing against any Danger till it was actually felt, is too true. But this surely will not be reckon'd a Piece of Wisdom. It is a Folly, my Lords, and a Folly that all popular Assemblies are subject to: They can never be brought into any new Regulation by Arguments founded upon Foresight and Wisdom alone: They must, by their Feeling, be convinced, that a new Regulation is necessary, before they can be brought into it: This, I shall admit, has been generally the Case in this Kingdom; but, I am sure, a Man who has read the History of the two Reigns before the Revolution, and especially a Man who has read the Report of the late Secret Committee, must have a Mind case-hardened, as to any Evil that

may affect his Country, if he does not feel the Evil now complained of. Most of the Judgments upon the *Quo Warranto's* brought against our Corporations a little before the Revolution, were founded upon the Neglect of some Formalities prescribed by their Charter, or upon some pretended Misbehaviour in the Magistrates, for which the Corporation ought not to have suffered; and, indeed, in my Opinion, I think it ridiculous, as well as unjust, to punish a Body corporate for Crimes or Offences committed by its Members. Corporations of all Kinds are founded upon the publick Good, and ought never to be dissolved but when the publick Good requires they should. Our not providing against this Evil was, therefore, one of the many Overights we were guilty of at the Time of the Revolution; for the Evil had been severely felt but the very Year next preceding.

This must shew, my Lords, that the Evil intended to be provided against by the Question now before us, is not an Evil that exists in the Imagination only. It is an Evil that has already been severely felt; and the Report I have mentioned must convince us, that it has been very lately felt by those who have any Feeling of publick Calamities; that do not immediately affect themselves. I was very much surpris'd to hear it affirmed by a noble Lord, that we have no Proof, that any Minister has lately caus'd Prosecutions to be brought against Corporations, and supported them at the publick Expence. My Lords, we have almost a direct and positive Proof of this, in the Report of the Secret Committee; and a much fuller Proof than could have been expected by any Lord who consider'd what Obstructions that Committee met with in their Inquiry. *Laruton*, who appears, by the Report, to have been concerned in most of the Prosecu-

tions there mentioned, was no professed Solicitor: He was an Officer of the *Exchequer*, and was publicly known to be an Agent for the Minister. *Paxton*, the other Person concerned, was not only known to be an Agent for the Minister, but was Solicitor for the Treasury; and it appears, by the Report, that very large Sums of publick Money were given to him, for which he never could, nor, indeed, was ever desired to pass any regular Account. By the Report it appears, that both these Gentlemen, in some Manner, own'd, that the great Charges they put themselves to would be reimburs'd to them by the Publick; and it is very remarkable, that all the Informations in which they were concerned for the Plaintiffs, were brought against Magistrates or Boroughs that appeared not to be altogether pliable to the Minister in their Elections; and that where the Magistrates were so pliable as to transgress the Rules of their Charter for the Sake of serving his Purposes, which was the Case of *New Radnor*, this *Paxton* was employ'd for the Defendants; and the whole Expence not only of defending the Prosecution, but also the Expence of passing a new Charter, was defray'd with publick Money. Nay, in the Case of the Borough of *Weymouth*, it appears plainly that the Prosecutions were brought against the Magistrates of that Borough, because they would not chuse *Pearse* and *Olmus*, who appear to have been the Agents of the Minister.

What will the whole World, what must every City and Borough in the Kingdom, infer from these Proceedings and these Proofs? The plain Inference is, that if they always chuse such Representatives as are agreeable to the Minister, they may transgress their Charter with Impunity; and that if any Prosecutions should, upon that Account, be brought

against them by private Men, they shall be defended at the publick Expence; and in Case of a Forfeiture shall have a new Charter likewise at the publick Expence: But that in case they chuse such Representatives as are disagreeable to the Minister, they must expect to be prosecuted at the publick Charge, for every little Mistake they may be guilty of with regard to the Rules prescribed by their Charter: They must upon these Prosecutions expect to be fined or to forfeit; and from the Report we may see, what a new Charter would cost; for the new Charter for the friendly and pliable Borough of *New Radnor*, cost the Publick above 1200*l*. Will any of your Lordships after this say, that the Evil complained of is not now felt? Can any Lord expect, after these Proceedings have been made, and are now so notoriously known, that every Borough in the Kingdom will not, in a short Time, become a Court Borough?

My Lords, what has always been meant by a Court Borough, was most egregiously, tho' I am far from saying wilfully, misrepresented by a noble Lord in our last Debate upon this Subject. When the Friends of a Borough, that is to say, those who have a natural Interest in the Borough, are Courtiers, and for that Reason it chuses Court Candidates, it is not from thence to be called a Court Borough. But when a Borough always chuses Court Candidates, let who will be in Court: When it always chuses such as are recommended to it by the Ministers, let them be who they will, it is then properly and truly called a Court Borough; and that we have many such in the Kingdom is notorious: So many, my Lords, that they are now distinguished into Treasury and Admiralty Boroughs; because the former always chuse such Candidates as are recommended to them by the Treasury, let who will be

the Commissioners of that Board; the latter always chuse such Candidates as are recommended to them by the Admiralty, let who will be the Commissioners of that Board.

This, my Lords, is now the Case of so many Boroughs in this Kingdom; and if this Question should be carried in the Negative, I shall be very soon, to see it the Case of them all. Your Lordships have a Family Interest in many of the Boroughs of this Kingdom: By this means you preserve some Sort of Interest in the other House, and you have an Opportunity to get your chosen Members of the other House, in order to qualify them for Business in this; but if it should once be to be the unfortunate Case of your Boroughs, to be deservedly excluded Court Boroughs, no Lord in House could pretend to get his Brother, or any Friend, chosen a Member of the other, without first making himself the subject of him, who happens to be Prime Minister at the Time; and if the Prime Minister might, perhaps, choose such a one as had first advanced himself in the World by wearing the one of your Lordships Livery. I hope your Lordships will consider the Consequence to Heart, I am sure, no one, who does, will give a Negative to the Question.

nisters, I shall not trouble your Readers with them; but tho' we had no formed Debate upon the Subject at this Time, I believe they will be glad to see an Extract of the following Speeches, which were occasioned by this Motion. The first was a Speech made by L. Pise, in the Character of the Earl of Chesterfield, the Substance whereof was as follows, viz.

My Lords,

AS I had Reason to believe, that some noble Lords would have a Share in forming the Motion to be made upon this Occasion, who I have heard declaim with great Eloquence against long and particular Addresses upon such Occasions, I had, I thought, good Ground to expect, that we should now have returned to our ancient Custom, and that nothing but a general Acknowledgment of our Duty and Affection to our Sovereign would, upon this Occasion, have been proposed. The Motion now made to you is, I confess, a little more general than has been usual of late Years, and therefore I shall not oppose it, nor offer any Amendment; but as there are some general Expressions which will admit of different Meanings, I must beg Leave to explain what I intend to mean by them, before I give my Consent to the Motion; and shall begin with distinguishing between his Majesty's Behaviour and his Conduct. As to his Majesty's Behaviour, there is nothing can be said that I shall not readily agree to: We have not, indeed, any Right to inquire into it: We ought never to talk of it, but with the highest Encomiums; but as to the Conduct of our Sovereign, it depends upon the Advice of his Ministers; and therefore we may inquire into it, we may censure it, we may punish those who advised it. Having premised this, whatever may be said in our Address of his

Thursday the first of December last, our Club having assumed a Character proper for the Occasion, his Majesty's Speech at the Opening of the Session * was read to us, and thereupon a Motion, as usual, was made and seconded, which being in the same Terms with the Address we have already inserted in your Magazine †, I need not send you a Copy of it; and as the Speeches made by the two Gentlemen of our Club, who made and seconded the Motion, were, as usual, an Encomium upon the Conduct of our Mi-

* See London Magazine for December last, p. 600.

† See Ditto, p. 601.

his Majesty's Behaviour during last Campaign, I hope, it will not be from thence supposed, that we approve of the Conduct of that Campaign; and lest some such Supposition should be made, I now declare, that I do not intend to mean any such Thing.

The Conduct of the last Campaign, my Lords, ought, it must be inquired into: I hope, it will be freely, fairly, and fully inquired into. Considering the Success of the *Queen of Hungary in Bavaria*, at the very Beginning of the Campaign, or rather, I should say, before any Troops but hers would have thought of opening the Campaign, it might have been attended with great Glory, and concluded with the Advantage of securing Winter Quarters for all our Armies in the Heart of the Enemy's Country, which would have been a great Weakening of our Enemies, and would have prevented those fatiguing Marches our Armies have been obliged to undergo, in order to get to any Place of Security for passing the Winter; and this again will be a very great Disadvantage to us at the Beginning of the next Campaign, because it will render it impossible for us to open the Campaign early, or, if the Enemy do, we must meet them with an Army fatigued by long Marches, and, probably, in a Country where we have laid up no Magazines: Whereas, if we had conducted the Campaign with Wisdom and Vigour, and had thereby lodged our Armies in the Enemies Country, we might have begun the Campaign early, with an Army fully refreshed, and provided with proper Magazines, in the very Place where even the Enemy must necessarily have begun their Operations.

But instead of this, my Lords, what did we do, what have we got by a most expensive Campaign? By the Bravery of our *English* Soldiers

we escaped out of a Snare we had been led into by the bad Conduct of our *German* Generals; and by the Cowardice of our Mercenaries, we were prevented from taking Advantage of the Consternation the Enemy were thrown into by the Disappointment they had met with. In this is comprised, I may say, the whole History of the Campaign; for from this Time we attempted nothing, we continued quite inactive, as if great Armies were paid, and led into the Field, for nothing but to be reviewed. I say, from this Time we attempted nothing, unless our March towards the Enemy's Lines, and our inglorious Retreat, to call it no worse, as soon as the Enemy began to face about upon us, is to be called an Attempt.

For this Reason, my Lords, I hope, that no Compliments to be made in this Address upon his Majesty's Behaviour, will be considered as an Approbation of any Part of the Conduct of the Campaign: I am sure, I mean no such Thing: I hope, it will be inquired into: If it be strictly inquired into, and impartially considered, I believe it will be censured. Then, as to the Treaty of *Worms*, I am glad to find, it is to be laid before us: I shall be ready to join in thanking his Majesty for the gracious Communication he has been pleased to make to us of that Treaty's being concluded. But by this, I hope, it will not be supposed, that I mean to approve of that Treaty; or that I will approve of it after I have seen it. When it is laid before us, I shall then freely and impartially give my Opinion of it, notwithstanding any Thing that may be said in this Address; but, I hope, the whole of that Treaty will be laid before us, before our Opinion be asked, and before we are desired to do any Thing in Consequence of it. Our Treaties have, of late Years, become very mysterious: Almost every

every Treaty we make has an ostensible and a non-ostensible Part: The Treaty itself has generally some Sort of Appearance of Honour and Office; but then it has a private Convention, a Protest, a Declaration, or a secret Article tack'd to it which spoils the Whole. The former is designed for vulgar Eyes, but the latter is reserved for the fastidious Eyes of Ministers. Such was our Convention with *Spain* in 1738: that Treaty, indeed, was, in itself, bad enough; but it had a Declaration annexed to it, which made it insufferable, and which, if it had not been by Accident, we should never have seen. I hope, no such secreting Attempt will be made with regard to the Treaty of *Worms*: I hope, the Whole, and every Thing relating to it, will be laid before us: Considering our own Circumstances, and the Circumstances of *Europe*, it is high Time for us to insist upon every Thing's being laid open, that we may, with our Eyes open, endeavour to find out the Path most proper for us to pursue; for if we judge from what we feel, we have no Reason to put a blindfold Confidence in any of our late Counsellors.

I shall grant, my Lords, that a strict Union between his Majesty, the Queen of *Hungary*, and the King of *Sardinia* is very desirable, but Gold itself may be bought too dear; and both of them have greater Need of our Assistance than we have of theirs, I hope Care has been taken not to engage us in any unnecessary stipulations. I wish his Majesty could have told us, that the King of *Prussia* and the States General had entered heartily into that Union; for a Neutrality in the former, and a feeble Assistance from the latter, will, I am afraid, leave upon us a greater Burden than we can bear, especially considering the distress'd Circumstances which a long, wasteful, and, as

yet, unpunished Administration has reduced us to.

Vigorous Measures I am for, my Lords, as much as any Lord in this House; but there are several Sorts of vigorous Measures, and several Ways of pursuing them. Tho' I am for vigorous Measures, I am not for extravagant expensive Measures; and tho' I am for vigorous Measures in defending or vindicating our own Rights, I am not for vigorous Measures in defending or vindicating the Rights of others, especially when we cannot so much as propose to get any Thing by the most happy Event of the War. Even that of preserving a Balance of Power in *Europe*, which we have been for so many Years taught to look on as a favourite Point, I shall always be for engaging in with Caution; and when we do engage in it, I shall be for our taking no more than our Share of the Burden, and for our taking that Share of the War which naturally belongs to us, I mean the Prosecution of it by Sea. As no Nation in *Europe* has less Concern than we have in preserving the Balance of Power, we ought never to be the first to take the Alarm, nor ought we to bear the chief Share of the Burden; for when we act otherwise, when we are the first to take the Alarm, and the most ready to engage, the other Powers of *Europe*, and even those who are most immediately exposed to the Danger, will either trust entirely to us for their Defence, and thereby throw the whole Burden of the War upon the Back of this Nation, or they will prescribe to us, not only what Share, but what Method we are to take in the Prosecution of the War.

This must shew us, my Lords, that we are to consider not only whether our Measures have been vigorous, but whether they have been made as little expensive as possible, and whether they have been directed

in that Way which was most consistent with the true Interest of this Country; and if we view them in these three Lights with an impartial Eye, we shall see, I believe, that they have been most extravagantly expensive, that they have been directed in that Way which was least consistent with our true Interest, and that, for this last Campaign, at least, they were very far from being vigorous. This, I say, I believe, we shall see: When they come properly under our Consideration, I believe, I shall be able to make it appear to every one who is not prejudiced by some selfish Consideration; therefore I thought it necessary, thus previously, to declare, what I mean by the general Expressions contained in this Motion; and, after having made this Declaration, I think it unnecessary for me to oppose or amend the Motion; but, if any other Lord does, I shall, after hearing his Reasons, determine, whether I am to join with him or no.

The next Speech was made by M. Agrippa, in the Character of the Lord Carteret, and was to this Effect.

My Lords,

THE noble Lord may declare what he pleases to be his Meaning by the Words of this Motion, but he has no Reason to be afraid, that any Man will suppose he means any Thing bad; because I think it impossible to put any bad Construction upon the Words of the Motion. There is nothing in it that can be construed into an Approbation of past Measures, nor could it, in my Opinion, have been conceived in shorter or more general Terms, consistently with that Duty and Affection we owe to his Majesty and our Country.

This, I think, my Lords, may be easily made appear, by consider-

ing particularly the several Parts of the Motion. When his Majesty's sacred Person was exposed to so many Dangers as it was during last Campaign, would it not be a most criminal Neglect of our Duty; would it not be a Sign of our having no Affection for our Sovereign, should we omit taking hold of this Opportunity to testify the Pleasure we take in his Preservation? And tho' the Success of his Arms was not so great as every honest Man in this Kingdom most certainly desired; yet even that of repulsing the Enemy must be allowed to be a Success, and I can myself bear witness, that it was chiefly owing to his Majesty's Magnanimity and Conduct; therefore it would be unpardonable in us to take no Notice either of his Success or his Conduct.

As to the Union that subsists between his Majesty, the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardina, it must be allowed to be of great Advantage to the common Cause, meaning the Preservation of the Balance of Power; it must be allowed to be of great Advantage to this Nation in particular, because it will contribute towards defeating the Designs of our declared Enemies the Spaniards in Italy; for surely it would be inconsistent with the Honour as well as Interest of this Kingdom, tamely to allow them to make Conquests in Italy, while they are at open War with us; therefore nothing can be more proper than our declaring our Satisfaction in seeing that Union established. The noble Lord, who made the Motion, does not desire you to approve, in any Sort of Terms, the Treaty by which that Union has been established: He desires you only to thank his Majesty for communicating to you the Conclusion of a Treaty for that Purpose; which, I think, you cannot neglect, much less refuse.

I hope, none of your Lordships

for continuing the War longer than is absolutely necessary; therefore you cannot but approve of his Majesty's salutary Views to bring about a general and honourable Peace by vigorous Measures; and you will not surely neglect to take notice of the Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess *Louisa*, or the Increase of the Royal Family by the Birth of a Prince.

These, my Lords, are all the intermediate Paragraphs of the Address proposed; and as to the first and last, they contain nothing but what is usual upon every such Occasion. There is no one Paragraph, nor an Expression in any Paragraph, that insinuates the least Approbation of any past Measure; and, indeed, our late Measures do not, I think, stand in need of any such Support. They are justify'd by the Consequences they have already produced; and will, I hope, be more justify'd by the Consequences they will hereafter produce. Let us cast our Eyes back, for a Moment, upon the dismal Situation of the Affairs of *Europe* two Years since, and then consider, what a different Situation they are now in. Two Years ago the Queen of *Hungary* was in the most deplorable Circumstances: Stripp'd of a great Part of her Dominions in *Germany*: The three most powerful Princes in *Germany* united, in a Confederacy with *France*, for her Destruction; and her Dominions surrounded, almost upon every Side, with such powerful Armies, that she could not have held out for another Campaign: Nay, even the Queen of *Spain* had forgot, or was, perhaps, encouraged to forget, that she was at War with the Lords of the Ocean; and had presumptuously sent an Army by Sea, to attack her *Hungarian* Majesty's Dominions in *Italy*: In these distressed Circumstances, no one Potentate in *Europe* daring to declare for that unfortunate Princess, no one of-

fering to assist her either with Troops or Money, except a few small Remittances she received from this Country and *Holland*: The *Spaniards* overwhelming *Italy*, and threatening all the Princes thereof with Slavery: A The *French* triumphing in the Heart of *Germany*, and directing the Princes of that powerful Body either to be passive, or to assist in its Destruction.

These, my Lords, were the Circumstances of *Europe* two Years ago: B What a different Light do they now appear in? The Kings of *Poland* and *Prussia* drawn off from their Alliance with *France*: The King of *Sardinia* declaring openly in favour of the Queen of *Hungary*; and *Holland*, as well as this Kingdom, C sending Armies, as well as Sums of Money, to her Assistance. She has now again recovered all her Dominions in *Germany*, except what she has yielded to *Prussia* and *Saxony*, in lieu of which she is in Possession of *Bavaria*; and tho' the *Spaniards* D have got Possession of *Savoy*, from her Ally, the King of *Sardinia*, yet in lieu of that he has got Possession of *Modena*, so that both of them are now in Possession of more than an Equivalent for what they have lost. The *French* have been driven out of *Germany* with Disgrace, and their Ally, the *Emperor*, remains stripp'd of his hereditary Dominions. The *Spaniards* have been disappointed in every Attempt they have made to penetrate into *Italy* by Land; and the Army they sent to *Italy*, in the Days of our Pusillanimity, remains F so coop'd up, both by Land and Sea, that it is hardly possible for them to escape.

This Difference of Circumstances your Lordships must be all sensible of, I hope, you all rejoice in; and G when you reflect you must allow, that it is entirely owing to the Wisdom of his Majesty's Conduct, and the vigorous Measures lately pursued

H h

by

by this Nation. His Majesty saw, from the Beginning, that the Part acted by *Prussia* and *Saxony* was entirely owing to the Obstinacy and Repentment of the Court of *Vienna*. These his Majesty endeavoured, as much as he could, to soften, but it required Time and a Concurrence of Events. As soon as this happened, his Majesty prevailed with the Courts of *Vienna* and *Berlin* to accept of his Mediation, by which the Treaty of *Breslaw* was concluded; and that, by Means of the same Mediation, was soon after followed by a Treaty between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Dresden*, by which both were drawn off from the Alliance of *France*. By this Means something like an Equality was restored between the Queen of *Hungary* and her Enemies, and the Conduct and Bravery of her Troops soon gave her a Superiority in *Germany*, which enabled both his Majesty and some of the other Powers of *Europe* to act more openly in her Favour. His Majesty being fully sensible, that the *Dutch* were, from the Beginning of this War, more actuated by their Fears than their Reason, in order to lessen the Influence of the former, he resolved to form a considerable Army in *Flanders*, which had such an Effect, that they have, at last, sent a large Body of their Troops to the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*; and as the Assembling of this Army in *Flanders* obliged the *French* to be upon their Guard, lest their Frontier on that Side should be attacked, it prevented their being able to send any Assistance to the *Spaniards* in *Saxony*, or any sufficient Reinforcement to their Army in *Germany*, the Consequence of which was, an open Declaration from the King of *Sardinia*; the Retreat of the *French* from *Westphalia*; and the Queen of *Hungary*'s driving them out of *Bohemia* and *Bavaria*, and, at last, by the March of our Army from *Flan-*

ders, and our Victory over them, if you please, repulsing them, at *Dettingen*, quite out of *Germany*.

This, my Lords, was a happy Turn in the Affairs of *Europe*, and to bring it about, it was necessary that this Nation should begin to act vigorously, and to put itself to a considerable Expence: It was proper, it was even necessary, that we should be the first to begin, not only because we were, by our Situation, the most safe from any immediate Attack from *France*, but because we were the most powerful, and the best able to give Assistance to our Allies, as well as to defend ourselves. The *Dutch*, I shall grant, were very backward, and their Troops very late in joining the Army last Campaign; but this was owing to the Nature of their Government, and the Disputes among those that govern. They have their Debts and their Differences as well as we; but their Differences are no Divisions: They often differ in Opinion, and their Debts were a strong Argument in favour of the Opinion of those who were against sending any Troops to the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*: The immediate Danger they were in, was another strong Argument in favour of the same Opinion; but this being removed by the Measures his Majesty had taken, and the Success those Measures had occasioned, we thereby gained, at last, a Majority in the States General to our Side of the Question, and then the Minority submitted, as I hope, they will always do in this Kingdom as well as in *Holland*. This Dispute and the various Forms a Resolution must pass thro', by the Nature of their Government, made it late before their Troops could take the Field; but late as their Arrival was, it was of great Service, because it made our Army more numerous at the End, than it was at the Beginning of the Campaign, which

which, in all Armies, is a great Advantage, and may be of much greater Advantage to us at the Beginning of the next Campaign.

Beside this happy Turn in the Affairs of the Continent, our late Measures have produced a very happy Turn in our Affairs at home; and both I foretold, as soon as the Measures were resolved on. I foresaw and foretold the *French* Losses in *Germany*: I foretold the Revival of our Manufactures; because I foresaw, that most of the *French* Manufacturers would be made Soldiers. Thank God! I now find myself a true Prophet: The *French* have suffered extremely in *Germany*: Most of the Regiments they sent there have been ruined: What with Fatigue, Famine, and Slaughter, they have been *Occisione occisi*: The recruiting and augmenting their Troops have obliged them to make Soldiers of many of their Manufacturers, which, of course, diminishes their Manufactures, and increases the foreign Demand for the Manufactures of this Kingdom. My Lords, it is well known, there is now such a Demand all over the Kingdom, that our Manufacturers are not able to supply the Market. This Demand will continue as long as the War continues, and, I hope, for many Years after it has ceased; for our Success in the War will, I hope, put an End to *French* Rivalship both in Trade and Manufactures. We are greatly in Debt, 'tis true, but we have still many and great Resources; and the Stability of our publick Credit and publick Funds gives us a great Advantage over our Enemies, by making us Masters of all the Money in *Europe*: Even the Subjects of our Enemies, if they save a little Money, will trust it here, rather than in the publick Funds of their own Country. By this Means, if the War should prove tedious, as, I hope, it will not,

we shall be able to continue it longer, and to carry it on with more Vigour, than our Enemies can be able to do. This was the Case in the last War. And tho' the precipitate End put to that War left *France* in Possession of most of her Conquests, yet it made her pay so dear for what she had before conquered with very little Expence, that it secured the Tranquillity of *Europe* for 30 Years, and would have secured it to this Day, if the untimely Death of the late Emperor, had not furnished her with an Opportunity for reducing the Power of the House of *Austria*, which she thought she could not, in common Prudence, let slip.

After what I have said, my Lords, it cannot be supposed, that I am against laying any Thing before you, or against any Inquiry into our late Measures. No, my Lords, I hope, every Thing will be laid before you, so far as is consistent with his Majesty's Honour and the publick Safety: I hope, an impartial Inquiry will be made into all our late Measures. The more is laid before you, the better it will be for those that have been concerned in those Measures: The more strictly, the more fully they are inquired into, the more they will be approved. Let who will be the Authors or Advisers of publick Measures, I shall never be against our inquiring into them, tho' I cannot approve of the Distinction made by the noble Lord, between his Majesty's Behaviour and Conduct. If I understand our Language, Behaviour and Conduct are synonymous Terms, and applied indifferently to express the same Idea; but let them be applied how they will, with respect to his Majesty, during last Campaign, his Behaviour was intrepid, his Conduct wise, and both were his own. This, however, can be no Bar to our inquiring into the Conduct of the Campaign:

for tho' by our Constitution we cannot censure or punish our Sovereign, yet we may inquire into every Measure he pursues; we may censure it, if it be wrong, let it be never so much his own; we may punish those who were his Ministers at the Time for not advising him better, or for continuing in his Service after they found he would act expressly contrary to their Advice. Therefore, notwithstanding what I have said, I am of Opinion, that we may freely inquire into the Conduct of the last Campaign: When we do, I am convinced, it will appear, that from the Time of his Majesty's Arrival in the Army, every Thing was conducted with the greatest Wisdom, and nothing left undone or neglected, that could have been attempted by the most consummate General; and as there is nothing in the Address proposed, that can forestal or prevent a free Inquiry, no solid Objection can, I think, be made to any Part of it.

To this it was reply'd by L. Pise, D
under the same Character as before,
in Effect as follows, viz.

My Lords,

I know it is contrary to Order in me to offer to speak again upon the Subject now before us; but as Exceptions have been taken by the noble Lord who spoke last, to some Part of what I said when I was up before, I hope, I shall be allowed to explain and justify what I then advanced. I happened, my Lords, to distinguish between his Majesty's Behaviour and his Majesty's Conduct. This Distinction the noble Lord will not admit of: He says, they are synonymous Terms, and indifferently made use of to express the same Idea. My Lords, I know very well, that few Gentlemen take Care to express themselves in the exact proper Terms of our Language upon all Occasions. This is never

done but in the Mathematics, and on these occasions endless Altercations upon every other Subject. But if we attend to these two Words, and what ought to be meant by them, we must conclude, that they are different almost as any two Words in the *English* Language. Behaviour always relates to the Person, and the Manner in which a Man acts or reports himself; and Conduct relates to the Measures he pursues, and the Means he uses to accomplish them; which are two Ideas as different as any two Ideas whatsoever. Even the noble Lord himself, by the Epithets he annexed to these two Words, shewed plainly, that they are very different: He said his Majesty's Behaviour was intrepid, and his Conduct wise: In this he expressed himself properly; but would he have expressed himself so properly, had he said, that his Majesty's Conduct was intrepid, and his Behaviour wise? He must himself be sensible that he would not.

So much, my Lords, as to the grammatical Dispute between us; for as to the political, I shall not trouble your Lordships with any Answer to what he has said in Justification, or rather in Praise of our late Measures, because the Subject is not now properly before us. When the Lights necessary for our Information are laid before us, we shall then, and not till then, be able to form a right Judgment; and if all necessary Lights be laid before us, which I much doubt of, notwithstanding what the noble Lord has said, I believe, it will appear, that if it had not been for our Misconduct, there would have been no War in *Germany*; that if it had not been for our Misconduct, the War would have been ended before this Time, or, at least, the War in *Germany*, where it may, very probably, break out again next Summer, with more Violence than ever; that its not being end-

proceeded from something diametrically opposite to the Interest of *Britain*; and that the Method we have chosen to prosecute the War, with a one as no Minister, whose was truly *British*, would have been. This I thought necessary **A** explaining what I said before, before I hope your Lordships will give this second Trouble; for as the Address itself, I shall say nothing further about it, reserving myself till I hear whether any other may think fit to oppose it, or **B** propose an Amendment.

This was all that was said in our Chamber upon this Occasion; but as the Subject was interesting, we resolved to have a formal Debate upon it, which I shall take some other Opportunity to give you an Account of.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in next.]

The LORDS PROTESTS. **D**

In relation to the Hanover Troops.

Die Veneris, 9th Decembris, 1743.

THE House was moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty would be most graciously pleased to give Orders, that the Sixteen thousand *Hanoverians*, now in the Service of *Great Britain*, be no longer continued in the Service of this Nation after the 25th of this Instant **E** December, thereby to put a Stop to the Jealousies and Heartburnings among his Majesty's faithful Subjects at home, and his *British* Forces abroad.

Which being objected to, and long Debate thereupon,

The Question was put upon the **G** said Motion,

And it was resolved in the Negative.

Content 36. Non-Content 71.

Dissentient

1. Because we conceive, that the Reasons assigned in the Question not only justified, but called for that Question, as a proper and necessary Exercise of the inherent Rights of this House to advise the Crown; and we are convinced, that such Jealousies and Animosities have arisen, and will continue between the Troops of *Great Britain* and those of *Hanover*, that they can no longer act together without evident Danger of the most pernicious and fatal Consequences.

2. Because this our Conviction is founded upon the most publick and universal Notoriety, first transmitted from the Army abroad, then confirmed without Doors by the unanimous and concurrent Accounts of all the Officers that are returned from them, and now uncontradicted by any of those noble Lords who had the Honour of serving the last Campaign, and who were appealed to for the Truth of this Proposition while the Question was under our **C** Consideration; a Silence, which, we apprehend, amounts to a Demonstration of the Truth of the Facts alledged.

3. Because an Army divided against itself in such a Manner as ours will certainly be, if the 16,000 *Hanoverians* are still to continue a Part of it, can give no Strength to whatever Allies we have, nor Terror to our Enemies, but must greatly obstruct, and probably defeat the Success of any Operation of Service in which it can be employed.

4. Because the Incompatibility of the *British* and *Hanoverian* Troops being known to all *Europe*, nothing can be a greater Inducement to the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Sardinia* to quit our Alliance, and make a separate Peace for themselves, than if they should find, that, instead of a real and effectual Support, we are resolved to give the Name of Army only; which, from **F** the

the above-mentioned Reasons, they must be sure cannot co-operate in any Plan for their Service, or the Benefit of the Common Cause.

5. Because we apprehend, that, were it necessary, there would be no Difficulty in replacing the *Hanover* Troops with 16,000 others, at least, as good and as cheap, and not liable to the same, or any other Objections from other States, who would be very willing to treat with us about such a Bargain. Nay, we conceive that this Number might, without any Danger, be, in a great Degree, supplied by our national Troops now in *Great Britain*, and still leave more for the Defence of the Kingdom at home than were kept here, at any Time, during the last War. And we can discover no good Reason, in our present burdened and exhausted Condition, for keeping a Number of national Troops useless at home, and paying, at the same Time, so considerable a Number of useless Mercenaries abroad.

6. Because the Willingness of the States General of the United Provinces, or any other Power in *Europe*, to enter into a closer Conjunction with us, at this critical Time, must chiefly depend upon the Idea they shall conceive of the State of this Nation at home, especially with regard to the greater or lesser Degree of Union and Harmony which shall appear to subsist between his Majesty and his People in these his Royal Dominions. And it is known all over *Europe*, how much Discontent and Dissatisfaction the taking these 16,000 *Hanover* Troops into the Pay of *Great Britain*, together with the many unhappy and mortifying Circumstances that have attended that Measure, has universally raised in this Kingdom, and how much Reason there is to apprehend an Increase of that Dissatisfaction, if it should be a determinated Measure of Government to continue so edi-

ous a Burden upon the Nation, only without any Advantage, with the most visible Danger to Service abroad:

7. Because we conceive it to be the Duty, as it is the Right, of the Peers of this Realm, who are hereditary Counsellors to the King, and Mediators between the Crown and the People, to interpose their timely Advice against such Measures, uncalculated, in our Opinions, for the private Views of particular Persons only, have a manifest Tendency to alienate the Love of the Nation in general from this Royal Family, which we will always support with true *English* Hearts, and with such Counsels as we do, in our Conscience, think the most conducive to their Glory, and to maintain and preserve the Honour and Dignity of that *British* Crown, to which alone we owe our Allegiance.

8. Because we know there are Partialities almost inseparable from human Nature, and blameless in themselves, when acting only within proper Bounds, which yet must have a most fatal Influence, if encouraged to mix themselves with the Affairs of this Nation, either in the Council or the Camp; and we do, from our Souls scorn and abominate that most abject and criminal Adulation, which either gives Way to, or inflames such Partialities, in prejudice to the national Honour and Interest of our Country: We thought it, therefore, necessary to enter these our Reasons against the further Continuance of these Mercenaries, which for one Campaign only, have already cost this Nation near 700,000*l.* and which appears to us to have been, in many Instances, disobedient to *British* Orders, and utterly incompatible with *British* Troops; that, as our Votes have (we hope) proved us to the present Age, our Names in the Books may transmit us to Posterity *ENGLISHMEN*.

Marl.

Haverſham,
 Thant,
 Maſham,
 Rockingham,
 Hereford,
 Liſchfield,
 Weſtmoreland,
 Northampton,
 Foley,
 Gower,
 Manſel,
 Beaufort.
 Bury and Elgin,

II. On the ſame Subject.

Die Martis, 31 Januarii, 1743.

THE Order of the Day being read for taking into further conſideration the Eſtimate of the Charge of the Troops of *Hanover* the Pay of *Great Britain*, from the 26th of *December*, 1743, to the 31th of *December*, 1744.

It was moved to reſolve, That it was the Opinion of this Houſe, that continuing the Sixteen Thouſand *Hanoverians* in the Pay of *Great Britain* is prejudicial to the true Intereſt of his Majeſty, uſeleſs to the common Cauſe, and dangerous to the Welfare and Tranquillity of this Nation.

And the ſame being objected to, After a long Debate thereupon, The Queſtion was put upon the ſaid Motion,

And it was reſolved in the Negative.

Content 41. Non-Content 86.

Diſſentient.

1. Becauſe we conceive, that the Demand made in the Eſtimates for the Continuance of the 16,000 *Hanoverians* in the Pay of *Great Britain* for the enſuing Year, rendered the Interpoſition of this Houſe againſt ſo fatal a Measure the more neceſſary, inasmuch as it ſeemed now to be the only Means left to prevent it.

2. Becauſe we apprehend, that every national Purpoſe, pretended to be answered by theſe *Hanoverians*, may be more effectually ſerved by an equal Number of Troops, ſuppoſing ſuch a Number to be neceſſary, free from the ſame Objections, either of other foreign Mercenaries, who will thereby be prevented from engaging with our Enemies (of which the *Hanoverians*, when unpaid by us, cannot, we aſſure ourſelves, be ſuſpected) or, at leaſt, (which is evidently practicable, even at this Time) partly of Mercenaries, and partly out of the great and extraordinary Eſtabliſhment of national Troops now in this Kingdom.

3. Becauſe it appears to us, that theſe *Hanoverians*, tho' in the Pay, can hardly be ſaid to have been in the Service of this Nation; ſome reſuſed to form in the firſt Line at the Battle of *Dettingen*, and retired to the ſecond; others reſuſed to obey the Orders of the *Britiſh* General, and march in purſuit of the Enemy after the Battle; and the greateſt Number of 'em, who, together with ſome of the *Britiſh* Guards, compoſed what was called the Rear Guard, under the Command of an *Hanoverian* Lieutenant General, took a different Rout, in the March, from the reſt of the Army, from *Aſchaffembourg*, and ſuch a one as not only rendered them wholly uſeleſs to the Army, when the *French* attack'd us in Front, but would have rendered them equally uſeleſs, if the *French*, from *Aſchaffembourg*, (where we left the Paſſage open to them) had attack'd us in the Rear, in which it was pretended that theſe Troops were left as in the Poſt of Honour: Nay, not contented to avoid being of any Uſe, either in the Front or in the Rear, but determined to be of Uſe no where, they halted as ſoon as they came within Sight and Reach of the Battle, tho' preſſed by the *Britiſh* Officer, and invited by the Ardour

Ardour of the *British* Soldiers to share the Glory, and complete, as they might have done, the Victory of the Day. These Facts (together with many others which we omit) asserted in the Debate in Presence of many Lords of this House who served the last Campaign, denied by none of them, and confirmed in general by a noble Duke of the highest Rank and Character, prove (as we conceive) these Troops to be useless, at least if Action be intended; and we will not represent, even to ourselves, what Reasons there can be for demanding them, if Action be not intended.

4. Because, if, as it was insinuated in the Debate, other Mercenaries could not be relied on, as belonging to Princes of the Empire, inclined to, or engaged with our Enemies, these *Hanoverians* would, as we conceive, in Consequence, be useless to the Common Cause, since it would be in the Power of these very Princes, by only marching their Troops into proper Places, to recal these Mercenaries from us, and confine them to the Defence of their own Electorate, or disarm them at least by a second Neutrality.

5. Because it has not been pretended, that the Administration has so much as endeavoured to obtain any other foreign Troops whatsoever, notwithstanding the long Notoriety of the universal and deeply rooted Dissatisfaction of the Nation at the present Measure. A Neglect so unaccountable and surprizing to us, that we fear the Nation will rather suspect that we are to have no other Troops, than believe that no others are to be had.

6. Because we conceive, that the future Co-operation of our national Troops with these Mercenaries has been rendered impracticable, and even their Meeting dangerous; we think it, therefore, indispensably incumbent upon us to remove the Ob-

ject that occasioned the many Instances of Partiality, by which the *Hanoverians* were unhappily distinguished, and our brave Fellow-Subjects, the *British* Forces, unduly discouraged. The constant Preference in Quarters, Forage, &c. we wish no Occasion had been given to remember; but we cannot here pass over in Silence the *Hanoverian* Guards having for some Days done Duty upon his Majesty at *Aschaffenburg*, which we look upon as the highest Dishonour to his Majesty and this Nation, and are therefore astonished to observe an unusual, and, to every other Purpose, useless Proportion of *Hanover* Guards continued upon the Estimate.

7. Because we apprehend, that the Argument urged in Opposition to this Question, namely, that the withdrawing these 16,000 obnoxious Mercenaries would be weakening our Army in the next Campaign, alarm our Allies, and encourage our Enemies, is fully obviated by the Methods we have mentioned above, of replacing them, some, if not all of which (notwithstanding the, to us, unaccountable Negligence of the Administration) are still undeniably practicable: Nor can we conceive, in any Case, that the removing the Causes of Discord and Division tends to the weakening of that Body from whence they are removed; and we are of Opinion, that our Allies would not (whatever our Enemies might) regret the Loss of these Troops the next Year, which, by Experience, they found so useless the last.

8. Because we apprehend, that the most fatal Consequences must ensue, should this Nation be once possessed with an Opinion, that the Discouragements and Mortifications which our Fellow-Subjects of the Army have received abroad, were derived from any Distrust or Dislike of the *British* Nation; we are

from entertaining any such Opinion, no' some Degree of foreign Partiality may have given, indeed, Occasion to these Discouragements and Mortifications; and tho' we cannot help ascribing 'em likewise to some object Flattery and criminal Misrepresentation, which this Partiality, blameless in itself, has unhappily given Occasion to, and by which, in its Turn, it has been fomented. But how groundless soever such an Opinion may be, it may still prevail, and the Appearances we lament, may produce the Effects we dread. The Motives to that Concern, that has been expressed in this House, and to the loud Dissatisfaction that has been expressed every where else, are in themselves of great Importance, and such as would deserve, even if they stood alone, the serious Consideration and seasonable Interposition of this House. But we confess, that they appear to us still more important, when we consider them relatively to Things of the same Nature, less apparent, indeed, but equally real and more detrimental, perhaps, if not more dishonourable, to this Nation. For more dishonourable they may be thought, if a continued Principle of Conduct, whereby the Interests of one Country are carried on in Subordination to those of another, constitutes the true and a mortifying Definition of a Province. We will not here call to Memory any former Measures of this Kind, nor recapitulate all the Instances that might be given, where in the Blood and Treasure of this Nation have been lavishly employed, when no one *British* Interest, and (as we conceive) some foreign Interest alone was concern'd. Some of these Instances were touched in the Debate, most of 'em are well known, and all of 'em are, at this Time, by the Course of Events, manifested to publick View. The former were long hid and disguised under politi-

cal Veils, the present could not, by their Nature, be so; they are such as strike every one equally, from the highest Officer to the common Soldier, and carry along with them not only their own Weight, but the Weight of all those that preceded 'em: They are such, therefore, in our Opinions, as must affect, in the most fatal Manner, both the Peace and Security of his Majesty and his Royal Family, and the Common Cause, in which we are now, and may hereafter be engaged. The present Royal Family was justly called to the Throne of *Great Britain*, in order to secure to us our civil and religious Rights, and to remove every false and foreign Bias from our Administration; the Happiness and Security, therefore, both of King and People, consists in the inseparable Union of all these Interests, with the Interest of the Crown, in a just Confidence, that these national Views were those of the present Royal Family: This Nation has done every Thing that could engage 'em to adhere to 'em, and has given to his late and present Majesty, far greater Sums than were ever given, in similar Circumstances, to any of their Royal Predecessors. Whoever goes about to sever the Interests of the Crown, from any national Interests, is an Enemy to both, and every Measure that does so, tends to destroy both. It is to guard against such Attempts that our Zeal for our King and Country exerts itself on this great Occasion, as our most earnest Desire is, That his Majesty's Throne should be established in the Hearts of his People; and as we are struck with Horror at every Object that can alienate his Affections from them, or theirs from him. How much these unfortunate Circumstances have already weakened the natural Influence of *Great Britain* in the Common Cause of *Europe*, is but too apparent in Fact, and could not be other-

otherwise in the Nature of Things. *Great Britain* is a powerful Kingdom, and whenever she has acted in her true Character, and aimed at that great and noble View alone, of maintaining a Balance between the Powers of *Europe*, for the Common Interest of all, the Effects have been answerable to the Cause, and her Influence in *Germany*, saved by her Arms, and supported by the Treasures in the last Wars, was, as it ought to be, and as it has been, every where else, superior; but should it ever appear, that an inferior *German* Principality is really, and *Great Britain* only nominally, the Director and Actor, such a Change in the Cause, must necessarily produce a deplorable Difference in the Effect; and *Hanover*, that can give neither Strength nor Consideration to *Great Britain*, may thus diminish the one, and take the other wholly away.

<i>Westmorland,</i>	<i>Chesterfield,</i>
<i>Sandwich,</i>	<i>Litchfield,</i>
<i>Montjoy,</i>	<i>Hervey,</i>
<i>Dunk Halifax,</i>	<i>Strafford,</i>
<i>Gower,</i>	<i>Stamford,</i>
<i>Boyle</i>	<i>Shaftsbury,</i>
<i>Oxford and Mortimer,</i>	<i>Corventry,</i>
<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Dunbigh,</i>
<i>Huntingdon,</i>	<i>Ailesbury,</i>
<i>Ancoaster, G. C.</i>	<i>Bedford,</i>
<i>Talbot,</i>	<i>Abingdon,</i>
<i>Thonet,</i>	<i>Beaufort.</i>
<i>Bridgewater,</i>	

III. In relation to the Pretender's Sons.

Die Veneris, 27^{mo} Aprilis, 1744.

THE Order being read for the House to be put into a Committee, upon the Bill, intituled, *An Act to make it High Treason to hold Correspondence with the Sons of the Pretender to his Majesty's Crown,*

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do receive a Clause for attainting any of the Pretender's Sons of High Treason, in case they shall

land, or attempt to land in *Britain*, or any of the Dominions belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*, or to be found on any Ship or Vessel with Intention to land there.

A Then the House was moved, That the tenth Section of an Act, made in the 7th Year of the Reign of late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, *An Act for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms, relating to forfeitures for High Treason,* might be read.

The same was read accordingly.

And it being also moved, That be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do receive a Clause or Clauses to suspend and postpone the Operation and Effect of the tenth Section of the said Act till after the Death of the Sons of the Pretender.

The same was objected to, and a long Debate thereupon.

The Question was put, Whether such an Instruction shall be given to the Committee?

D It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Dissentient

1. Because this Addition to the Bill enacts the Continuation of Punishment, which, tho' it may have prevailed at Times, in this and other Countries, we conceive it to be directly contrary to the first Principles of natural Justice, it being an uncontested Maxim, that the Innocent ought not to suffer for the sake of the Guilty, where, by the Name of the Thing, it is possible to prevent it.

E 2. Because involving the Innocent in the Punishment of the Guilty, is wholly inconsistent with that Spirit of Justice and Lenity that distinguishes our Law; and which says, *It is better, that ten guilty Persons should escape, than that one innocent should suffer.*

3. Because we conceive, That the postponing the Operation of that

in Act 7. of Queen Anne, the Deaths of the Pretender's Sons, is contrary to the plain Intention of that very Act, which runs throughout to have been an Act of Lenity and Mitigation; and have confined to the Life of A Pretender himself, or three Years the Succession of the present Royal Family should take Place, the Execution of those cruel Penalties, of Forfeiture of the Estates, and Corruption of the Blood of innocent Persons, as the utmost Term it was proper or just to allow them; and apprehend, That the Pretender's dying and having Children, was at that Time too probable and dangerous an Event, not to have suggested this Provision, had it been thought either just or neces-

they shall have any Posterity subsisting.

7. Because we conceive, That as this Clause can have no immediate Operation, the enacting it at present may seem rather to be an Insinuation of present Disaffection, than any Security against it; which Insinuation, we apprehend, would be highly unjust and unbecoming, after the unanimous Zeal and Loyalty which the whole Nation has so lately given Proofs of for his Majesty's Person and Government, and with which his Majesty has so lately, from the Throne, declared himself satisfied; these Reasons have induced us to transmit to Posterity our Dissent to a Clause, by which they may be so severely affected: We reflect, with Concern, upon the heavy Burden of Debts and Taxes with which, we fear, we shall leave them loaded, and we desire that they may know, that we endeavoured, at least, to secure their Innocence from the Rigour of those Laws to which it may, hereafter, be exposed and sacrificed.

SECT. X.

Proviso. That after the Decease of the Pretender, and at the End of three Years after the Succession of the Crown, by the Demise of the Queen, shall take Effect, no Attainder for Treason shall disinherit any Heir, nor Prejudice the Right of any Person, other than the Right of the Offender during his natural Life.

Abridg. of the Statutes.

Dcnbigh,	Hervey,
Oxford and Mortimer,	Litchfield,
Rockingham,	Warrington,
Macclesfield,	Chesterfield,
Foley,	Bridgewater,
Westmorland,	Ailesbury,
G Beaufort,	Talbot,
Ward,	Coventry.
Bedford,	} for all the Reasons but the fourth.
Thanet.	

His MAJESTY'S most gracious
SPEECH to both Houses of Par-
liament, on Saturday the twelfth
Day of May, 1744.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an End to this Session, A
without returning you my hearty
Thanks for the many Demonstra-
tions you have given me, during the
Course of it, of your good Affec-
tions, and of your Zeal for the Sup-
por of my Government.

The great Preparations made by B
France on the Side of the Austrian
Netherlands, must convince all Eu-
rope of the ambitious, and destruc-
tive Views of that Crown, in be-
ginning the present War. It shall
be my Care, in Conjunction with
my Allies, to pursue the most proper
Measures to disappoint them, C
and to prosecute the War in such a
Manner, as may be most effectual
for procuring a safe and honourable
Peace. My good Friends, the States
General, have already, in pursuance
of my Requisition, agreed to furnish
the Succours stipulated by our Trea-
ties; and I have received the strongest
Assurances of their just Sense, not
only of the Common Danger, but
also of the inseparable Connection
of their Interests with those of this
Kingdom, which I shall not fail to
improve for the general Good of
the Common Cause.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The great Readiness, and Regard
to the Publick Service, which you
have shewn, in granting the Supplies
for the current Year, are highly ac-
ceptable to me. You may depend
upon it, That they shall be strictly
applied to the Ends for which they
were given, and in such Manner, as
may be most for the Honour, and
Advantage of Great Britain.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Let me earnestly recommend to
you, in your several Stations, to be

vigilant in preserving the Peace, a
good Order of the Kingdom.
promise myself, you will seriously
consider, That, in the present Con-
juncture, you are particularly called
upon, by all the Motives of Duty
and Interest, to stir up and cultivate
in the Minds of my People, a
hearty, and more than ordinary Zeal
for the Maintenance, and Defence
of our holy Religion, and excellent
Constitution, against the malicious
Designs of our Enemies.

TAR-WATER has been so much in Re-
pute since the Publishing of a late celebra-
ted TREATISE, that we think ourselves ob-
liged to give our Readers a short Abstract
of what relates to that Subject. It is en-
titled, A Chain of Philosophical In-
flexions and Inquiries concerning the
Virtues of TAR-WATER, and of other
Subjects connected together, arising
one from another. By the Right
Rev. Dr. GEORGE BERKELEY, late
Bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland *. A Work
well worth the Perusal of the Curious.

I N the Introduction he says, that nothing
could, in his present Situation, have
induced him to be at the Pains of writing
this Piece, but a firm Belief that it would
prove a valuable Present to the Publick,
and that he thought himself indispensably
obliged to communicate to the World the
salutary Virtues of Tar-Water, by the
Duty every Man owes to Mankind.

1. In certain Parts of America, Tar-
Water is made by putting a Quart of
Water to a Quart of Tar, and stirring them
well together in a Vessel, which is let
standing till the Tar sinks to the Bottom.
A Glass of clear Water being poured
for a Draught is replaced by the same
Quantity of fresh Water, the Vessel being
shaken and left to stand as before. And
this is repeated for every Glass, so long
as the Tar continues to impregnate the Water
sufficiently, which will appear by the
Smell and Taste. But as this Method pro-
duces Tar-Water of different Degrees of
Strength, I chuse to make it in the follow-
ing Manner: Pour a Gallon of cold Water
on a Quart of Tar, and stir and mix them
thoroughly with a Ladle or flat Stick for
3 or 4 Minutes, after which the Vessel
must stand 48 Hours that the Tar may
have Time to subside, when the clear
Water is to be poured off and kept for
Use, no more being made from the same
Tar.

which may still serve for common purposes.

This cold Infusion of Tar hath been used in some of our Colonies, as a Preservative or Preparative against the Small-Pox, which foreign Practice induced me to try it in my own Neighbourhood, when the Small-Pox raged with great Violence. And my Trial fully answered my Expectation: those, within my Knowledge, who took the Tar-Water having either escaped the Distemper, or had it very favourably. In one Family there was a remarkable Instance of 7 Children, who came all very well thro' the Small-Pox, except one young Child which could not be brought to drink Tar-Water as the rest had done.

3. Several were preserved from taking the Small-Pox by the Use of this Liquor: others had it in the mildest Manner, and others that they might be able to take the Distemper, were obliged to intermit drinking the Tar-Water. I have found it may be drunk with great Safety and Success for any Length of Time, and this not only before, but also during the Distemper. The general Rule for taking it is, about half a Pint Night and Morning on an empty Stomach, which Quantity may be varied, according to the Case and Age of the Patient, provided it be always taken on an empty Stomach, and about two Hours before or after a Meal.

4. It seemed probable, that a Medicine of such Efficacy in a Distemper attended with so many purulent Ulcers, might be also useful in other Foulnesses of the Blood; accordingly I tried it on several Persons infected with cutaneous Eruptions and Ulcers, who were soon relieved, and soon after cured. Encouraged by these Successes I ventured to advise it in the foulest Distempers, wherein it proved much more successful than Salivations and Wood-Drinks had done.

5. Having tried it in a great Variety of Cases, I found it succeed beyond my Hopes; in a tedious and painful Ulceration of the Bowels, in a consumptive Cough and (as appeared by expectorated Pus) an Ulcer in the Lungs; in a Pleurisy and Peripneumony. And when a Person, who for some Years had been subject to erysipelatous Fevers, perceived the usual fore-running Symptoms to come on, I advised her to drink Tar-Water, which prevented the Erysipelas.

6. I never knew any Thing so good for the Stomach as Tar-Water: It cures Indigestion and gives a good Appetite: It is an excellent Medicine in an Asthma. It imparts a kindly Warmth and quick Circulation to the Juices without heating, and is therefore useful, not only as a Pec-

toral and Balsamick, but also as a powerful and safe Deobstruent in cachectick and hysterick Cases. As it is both healing and diuretick, it is very good for the Gravel. I believe it to be of great Use in a Dropsy, having known it cure a very bad Anasarca in a Person whose Thirst, tho' very extraordinary, was in a short Time removed by the drinking of Tar-Water.

7. Some perhaps may suspect that, as the Tar itself is sulphureous, Tar-Water must be of a hot and inflaming Nature. But it is to be noted, that all Balsams contain an acid Spirit, which is in Truth a volatile Salt. Water is a Menstruum that dissolves all Sorts of Salts, and draws them from their Subjects. Tar, therefore, being a Balsam, its salutary Acid is extracted by Water, which yet is incapable of dissolving its gross resinous Parts, whose proper Menstruum is Spirit of Wine. Therefore Tar-Water, not being impregnated with Refin, may be safely used in inflammatory Cases: And in Fact in hath been found an admirable Febrifuge, at once the safest Cooler and Cordial.

9. Tar was, by the Ancients, esteemed good against Poisons, Ulcers, the Bites of venomous Creatures, also for phthysical, schrophulous, paralytick, and asthmatick Persons. But the Method of rendering it an inoffensive Medicine and agreeable to the Stomach, by extracting its Virtues in cold Water, was unknown to them. The Leaves and tender Tops of Pine and Fir are, in our Times, used for Diet-drinks, and allowed to be antiscorbutick and diuretick. But the most elaborate Juice, Salt, and Spirit of these Ever-greens are to be found in Tar.

10. It seems that Tar and Turpentine may be had, more or less, from all Sorts of Pines and Firs whatsoever; and that the native Spirits and essential Salts of those Vegetables are the same in Turpentine and common Tar. In effect this vulgar Tar, which Cheapness and Plenty may have rendered contemptible, appears to be an excellent Balsam, containing the Virtues of most other Balsams, which it easily imparts to Water, and by that Means readily and inoffensively insinuates them into the Habit of the Body.

11. — That all Turpentine and Resins are good for the Lungs, against Gravel also and Obstructions, is no Secret. And that the medicinal Properties of those Drugs are found in Tar-Water, without heating the Blood, or disordering the Stomach, is confirmed by Experience: And particularly that phthical and asthmatick Persons receive speedy and great Relief from the Use of it.

13. According to *Pliny*, liquid Pitch (as he calls it) or Tar, was obtained by setting fire to Billets of old fat Pines or Firs. The first Running was Tar, the latter or thicker Running was Pitch. *Theophrastus* is more particular: He tells us the *Macedonians* made huge Heaps of the cloven Trunks of those Trees, wherein the Billets were plac'd erect beside each other. That such Heaps or Piles of Wood were sometimes 180 Cubits round, and 60 or even 100 high: And that having covered them with Sods of Earth to prevent the Flame from bursting forth (in which Case the Tar was lost) they set on fire those huge Heaps of Pine or Fir, letting the Tar and Pitch run out in a Channel.

16. Some modern Writers inform us, that Tar flows from the Trunks of Pines and Firs, when they are very old, thro' Incisions made in the Bark near the Root; that Pitch is Tar inspissated; and both are the Oil of the Tree grown thick and black with Age and Sun. The Trees, like old Men, being unable to perspire, and their secretory Ducts obstructed, they are, as one may say, choaked and stuffed with their own Juice.

21. Turpentine is on all Hands allowed to have great medicinal Virtues. Tar and its Infusion contain those Virtues. Tar Water is extremely pectoral and restorative, and, if I may judge from what Experience I have had, it possesseth the most valuable Qualities ascribed to the several Balsams of *Peru*, of *Tolu*, of *Cajuputi*, and even to the Balm of *Gilead*; such is its Virtue in Asthmas and Pleurisies, in Obstructions and ulcerous Erosions of the inward Parts. Balsams are apt to offend the Stomach. But Tar-Water may be taken without offending the Stomach: For the strengthening whereof it is the best Medicine I have ever tried.

23. —The medicinal Virtues of Amber are to be found in the balsamick Juices of Pines and Firs. Particularly the Virtues of the most valuable Preparation, I mean Salt of Amber, are in a great Degree answered by Tar-Water, as a Detergent, Diaphoretick, and Diuretick. —

28. *Norwegian* Tar is the most liquid and best for medicinal Uses of any that I have experienced.

31. It is a great Maxim for Health, that the Juices of the Body be kept fluid in a due Proportion. Therefore, the acid volatile Spirit in Tar-Water, at once attenuating and cooling in a moderate Degree, must greatly conduce to Health, as a mild salutary Deobstruent, quickening the Circulation of the Fluids without wounding the Solids, thereby gently removing or prevent-

ing those Obstructions, which are the great and general Cause of most chronic Diseases; in this Manner answering to the Antihysterics, *Assa Fetida*, *Galbanum*, *Myrrh*, *Amber*, and, in general, to all the Resins and Gums of Trees or Shrubs useful in nervous Cases.

A 52. Warm Water is itself a Deobstruent. Therefore the Infusion of Tar drunk warm, is easier insinuated into all the nice capillary Vessels, and acts, not only by Virtue of the Balsam, but also by that of the Vehicle. Its Taste, its diuretick Quality, its being so great a Cordial, shew the Activity of this Medicine. And at the same Time that it quickens the sluggish Blood of the hysterical, its balsamick oily Nature abates the too rapid Motion of the sharp thin Blood in those who are hectic. There is a Lentour and Smoothness in the Blood of healthy strong People; on the contrary, there is often an Acrimony and Solution in that of weakly, morbid Persons. The fine Particles of Tar are not only warm and active, they are also balsamick and emollient, softening and enriching the sharp and vapid Blood, and healing the Frosens occasioned thereby in the Blood Vessels and Glands.

53. Tar-Water possesseth the stomachick and cardiack Qualities of *Flixir Proprietatis*, *Stoughton's Drops*, and many such Tinctures and Extracts, with this Difference, that it worketh its Effect more safely, as it hath nothing of that Spirit of Wine, which, however mixed and disguised, may yet be well accounted a Poison in some Degree.

54. Such Medicines are supposed to be diaphoretick, which, being of an active and subtle Nature, pass thro' the whole System, and work their Effect in the finest Capillaries and perspiratory Ducts, which they gently cleanse and open. Tar-Water is extremely well fitted to work by such an insensible Diaphoresis, by the Fineness and Activity of its acid volatile Spirit. And surely those Parts ought to be very fine, which can scour the perspiratory Ducts, under the scarf Skin or Cuticle, if it be true, that one Grain of Sand would cover the Mouths of more than 100,000.

55. Another Way wherein Tar-Water operates, is by Urine, than which perhaps none is more safe and effectual, for cleansing the Blood and carrying off its Salts. But it seems to produce its principal Effect as an Alterative, sure and easy, much faster than those vehement purgative, emetick, and salivating Medicines, which do Violence to Nature.

56. An Obstruction of some Vessels causeth the Blood to move more swiftly in other Vessels, which are not obstructed. Hence

manifest

manifold Disorders. A Liquor that dilutes and attenuates, resolves the Concretions which obstruct. Tar-Water is such a Liquor. It may be said, indeed, of common Water, that it attenuates, also of mercurial Preparations, that they attenuate. But it should be considered, that mere Water only distends the Vessels and thereby weakens their Tone; and that Mercury by its great Momentum may justly be suspected of hurting the fine Capillaries, which two Obstructions therefore might easily overact their Parts, and (by lessening the Force of the elastic Vessels) remotely produce those Concretions they are intended to remove.

57. Weak and rigid Fibres are looked on by the most able Physicians, as Sources of two different Classes of Distempers: A sluggish Motion of the Liquids occasions weak Fibres: Therefore Tar-Water is good to strengthen them, as it gently accelerates their Contents. On the other hand, being an unctuous bland Fluid it moistens and softens the dry and stiff Fibres; and so proves a Remedy for both Extremes.

59. It is the general Opinion, that all Acids coagulate the Blood. *Boerhaave* excepts Vinegar, which he holds to be a Soap, inasmuch as it is found to contain an Oil as well as an acid Spirit. Hence it is both unctuous and penetrating, a powerful Antiphlogistic, and Preservative against Corruption and Infection. Now it seems evident, that Tar-Water is a Soap as well as Vinegar. For tho' it be the Character of Resin, which is an inspissated gross Oil, not to dissolve in Water, yet the Salts attract some fine Particles of essential Oil: Which fine Oil serves as a Vehicle for the acid Salts, and shews itself in the Colour of the Tar-Water; for all pure Salts are colourless. And tho' the Resin will not dissolve in Water, yet the subtil Oil, in which the vegetable Salts are lodged, may as well mix with Water as Vinegar doth, which contains both Oil and Salt. And as the Oil in Tar-Water discovers itself to the Eye, so the acid Salts do manifest themselves to the Taste. Tar-Water therefore is a Soap, and as such hath the medicinal Qualities of Soaps.

60. It operates more gently as the acid Salts lose their Acrimony being sheathed in Oil, and thereby approaching the Nature of neutral Salts, are more benign and friendly to the animal System; and more effectually, as by the Help of a volatile, smooth, insinuating Oil, those same Salts are more easily introduced into the capillary Ducts. Therefore in Fevers and epidemical Distempers it is (and I have found it so) as well as in chronic Diseases, a most safe and efficacious Medicine; being good against too great

Fluidity as a Balsamick, and good against Viscidity as a Soap. There is something in the fiery corrosive Nature of lixivial Salts, which makes alkaline Soap a dangerous Remedy in all Cases where an Inflammation is apprehended. And as Inflammations are often occasioned by Obstructions, it should seem an acid Soap was much the safer Deobstruent.

61. Even the best Turpentine, however famous for their vulnerary and detergent Qualities, have yet been observed, by their Warmth to dispose to inflammatory Tumours. But the acid Spirit being in so great Proportion in Tar-Water renders it a cooler and safer Medicine. And the ætherial Oil of Turpentine, tho' an admirable Drier, Healer, and Anodyne, when outwardly applied to Wounds and Ulcers, and not less useful in cleansing the urinary Passages and healing their Ulcerations, yet is known to be of a Nature so very relaxing as sometimes to do much Mischief. Tar-Water is not attended with the same ill Effects, which I believe are owing in a great Measure to the ætherial Oil's being deprived of the acid Spirit in Distillation, which vellicating and contracting as a Stimulus might have prov'd a Counterpoise to the excessive lubricating and relaxing Qualities of the Oil.

62. — Tho' the Balsam of *Pern*, obtained by boiling Wood and scumming the Decoction, be a very valuable Medicine, and of great Account in divers Cases, particularly Asthmas, nephritick Pains, nervous Colicks and Obstructions; yet I do verily think (and I do not say this without Experience) that Tar-Water is a more efficacious Remedy in all those Cases than even that costly Drug.

63. — I do not know any Purpose answered by the Wood-Drinks, for which Tar-Water may not be used with at least equal Success. It contains the Virtues even of *Guaiacum*, which seems the most efficacious of all the Woods, warming and sweetening the Humours, diaphoretick and useful in Gouts, Dropsies, and Rheums, as well as in the foul Disease. Nor should it seem strange if the Virtues obtained by boiling an old dry Wood prove inferior to those extracted from a Balsam.

64. There is a fine volatile Spirit in the Waters of *Geranifer*, the most esteemed of all the Fountains about *Spa*, but whose Waters do not bear transporting. The stomachick, cardiack, and diuretick Qualities of this Fountain somewhat resemble those of Tar-Water, which, if I am not greatly mistaken, contains the Virtues of the best chalybeat and sulphureous Waters; with this Difference, that those Waters are apt to affect the Head in taking, which Tar-Water

Water is not. Besides there is a Regimen of Diet to be observed, especially with chalybeat Waters, which I never found necessary with this. Tar-Water layeth under no Restraint either as to Diet, Hours, or Employment. A Man may study, or exercise, or repose, keep his own Hours, pass his Time either within or without, and take wholesome Nourishment of any Kind.

65. The Use of chalybeat Waters, however excellent for the Nerves and Stomach, is often suspended by Colds and inflammatory Disorders; in which they are acknowledged to be very dangerous. Whereas Tar-Water is so far from hurting in those Cases, or being discontinued on that Account, that it greatly contributes to their Cure.

66. Cordials, vulgarly so call'd, act immediately on the Stomach, and by Consent of Nerves on the Head. But Medicines of an Operation too fine and light to produce a sensible Effect in the *Prima Viæ*, may, nevertheless, in their Passage thro' the Capillaries, operate on the Sides of those small Vessels, in such Manner as to quicken their Oscillations, and consequently the Motion of their Contents, producing, in Issue and Effect, all the Benefits of a Cordial much more lasting and salutary than those of fermented Spirits, which by their caustick and coagulating Qualities do incomparably more Mischief than Good. Such a cardiack Medicine is Tar-Water. The transient Fits of Mirth, produced from fermented Liquors, are attended with proportionable Depressions of Spirit in their Intervals. But the calm Cheerfulness arising from this Water of Health (as it may be justly called) is permanent. In which it emulates the Virtues of that famous Plant *Gen Seng*, so much valued in *China* as the only Cordial that raiseth the Spirits without depressing them. Tar-Water is so far from hurting the Nerves, as common Cordials do, that it is highly useful in Cramps, Spasms of the Viscera, and paralytick Numbness.

67. Emeticks are on certain Occasions administered with great Success. But the Overstraining and Weakening of Nature may be very justly apprehended from a Course of Emeticks. They are nevertheless prescribed and substituted for Exercise. But it is well remarked in *Plato's Timæus*, that Vomits and Purges are the worst Exercise in the World. There is something in the mild Operation of Tar-Water, that seems more friendly to the Oeconomy, and forwards the Digestions and Secretions in a Way more natural and benign, the Mildness of this Medicine being such that I have known Children take it, for above six Months together, with great Benefit, and without any Inconvenience; and after

long and repeated Experience I do think it a most excellent Diet-drink fitted to Seasons and Ages.

68. It is, I think, allowed, that the Origin of the Gout lies in a faulty Digestion. And it is remarked by the able Physicians, that the Gout is so difficult to cure, because heating Medicines aggravate its immediate, and cooling its remote Cause. But Tar-Water, altho' it contains active Principles that strengthen the Digestion beyond any Thing I know, and consequently must be highly useful, either to prevent or lessen the following Fit, by enervating the Blood to cast it upon the Extremities, yet it is not of so heating a Nature as to do Harm even in the Fit.

69. In the modern Practice, Soap, Opium, and Mercury bid fairest for universal Medicines.—But the first is acknowledged to be very dangerous in a Phthisis, Fever, and some other Cases, in which Tar-Water is not only safe but useful.

70. Opium, tho' a Medicine of great Content and Efficacy, yet is frequently known to produce grievous Disorders in hysterical or hypochondriacal Persons, who make a great Part, perhaps the greatest, of those who lead sedentary Lives in these Islands. Besides, upon all Constitutions dangerous Errors may be committed in the Use of Opium.

71. Mercury hath of late Years become a Medicine of very general Use.—But we should be very cautious in the Use of it, if we consider, that the very Thing which gives it Power of doing Good above other Deobstruents, doth also dispose it to do Mischief. I mean its great Momentum, the Weight of it being about ten Times that of Blood; and the Momentum being the joint Product of the Weight and Velocity, it must needs operate with great Force; and may it not be justly feared, that so great a Force entering the minute Vessels, and breaking the obstructed Matter, might also break or wound the tender Coats of those small Vessels, and bring on the untimely Effects of old Age, producing more, perhaps, and worse Obstructions than those it removed? Similar Consequences may justly be apprehended from other mineral and ponderous Medicines. Therefore, upon the whole, there will not perhaps be found any Medicine more general in its Use, or more salutary in its Effects than Tar-Water.

72.—Its Virtue extends to a surprising Variety of Cases very distant and unlike. This I have experienced in my Neighbours, my Family, and myself. And as I live in a remote Corner among poor Neighbours, who, for Want of a regular Physician, have often Recourse to me, I have

frequent Opportunities of Trial, which convince me that it is of so just a Temperament as to be an Enemy to all Extremes. We know it do great Good in a cold dry Constitution, as a Cardiac and stomachick; and at the same Time allay the and feverish Thirst in another. I know it correct costive Habits in the, and the contrary Habit in others. It will this seem incredible, if it be considered that middle Qualities naturally reject the Extreme. Warm Water, for Instance, mixed with hot and cold, will reject the Heat in that, and the Cold in

4.—It is not therefore strange that Tar-Water should warm one Habit, and cool another, have one good Effect on a cold Constitution, and another good Effect on an inflamed one; nor, if this be so, that it should cure opposite Disorders. The Spirits, the Heat of Tar-Water, of a Temperature congenial to the Constitution of a Man, which receives from a kindly Warmth, but no inflaming Heat. It was remarkable that two Children in my Neighbourhood, being in a Course of Tar-Water, upon an Intermittence of it, never failed to have their Issues warmed by an Humour much more hot and sharp than at other Times. But its Use in the Small-pox, Pleurifies, and others, is a sufficient Proof that Tar-Water is not of an inflaming Nature.

5. I have dwelt the longer on this, because some Gentlemen of the Faculty have thought fit to declare that Tar-Water must inflame, and that they would never visit any Patient in a Fever, who had been a Drinker of it. But I will venture to affirm, that it is so far from increasing a feverish Inflammation, that it is on the contrary, a most ready Means to allay and extinguish it. It is of admirable Use in Fevers, being at the same Time the surest, safest and most effectual Pategorick and Cordial; for the both of which, I appeal to any Person's Experience, who shall take a large Draught of Milk-warm in the Paroxysm of a Fever, even when plain Water or Herbs shall be found to have little or no Effect. To me it seems that its singular and surprizing Use in Fevers of all Kinds, where there nothing else, would be alone sufficient to recommend it to the Publick.

6. The best Physicians make the Idea of a Fever to consist in a too great Velocity of the Heart's Motion, and too great Assistance at the Capillaries. Tar-Water, it softens and gently stimulates those Vessels, helps to propel their Contents, and so contributes to remove the

latter Part of the Disorder. And for the former, the irritating Acrimony which accelerates the Motion of the Heart is diluted by watery, corrected by acid, and softened by balsamick Remedies, all which Intentions are answered by this aqueous acid balsamick Medicine. Besides the viscid Juices coagulated by the febrile Heat are resolved by Tar-Water as a Soap, and not too far resolved, as it is a gentle acid Soap; to which we may add, that the peccant Humours and Salts are carried off by its diaphoretick and diuretick Qualities.

77. I found all this confirmed by my own Experience in the late sickly Season of the Year 1741, having had 25 Fevers in my own Family cured by this medicinal Water, drunk copiously. The same Method was practised on several of my poor Neighbours with equal Success. It suddenly calmed the feverish Anxieties, and seemed every Glass to refresh, and infuse Life and Spirit into the Patient. At first some of those Patients had been vomited; but afterwards I found that without vomiting, bleeding, blistering, or any other Evacuation or Medicine whatever, very bad Fevers could be cured by the sole drinking of Tar-Water Milk-warm, and in good Quantity, perhaps a large Glass every Hour taken in Bed. And it was remarkable, that such as were cured by this comfortable Cordial, recovered Health and Spirits at once, while those who had been cured by Evacuations often languished long, even after the Fever had left them, before they could recover of their Medicines and regain their Strength.

78. In Peripneumonies and Pleurifies I have observed Tar-Water to be excellent, having known some pleuritick Persons cured without bleeding, by a Blister early applied to the Stitch, and the copious drinking of Tar-Water, 4 or 5 Quarts, or even more in 24 Hours. And I do recommend it to farther Trial, whether in all Cases of a Pleurisy, one moderate Bleeding, a Blister on the Spot, and Plenty of tepid Tar-Water may not suffice, without those repeated and immoderate Bleedings, the bad Effects of which are perhaps never got over. I do even suspect, that a pleuritick Patient betaking himself to Bed betimes, and drinking very copiously of Tar-Water, may be cured by that alone without bleeding, blistering, or any other Medicine whatever: Certainly I have found this succeed at a Glass every half Hour.

79. I have known a bloody Flux of long Continuance, after divers Medicines had been tried in vain, cured by Tar-Water. But that which I take to be the

most speedy and effectual Remedy in a bloody Flux, is a Clyster of an Ounce of common brown Rosin dissolved over a Fire in two Ounces of Oil, and added to a Pint of Broth, which not long since I had frequent Occasion of trying, when that Distemper was epidemical. Nor can I say that any to whom I advised it miscarried. This Experiment I was led to make by the Opinion I had of Tar as a Balsamick: And Rosin is only Tar inspissated.

So. Nothing that I know corroborates the Stomach so much as Tar-Water. Whence it follows, that it must be of singular Use to Persons afflicted with the Gout. And from what I have observed in five or six Instances, I do verily believe it the best and safest Medicine either to prevent the Gout, or so to strengthen Nature against the Fit, as to drive it from the Vitals; or, at other Times, to change a worse Illness into the Gout, and to get rid of it. Doctor Sydenham, in his Treatise of the Gout, declares, that whoever finds a Medicine the most efficacious for strengthening Digestion, will do more Service in the Cure of that and other chronic Distempers, than he can ever form a Notion of. And I leave it to Trial, whether Tar-Water be not that Medicine, as I myself am persuaded it is, by all the Experiments I could make. But in all Trials I would recommend Discretion; for Instance, a Man with the Gout in his Stomach ought not to drink cold Tar-Water. This Essay leaves Room for future Experiments in every Part of it, not pretending to be a complete Treatise.

81. The great Force of Tar-Water, to correct the Acrimony of the Blood, appears in nothing more than in the Cure of a Gangrene, from an internal Cause; which was performed on a Servant of my own, by prescribing the copious and constant Use of Tar-Water for a few Weeks. From my representing Tar-Water as good for so many Things, some perhaps may conclude it is good for nothing. But Charity obligeth me to say what I know, and what I think, howsoever it may be taken. —

82.—Some think an Erysipelas and the Plague differ only in Degree. If so, Tar-Water should be useful in the Plague, for I have known it cure an Erysipelas.

83. That which acts as a mild Cordial, neither hurting the capillary Vessels as a Caustick, nor affecting the Nerves, nor coagulating the Juices, must in all Cases be a Friend to Nature, and assist the *Vita* in its Struggle against all Kinds of Contagion. And from what I have ob-

served, Tar-Water appears to me an useful Preservative in all epidemical Disorders, and against all other Infection whatsoever, as well as that of the Small-pox. What Effects the *Animi Pattemata* have in human Maladies, is well known, and consequently the general Benefit of such a Cardiack may be reasonably supposed.

86. As the Body is said to cloath the Soul, so the Nerves may be said to constitute her inner Garment. And as the Soul animates the Whole, what nearly touches the Soul relates to all. Therefore the Asperity of tartarous Salts, and the fiery Acrimony of alkaline Salts, irritating and wounding the Nerves, produce violent Passions and Anxieties in the Soul; which both aggravate Distempers, and render Mens Lives restless and wretched, even when they are afflicted with no apparent Distemper. This is the latent Spring of much Woe, Spleen, and *Tedium Vitae*. Small imperceptible Irritations of the minutest Fibres or Filaments, caused by the pungent Salts of Wines and Sauces, do shake and disturb the Microcosms of high Livers, as often to raise Tempests in Courts and Senates. Whereas the gentle Vibrations that are raised in the Nerves, by a fine subtil Acid, sheathed in a smooth volatile Oil, softly stimulating and bracing the nervous Vessels and Fibres, promotes a due Circulation and Secretion of the animal Juices, and creates a calm satisfied Sense of Health. And accordingly I have often known Tar-Water procure Sleep, and compose the Spirits in cruel Vigils, occasioned either by Sickness or by too intense Application of Mind.

87.—It may be presumed that no Medicine is infallible, not even in any one Disorder. But as Tar-Water possesseth the Virtues of fortifying the Stomach, as well as purifying and invigorating the Blood, beyond any Medicine that I know, it may be perfumed of great and general Efficacy in all those numerous Illnesses, which take their Rise from foul or vapid Blood, or from a bad Digestion. The animal Spirits are elaborated from the Blood. Such therefore as the Blood is, such will be the animal Spirit, more or less, weaker or stronger. This sheweth the Usefulness of Tar-Water in all hysteric and hypochondriack Cases; which, together with the Maladies from Indigestion, comprise almost the whole Tribe of chronical Diseases.

95. It is supposed by Physicians, that the immediate Cause of the Scurvy lies in the Blood, the fibrous Part of which is too thick and the Serum too thin and sharp; and that hence ariseth the great Difficulty in the Cure; because in the cor-

ing of one Part, Regard must be had to other. It is well known how extremely difficult it is to cure an inveterate Gout; which, nevertheless, may be cur'd I may judge by what I have experienced by the sole, regular, constant, copious Use of Tar-Water.

106. Tar-Water moderately inspissates with its balsamick Virtue, and renders it the thin and sharp Part of the Blood. The same, as a soapy Medicine, dissolves the grumous Concretions of the fibrous Part. As a Balsam it destroys the ulcerous Acrimony of the Humours, and as a cathartic it opens and cleans the Vessels, restores their Tone, and strengthens the Digestion, whose Defects are the principal Cause of Scurvy and Cachexy.

107. Many hysteric and scorbutick Ailments, many Taints contracted by themselves, or inherited from their Ancestors, afflict the People of Condition in these Lands, often rendering them, upon the whole, much more unhappy than those born Poverty and Labour have ranked in the lowest Lot of Life; which Ailments might be safely removed or relieved by the Use of Tar-Water; and those Lives, which seem hardly worth living for bad Appetite, low Spirits, restless Nights, waist-Pains and Anxieties, be rendered easy and comfortable.

108. — Tar-Water, as it includes in its eminent Degree the Virtues of warm Oils and Refins, is of great Use for comforting and strengthening the Nerves, curing Twitches in the nervous Fibres, Cramps, and Numbness in the Limbs, removing Anxieties and promoting Sleep; in all which Cases I have known it very successful.

109. This safe and cheap Medicine suits all Circumstances and all Constitutions, operating easily, curing without disturbing, soothing the Spirits without depressing them, a Circumstance that deserves repeated Attention, especially in these Climates, where strong Liquors so fatally and so frequently produce those very Distresses they are designed to remedy; and, if I am not mistaken, even among the Ladies themselves, who are truly much to be pitied. Their Condition of Life makes them a Prey to imaginary Woes, which never fail to grow up in Minds unexercised and unemploy'd. To get rid of these, it is said, there are who betake themselves to distilled Spirits. And it is not improbable they are gradually to the Use of these Poisons by certain complaisant Pharmacy, too much used in the modern Practice, Palsy Drops, Peppery Cordial, Plague Water, and such like, which, being in Truth nothing but

Drams disguised, yet coming from the Apothecaries, are considered only as Medicines.

106. I do verily think, there is not any other Medicine whatsoever, so effectual to restore a crazy Constitution, and clear a dreary Mind, or so likely to subvert that gloomy Empire of the Spleen, which tyrannizeth over the better Sort (as they are called) of these free Nations; and maketh them, in spite of their Liberty and Property, more wretched Slaves than even the Subjects of absolute Power, who breathe clear Air in a sunny Climate: While Men of low Degree often enjoy a Tranquillity and Content that no Advantage of Birth or Fortune can equal. Such, indeed, was the Case, while the Rich alone could afford to be debauched; but when even Beggars became Debauchees, the Case was altered.

110. — Tar-Water is to be considered as a safe and mild Alterative. And cannot therefore, otherwise than by Degrees and in Time, work a radical Cure of chronic Distempers. It gives nevertheless speedy Relief in most Cases, as I have found by myself and many others. I have been surprised to see Persons fallen away and languishing under a bad Digestion, after a few Weeks recover a good Stomach, and with it Flesh and Strength, so as to seem renewed, by the Drinking of Tar-Water. The Strength and Quantity of this Water to be taken by each individual Person is best determined from Experience. And as for the Time of taking, I never knew any Evil ensue from its being continued ever so long; but, on the contrary, many and great Advantages, which sometimes would not perhaps begin to shew themselves till it had been taken two or three Months.

114. After having said so much of the Uses of Tar, I must farther add, that being rubb'd on them 'tis an excellent Preservative of the Teeth and Gums; that it sweetens the Breath, and that it clears and strengthens the Voice. And, as its Effects are various and useful, so there is nothing to be feared from the Operation of an Alterative so mild and friendly to Nature. It was a wise Maxim of certain ancient Philosophers, That Diseases ought not to be irritated by Medicines. But no Medicine disturbs the Animal OEconomy less than this, which, if I may trust my own Experience, never produces any Disorder in a Patient when rightly taken.

115. I knew indeed a Person who took a large Glass of Tar-Water just before Breakfast, which gave him an invincible Nausea and Disgust, altho' he had before received the greatest Benefit from it. But if the Tar-Water be taken and made in the

Manner prescribed at the Beginning, it will, if I mistake not, have enough of the Salt to be useful, and little enough of the Oil to be inoffensive. I mean my own Manner of making it, and not the *American*; that sometimes makes it too strong, and sometimes too weak; which Tar-Water, however it may serve as there used, merely for a Preparative against the Small Pox, yet I question whether it may be fitly used in all these various Cases wherein I have found Tar-Water so successful. Persons more delicate than ordinary may render it palatable, by mixing a Drop of the chemical Oil of Nutmegs, or a Spoonful of Mountain Wine in each Glass. It may not be amiss to observe, that I have known some, whose nice Stomachs could not bear it in the Morning, take it at Night going to Bed without any Inconvenience; and that with some it agrees best warm, with others cold. It may be made stronger for brute Beasts, as Horses, in whose Disorders I have found it very useful, I believe more so than that bituminous Substance called *Barbadoes Tar*.

116. In very dangerous and acute Cases much may be taken and often; as far as the Stomach can bear. But in chronical Cases, about Half a Pint, Night and Morning, may suffice; or, in case so large a Dose should prove disagreeable, Half the Quantity may be taken at four Times, to wit, in the Morning, at Night going to Bed, and about two Hours after Dinner and Breakfast. A Medicine of so great Virtue in so many different Disorders, and especially in that grand Enemy, the Fever, must needs be a Benefit to Mankind in general. There are nevertheless three Sorts of People to whom I would peculiarly recommend it: Sea-faring Persons, Ladies, and Men of studious and sedentary Lives.

117. To Sailors and all Sea-faring Persons, who are subject to scorbutick Disorders and putrid Fevers, especially in long southern Voyages, I am persuaded this Tar-Water would be very beneficial.

118. This same Water will also give charitable Relief to the Ladies, who often want it more than the Parish Poor; being many of them never able to make a good Meal, and sitting pale, puny, and forbidden like Ghosts, at their own Table, Victims of Vapours and Indigestion.

119. Studious Persons also pent up in narrow Holes, breathing bad Air, and sloping over their Books, are much to be pitied. As they are debarred the free Use of Air and Exercise, this I will venture to recommend as the best Succedaneum to both. My own sedentary Course of Life had long since thrown me into an Ill-habit, attended with many Ailments, particularly

a nervous Cholic, which rendered my Life a Burden, and the more so, because my Pains were exasperated by Exercise. But since the Use of Tar-Water, I feel tho' not a perfect Recovery from my old and rooted Illness, yet such a gradual Return of Health and Ease, that I esteem having taken this Medicine the greatest of all Temporal Blessings, and am convinced that, under Providence, I owe my Life to it.

123. The most volatile of the Salts, and the most attenuated Part of the Oil, may be supposed the first and readiest to impregnate a cold Infusion. And this will assist us to account for the Virtues of Tar-Water. That volatile Acid in Vegetables, which resists Putrefaction, and is their own Preservative, is detained in a substance Oil miscible with Water, which Oil is itself imprisoned in the Resin or grosser Part of the Tar, from which it is easily set free and obtained pure by cold Water.

217. —The fermented Spirit of Wine or other Liquors produceth irregular Motions, and subsequent Depressions in the animal Spirits. Whereas the luminous Spirit lodged and detained in the native Balsam of Pines and Firs, is of a Nature so mild and benign and proportioned to the human Constitution, as to warm without heating, to cheer but not inebriate, and to produce a calm and steady Joy, like the Effect of good News, without that Stinging of Spirits which is a subsequent Effect of all fomented Cordials; I may add, without all other Inconvenience, except that it may, like any other Medicine, be taken in too great a Quantity for a new Stomach. In which Case it may be right, to lessen the Dose, or to take it only once in the 24 Hours empty, going to Bed, (when it is found to be least offensive) or even to suspend the Taking of it for a Time, till Nature shall seem to crave it, and rejoice in its benign and comfortable Spirit.

219. In chronical Cases there is need of Time to compleat a Cure, and yet I have known this Tar-Water in Disorders of the Lungs and Stomach to prove a very speedy Remedy, and to allay the Anxieties and Heat of a Fever in an Instant, giving Ease and Spirits to the Patient. This I have often experienced, not without Surprize, at seeing these salutary Effects follow so immediately in a Fever on taking a Glass of Tar-Water.

For a farther Account we refer our Readers to the Treatise itself, in which are many Things worthy of Observation on other plethoric Points.

TRIAL

IAL in relation to JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and the Earl of ANGLESEY, continued from p. 183.

M^R. Robert King, one of the Aldermen of the City of Dublin, says, he knew the late Lady Altbam; that she came to lodge at Deponent's House in 1723; that she had a Woman and a Footman to attend her, and that one Mrs. Heath was her Woman; says, she lodged and dined with Deponent; says, he never heard her say she had a Son; that she was almost every Day at Deponent's Table, and Deponent frequently heard her lament her Misfortunes, but never heard her talk of a Son. Being ask'd, if it was reputed that she had a Son; says, he cannot tell, if it was reputed that she had a Son, but believes that if she had had one he would have mention'd it; and as Deponent never heard her talk of her having one, is induced to believe she never had. Says, Mrs. Heath behaved very well while in Deponent's House; that she eat at the same Table with my Lady, and lay in the same Bed; and believes she was a discrete, honest Woman. Being ask'd if my Lady was a sickly Woman, and if she seem'd to be impaired in her Understanding; says, she had a paralytick Disorder, but that it did not affect her Understanding. Being ask'd if he ever saw a Child visit her while at his House; says, he never did, nor did he see any Body visit her but one Mrs. Mears.

The Counsel for the Defendant having asked these for the Plaintiff, whether they would cross-examine Mr. Alderman King; Mr. Harward answer'd, That if they were as well acquainted with all the Defendant's Witnesses as they were with Mr. Alderman, they should not cross-examine any of them. The Lord Chief Baron observed, that the Counsel on both Sides were very polite Gentlemen this Morning, and wished this Understanding might continue.

Martin Neife says, He knew my Lord and Lady Altbam very well, and knows Dunmain in the County of Wexford very well; that he lived there a Year before my Lady came; that he was Smith and Farrier to my Lord, and he bought Tools for Deponent, and built him a Forge. Being ask'd, if he did ever see a Child at the House of Dunmain; says, he never saw a Child there, but a Bastard Son of Joan Landy's, who was brought thither in about two Months after my Lord and Lady parted, and that he saw him with my Lord three Years after the Separation; that in a little Time after my Lady went

away, the Child was taken into the House, Being asked who attended the Child when it was brought into the House; says, the Dairy-Woman, who was called Black Kate, and the Child was afterwards brought to Kinnay, in the County of Kildare, when my Lord went to live there, and the Deponent saw him there with my Lord, and it was the same Child that was at Dunmain, that the Deponent saw at Kinnay. Being ask'd if he ever saw that same Child in Dublin; says, he did, that he saw that same Child at College Green, playing among the Boys—most of the Boys were Shoe-boys—that he was neither well clad, nor had Shoes on, and Deponent believed my Lord lived at that Time in Proper-Lane. Being ask'd whether it was the same Boy he saw in Kinnay, that he saw in College Green; says, it was the same Boy. Being asked how old the Boy was when he saw him at Kinnay; says, between four and five Years to the best of his Knowledge. Being asked whose Child the Boy was reputed to be at Kinnay; says, he was then reputed, by every one of the Servants, a Bastard Son of Joan Landy's, and whenever he did amiss my Lord would have him whipp'd; and Deponent heard my Lord once say, *Damn the Bastard; he will never be good, because he had Juggy Landy's Blood in him*; says, my Lord whipp'd the Boy several Times, and used to say the same Thing, and call him a Bastard; and my Lord desired the Dogs to be let at the Mother, if she call'd at Kinnay. Being ask'd if there was any Child brought to my Lady to the Chair, to take Leave of, as she was going away; says, there was no Child brought to her to take Leave of, and the Deponent saw never a Child there.—The Child call'd Jemmy Landy was with his Nurse that Day. Being ask'd who was his Nurse; says, Juggy Landy his Mother was. And being ask'd why he call'd her his Nurse; says, because he saw her nurse him, and if he did not call it right, it was because he was no Scholar. Being ask'd what Child was brought to Dunmain House; says, Juggy Landy's Bastard by Lord Altbam was brought to the House. Being ask'd when was the Child taken into the House; says, he was taken into the House of Dunmain before my Lord left the Country, that the Child was very ill dress'd then, that his Cloaths were not worth Six-pence; he thinks they were some old Things that were made into Cloaths for him; believes it was Silk, but can't tell the Colour of it. Being ask'd how long was my Lord in Kinnay after Deponent parted with him; says, he believes about a Year, but that he never saw his Lordship

ship after Deponent left him at *Kinnay*, but in *Dublin*. Being ask'd how old was the Child in *Kinnay*, when he left it; says, about five Years old, rather over than under. The Child was in the Beginning but badly dress'd, and in very indifferent Cloaths, while Deponent was in *Kinnay*; but my Lord after bespoke Cloaths for him.—He had a Habit and a little Pettycoat, and he went to School to one *Jobny Mabony's*, who kept a School near the *Curragh of Kildare*. Being ask'd what Colour the Habit was of; says, he believes it was made of a Slate-colour'd Frize.—The Cloaths the Child had at *Dunmain* were made of an old Night-gown; and the first Cloaths he had at *Kinnay* were worse than the first Cloaths he had at *Dunmain*. Being asked, if he saw him in his first Coat and Breeches; says, he saw him dress'd in his first Coat and Breeches at *Dunmain*, and that they were red; and the Servants used to say *Jemmy* would foul his Breeches, being the first Time. Being asked, if he heard my Lord give Directions to have him whipp'd; says, he heard my Lord give Directions to have him whipp'd, and that he was whipp'd when he wore the Slate-coloured Cloaths; and the Deponent heard my Lord say, he would break any Servant's Head that would let *Joan Landy* see the Child. My Lord spoke to *Rice*, who was Coachman, to whip the Boy, and said he would never be good, he had so much of the Blood of *Juggy Landy* in him, and Deponent understood he was *Juggy's* Son; for my Lord used the Words, *his Mother, Juggy Landy*. Being asked, who was present when my Lord directed the Hounds to be set at *Joan Landy*; says, that *William Elmes* was present, and it was said in the Deponent's hearing; and he heard my Lord say, that he would not wish for 500*l*. that *Juggy Landy* was the Mother of the Child, and that he would give 500*l*. more that he had got the Child by an *English* Woman; and the Child was call'd in all the House *Jemmy Landy*; but sometimes the Servants call'd him *Jemmy Annestley*, but believes it was because my Lord got the Child; but the Deponent never heard him call'd young Lord *Altham*.

[To be continued.]

From the London Gazettee, April 28.

Translation of his MAJESTY'S LETTER
to the STATES GENERAL.

HIGH and Mighty Lords, our good
Friends, Allies, and Confederates.

The French King having received into his Kingdoms the Son of the Pretender, and having, in Time of full Peace, made immense Preparations by Land and Sea, with a View to introduce him, by Force of Arms, into ours, in order to deprive us, and our Family after us, of our Crowns, and our faithful Subjects of their Liberty, and their Religion, your Republick determined to lose no Time in shewing, by a Conduct directly contrary to that of the said King, how much he detested so enormous a Violation of the sacred Ties by which Princes and States are united. Our Minister Plenipotentiary at the *Hague* has already declared to you, by our Order, how thankfully we received the Succour of Six Thousand Men, which you sent us upon that Occasion. We would no longer desist repeating those Acknowledgments to you under our own Hand; and as *France* has, since that Period, carry'd her ill Design to the greatest Length, by openly declaring War against us, upon frivolous and unjust Pretences, under Colour of which, she attempts to justify her own Conduct, and to blacken ours, alledging Accusations without Proof, and Facts without Foundation, we find ourselves, with great Regret, obliged to demand the entire Execution of the Treaties between us, on your Part, by requiring you, in pursuance of that of the Year 1678, to come to an open Rupture with *France*, offering to concert immediately with you all such Measures as may be necessary, as well for carrying on the War against the common Enemy, as for providing for our mutual Safety in the most effectual Manner. You are not ignorant, High and Mighty Lords, with how much Zeal and good Faith, we have opposed the Efforts made, by that Crown, towards overturning that Order of Succession established by the late Emperor, which she had obliged herself to guaranty, in the same Manner that we, and that your Commonwealth, had obliged ourselves thereto; and towards the Destruction of a Family, which she had engaged by the most solemn Treaties to support. You approved the Conduct which we held therein: You went still farther: You concurred with us in it, and you do still concur with us. From thence proceeds the unjust War, which that King has already declared against us, and which he gives you Notice to be intended at the same Time against your State, by the Armies wherewith he now overspreads your Frontiers and threatens your Barrier. In order to secure that Rampart of your Dominions, we thought ourselves obliged to exceed what we were

strictly

ly engaged to by the Treaty of 1715, keeping a very considerable Body of our Troops in those Parts, as much for your Service, as for that of our common Ally, the Queen of Hungary. We make not the least Doubt, but that, at a Time when the Protestant Succession to our Kingdoms (the other Object of that Treaty) is only menaced by the Enterprizes of France, you will add that Consideration also, to many other Titles, by which our present Requisition to you is supported. They are the most authentick, the most active, and the most sacred Engagements: It is the glorious Example of your ancestors; it is the Defence of an oppressed Princess; the Support of a Balance of Power in Europe, necessary to the Maintenance of the common Liberty and Security: It is, in a Word, the Preservation of our holy Religion, and of the true Worship of God, which do all together call on, and oblige you to declare War, in these Circumstances, against France, and against the whole Forces of your Republick, by Sea and Land, to ours, in order to check the unjust and dangerous Ambition of an Enemy, who has been, in the Course of former Wars, more than once obliged, by the Union of those Powers, to restore Peace to Europe; and who will not fail, by the same Means, and with the Assistance of Almighty God, to be again obliged to it. Such a Number of essential Motives, we have alledged, give us Cause to rely on a favourable Resolution on the Part of your Republick: And accordingly, in great just Hope and Expectation, we conclude this Letter, praying God, to keep you, High and Mighty Lords, our good Friends, Allies, and Confederates, in his holy and worthy Protection.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 13th Day of April, in the Year of Grace, 1744, and of our Reign the Seventeenth.

Your very good Friend,
GEORGE R.

CARTERET.

From the London Gazettee, May 1.

Translation of their HIGH MIGHTINESSES
ANSWER.

SIR,
As soon as the Arrival of the eldest Son of the Pretender in France, and the Preparations that were making there for invading your Majesty's Kingdoms, came to our Knowledge, we did not fail to make serious Reflections upon those Proceedings, and how contrary they were to the most solemn Treaties, and how much

they tended to overturn your Majesty's Government, and the Laws, the Liberty and the Religion of the British Nation, with the Maintenance whereof the Preservation of those of our Republick is inseparably connected. We therefore, upon the first Requisition made by your Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, did not hesitate to grant immediately, and to send into England with all the Expedition possible, the first Succour of Six Thousand Foot, stipulated in the Treaties. It is a great Satisfaction to us, to have first learnt, by your Majesty's said Minister Plenipotentiary, and to see afterwards, by the Letter of the 14th Instant, which your Majesty hath just honour'd us with, that our good Faith, and the Fulfilling our Engagement, were agreeable to your Majesty. France having afterwards thought fit to declare War against your Majesty, we hesitated no more than in the former Case, upon the Requisition which was made to us on the Part of your Majesty, to give you likewise the Succour of twenty Men of War, conformably to the Treaties; and we are causing them to be equipp'd with all the Diligence possible; not doubting, but that the Effect of our good Will, in this Point, will be as agreeable to your Majesty as was our first Resolution. And since it has pleased your Majesty to demand, in your Letter, the entire Execution of the Treaties, and to require us, by Virtue of that of 1678, to enter into open Rupture with France, we hope that your Majesty will not take it amiss, that, before we explain ourselves thereupon, we take the Method pointed out by that same Treaty, endeavouring, by our Offices, to bring about an equitable Accommodation between the Parties at War, before we proceed farther. To this End we have resolv'd to send forthwith a Minister to the Court of France, whom we have already named, and whom we will dispatch without Loss of Time. And as the Order and Constitution of our Government does not permit us to come to a final Resolution, in an Affair of this Importance, without consulting the States of the Provinces which compose our Republick, we will not delay a Moment to inform them of the Contents of your Majesty's Letter, and to press them to explain themselves thereupon. In the mean while, we desire your Majesty to be persuaded that we lay this great Affair, and the Consequences it may be attended with, to Heart; and that we will give all the Attention to it that we are capable of, and that we will endeavour to give your Majesty Proofs of our Attachment to your Interests, as far as the Situation and the Forces

248 MIDDLESEX PRESENTMENT.

ces of the Republick will permit; desiring nothing more ardently than to convince your Majesty of the Sincerity of our respectful Sentiments, and of the high Esteem with which we are,

S I R,

Your Majesty's

very humble Servants,

Hague, April 30,
N. S. 1744.

The States General of
the United Provinces of
the Low Countries.

Superscrib'd, R. B. R. Compte de
To the King of Great Britain.
Rèchteren.

By Order of the States, F. Fagel.

*Middlesex, } We the Grand Jury, sworn to
to wit. } enquire for our Sovereign Lord
the King, and the Body of this
County, have observed, from
most of the Presentments or Re-
turns delivered to us by the Con-
stables of this County, that they
have been, as we apprehend
and fear, very remiss in their
Duty, by returning their sever-
al Districts and Divisions to
be quiet and in good Order, or
to that Effect.*

WHEREAS the Contrary does most manifestly appear, in many Instances, as well from the Accounts or Advertisements we read in the daily Papers, printed and dispers'd within this County, (inviting and seducing not only the Inhabitants, but all other Persons to several Places kept apart for the Encouragement of Luxury, Extravagance and Idleness, and, we fear, other wicked illegal Purposes, which, by such Means, go on with Impunity, to the Destruction of many Families) as otherwise, to the great Dishonour of the Kingdom in general and this County in particular, especially at a Time when we are engag'd in expensive Wars, and so much overburdened with Taxes of all Sorts, both Parliamentary and Parochial, that it is as much as a prudent Man can do, without a Taste to extravagant and illegal Pleasures, to support himself and Family according to his Degree and Station in Life, under the most regular Oeconomy: And unless some Stop be, by Authority much superior to ours, soon put to extravagant Luxury, we fear the Progress thereof, in this County, will soon prove of such an evil Tendency, as, by its Example, may in Time lead to the Ruin and Destruction not only of this County in particular, but of this once happy and flourishing Nation in general.

These Considerations mov'd us, encouraged by the Charge given us by an honourable Judge of this Court at our Meeting) to seek for Redress, and for the End to present,

And we do accordingly, hereby present as Places riotous, of great Extravagance, Luxury, Idleness, and ill Fame, the several Houses, Places and Persons following within this County, to wit,

1. The Lady Mordington, and her Gaming-house, in or near Covent-Garden within this County.

2. The Lady Castle, and her Gaming-house, in or near Covent-Garden, within this County.

3. The Proprietors of the Avenues leading to and from the several Playhouses in Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane, in this County, for not preventing wicked, idle and disorderly Persons, from loitering at the Front of their several Houses at Play-Nights, by which Neglect, and the riotous Behaviour of such disorderly Persons, many of his Majesty's good Subjects are often in danger of losing their Lives, or receiving some other bodily Harm, and are frequently robb'd of their Watches and Money, to the great Discredit of Civil Government.

4. The Proprietors of the House and Diversions, called *Sadler's Wells*, adjoining to the *New-River-Head*, in or near *Islington*, late one *Forcer's*, now pretended to be open'd and carried on by *John Warr*, within this County, where there is frequently a Resort of great Numbers of loose, disorderly, idle People.

5. The Proprietors of a Place, called *New Wells* in *Goodman's-Fields*, at the Bottom of *Lemon-street*, within this County, where are daily Meetings of disorderly, idle People.

6. The Proprietors of a Place, call'd the *New Wells* near *London Spaw*, *Chiswell*, within this County, where great Numbers of disorderly People meet.

7. The Proprietors of a Place, call'd *Hallam's* new Theatre at *May-Fair*, within this County, where there are usually great Meetings of evil and disorderly Persons.

And we humbly desire, for the Good of his Majesty and his Subjects, that the Court will, according to their usual Justice and the Concern for the publick Welfare of this County in particular, and the Nation in general, in order to prevent the growing Evils from getting farther to a Head, give Directions that proper Care be taken, that these and all such disorderly Places within this County, be by their own or some other stedfast Authority

can best devise, prosecuted and sup-
d according to Law, which will com-
ly answer the Directions given to us
that Head, by one of the learned Judges
in this Bench, at our first Meeting; and
reby give Encouragement to future Grand
es to enquire the more strictly into A-
es in general within this County, and
inform this Court thereof, and be a
rror to all such like Transgressors of our
ws, when they find that Regard is paid
the Complaints and Informations of
and Juries laid before this Court, and
Offenders prosecuted and punished in
sequence thereof, conformably to the
ws of this Land. Sir Roger Newdigate;
en Crew, Thomas Pryse, Samuel Child,
omas Sergison, Walter Pryse, Edward
kley, John Nickolls, Lancelot Charles
de, John Merrick, Charles Goslin, J.
ambers Dorrel, Thomas Clarke, Robert Vin-
e, Andrew Drummond, William Mead,
atbaniel Noell, Merry Testmaker, William
errot, John Harrison, Charles Pole, Eliab
rison, Robert Leeson, Esqrs. Richard Saul,
eph Cooper, Edward Davis, Richard Tall,
entlemen.

Universal Spectator, May 5. N^o 813.

Of the MODERN FANS.

THE following pretty Epigram, upon a
Lady playing with her Fan, was writ-
a by Dr. Atterbury, late Bishop of Re-
after.

Flavia the least and slightest toy
Can with restless art employ:
This Fan, in meaner hands, would prove
An engine of small force in love;
Tis she, with graceful air and mien,
Not to be told, or safely seen,
Directs its wanton motions so,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;
Gives coolness to the matchless dame,
To ev'ry other breast a flame.

You see, Mr. Stonecastle, the whole Turn
this depends upon the Smalness and
lightness of the Instrument.

—the least and slightest toy;
at the Fans now in Vogue are both mon-
trously large and monstrously strong, which
directly excludes them from all the Com-
ment of this elegant Piece of Address.
to say that a Fan of 8 or 9 Inches long,
which, when extended in a Semicircle,
ould not admit a String of more than 14
15, wounds more than Cupid's Bow, is
somewhat extraordinary; but to ascribe
the same Excellence to one of our modern
imitators, whose Diagonal Lines, when it

is full spread, is longer than one of the
Bow-strings of our Hoxton Archers, is af-
cribing nothing miraculous to it from the
fair Hand that may happen to use it.

From 3 Quarters of a Foot to a Foot and
3 Quarters, or even 2 Foot, is something
more than a moderate Increase at once:
A Yet, if my Sight does not deceive me, I
have, within this Week past, seen even
the last of these. A very little Time may
make a yet greater Improvement, and ex-
tend the Corners to the same Distance as
the two Extremities of a fashionable Hoop.
This, I must own, would introduce some-
what of Uniformity in a Lady's Dress.
The Eye would be agreeably engaged at
either meeting or following a fair Toast,
with both her Sails spread, in observing
the Harmony between the Curve at Top
and the Curve at Bottom: The Shape would
be set off to much greater Advantage than
it is now by one Swell only; and every
Beauty might expect to wound like a broad
two-edged Chopping Knife, such as I have
somewhere observed, with the Handle sunk
in the Middle.

I shall consider what other Purposes may
be served by this portable Engine, besides
that of giving Air to one small Face only,
which is not the twentieth Part of its Di-
mensions.

In the first Place, by making them of a
less penetrable Substance than Paper, I
think they might answer all the Ends of
Umbrellas against the Rain, as well as a-
gainst Sunshine. A Lady might thus have
the Pleasure, by the Help of a proper
Contrivance, to mount it horizontally, to
screen herself and Family, or two or three
bumble Servants if she be single, against all
the Inclemencies of the Weather. The
E Stuff I would recommend to make them
of, should, I think, be the same that was
advertised some Years ago for Pocket Great
Coats, being both light and thin, as well as
Water Proof.

Another general Use of this Fan may be
at the Playhouse, in a warm or crowded
Evening. Every Woman may not come
with such Conveniencies, and the Men are
not expected to be furnished with them at
all: But a good-natur'd Lady may now
have it in her Power to oblige a whole
Side-Box by a single Puff, and prevent the
Beaux, as well as the Belles, from fainting
away at an extraordinary Patbos.

I am no Friend to any ill-natur'd Use
that a tyrannical Beauty may make of her
superior Advantages: But as the Fops and
Feathers of our Sex are but troublesome
and worthless Dangles after the other, I
cannot but advise every Lady, who knows
better how to spend her Time, to bestow

a *Blasf* or two of her Machine upon all such, whenever they attempt to *besiege* her; which will infallibly *rub*iff them away to a convenient Distance.

By the same Means I would advise them to try all those who make higher Pretensions and more promising Appearances. It must infallibly distinguish the solid *Grain* from the mere *Cbass* of Discourse, and real *Weight* and *Worth* from *Stratagem* and *Self-Confidence*: These will soon fly off upon the very Attempt of an Examination, while that which has Substance will remain unmov'd and distinct.

Besides these private Benefits, there is one of a national Nature that occurs to my Mind, tho' I hope no Occasion will return to put it in Practice. If it should, I make no doubt but the Ladies, who are noted for Patriotism, will improve my Hint. I was thinking that 20,000 of those *Fans*, properly drawn up on the Shore, might blow back the next French Invasion, or at least keep off the Enemies Fleet till our own had Time to come up.

If this be practicable, why may not the same Means be employed, in a Calm, to waft our young Heroes over into Flanders? I dare say an *English Beauty* might do as much of this Kind as a *Lapland Witch*; as I look upon their Charms, on every other Occasion, to be much more powerful.

VENTOSUS.

Westminster Journal, May 19. N^o 130.

WILL ATIT to TOM TOUCHIT.

Mr. TOUCHIT,

I Perceive by your Writings that you are, at some Times, a very pleasant-conceited, as well as at others a very grave Sort of a Personage: Which being exactly my own Case, and the Alterations frequently coming upon me at the same Period that you discover them in your Paper, I cannot help thinking that there is something very similar in our Tempers. When I read a Passage of foreign News, particularly a *Hague Letter*, or an Article from *Hanover* or *Brussels*, I conclude, by what I feel in my own Mind, how Mr. Touchit is affected with it, and, by looking in the Glass, form to myself a Picture of the Position of his Muscles.

Now, as I do not love to deceive myself, which I take to be another of your distinguishing Qualities, I should be glad to know, in one plain Instance, whether this Opinion of mine be just: For if we had exactly the same Sensations, on the Occasion I am going to mention, I shall conclude we may have so on others.

Since the French Declaration of War, and the Menaces they have thrown out against the Electorate of Hanover, we have frequently been amused with blustering Articles, from the Capital of this Electorate, setting forth the great Number, Power, and Cordiality of her Friends.

A Let the Monsieurs come and be p-x'd; we're afraid? We have Men enough, Money enough, and Friends enough. Haugh! Blizz! The King of Prussia will send us 10,000 at once:—That's nothing; all his Forces are at our Command.—6000 from the King of Poland; as many more from the King of Denmark; and from the Czarina 10,000.

B How did you find yourself, Mr. Touchit, when you read these Articles? Were not your risible Muscles sensibly contracted? Did you view your own Face in the Mirror? Did it not resemble that of the fat Cook in *Don Quixot*? Was it a Laugb of Approbation, according to Tully's Distinction, or a contemptuous, reproachful Cackination, which, in good Manners, one would not use but on the lowest Occasions?

C For my own Part, I confess this to be the Manner in which I have been myself affected, and therefore would make it the Test of our Agreement in Manner of thinking: And if you ever heard, and were reminded by it, of a Piece of Country Craft, that I remember my Father's old Maid *Jane* used to talk of in a dark Winter's Evening, the Similitude would be yet stronger.—*Jane*, when perhaps not two grown People were in our lone House, besides herself, would practise over all the Names she had ever known in the Family, that she might call them aloud if any Rogues should attack the Mansion.

E To what can we more aptly compare the Cries of Hanover, than to this Project of *Jane's*, supposing she had ever put it in Execution?—If Thieves had actually beset us, perhaps I should have heard her scream out, *Charles! Christian! Frederick! Augustus! Mary! Betty!* (which were all Names she had been used to) when no Creature was at Hand, able or willing to help her, but poor honest *George*, her loving Sweetheart, who never chose to be out of her Company.

WILL ATIT.

Westminster Journal, May 26. N^o 131.

TAR-WATER politically applied.

G THIS Writer humourously supposes the Bishop's Treatise to be an Allegory, and in its latent Sense to regard the Body Politick: Let us see, says he, what are the Qualities ascribed to this *Tar-Wa-*

and then let us enquire how those Qualities, whether we understand his Lordship literally, as that they *actually reside* in his *Infusion*, or metaphorically, as they are *absolute Requisites* in a good System of Government, will support and explain my Con-
 A structure.

In general then, his Lordship supposes that Part of the Tar which is drawn out by, and retained in the Water, to be that luminous Spirit, which is the Form or Life of the Fir or Pine, the Evergreens from which Tar is procured; that from which their Differences and Properties flow; somewhat extremely volatile; not the Oil but a Thing more subtle, whereof Oil is the Vehicle, which retains it from flying off. In brief, he makes this Extract to be a Portion of that active, invisible Principle, which, instrumentally, conveys Life to all Things animate and vegetable: It is the Smell, the Taste, but not the Substance of Plants or Animals.

Now what can be more plain than some of these Expressions? Is not luminous Spirit the very Thing said to be often wanting in the most eminent Statesmen? Are not many great Projects, reported to have a very material Existence, found, upon Examination, to be void of Form and Life? Is not something similar to Oil continually tried out for, to lubricate the Wheels of Government? Must not this be ascribed to the Deficiency of it, or of that pure Spirit, which impregnates and actuates it? The very Principle of Life, do we not in vain seek for it in the old and once active British Constitution? Can we find either Smell, Taste, or any other Affection of the true Principles, in Abundance of those annual Poems that we are required to swallow?

Undoubtedly then the good Bishop meant, that Tar-Water, in his Sense of it, should be peculiarly given in all these Cases. It should communicate Light to our Pilots, Life to our Schemes, Motion to our Machine, Spirit to our Soldiers, Vigour to our Constitution, Odour to our Offerings, and shew that a lively Principle did really permeate and actuate our whole System.

Is it not manifest that one Design, at least, of the Bishop's Prescription, is to procure Sleep, and compose the Spirits in the Vigils? I shall make one particular Remark upon this Passage; which is, that Mr. Monopoly, who three Years ago was in the high Practice, which led him a Year or thro' a very severe Scrutiny, is suspected at that Crisis to have known the secret of Tar-Water, and to have taken it against the Anxieties of a guilty Conscience.

Mercury is allowed to be the greatest quickener of Motion that Nature affords

us; and, in some Cases, it is even said to be too violent. Now Tar-Water, in its Effects, is sufficiently active, without being precipitate; which is the very Medium that seems to have been hitherto wanted in the Conduct of our national Measures. If it had been taken in 1739, enough had been done before now to procure an honourable Peace with Spain; and if it had been taken in 1744, possibly so much had not been done as to provoke the French King to an open Declaration of War. If Monopoly wanted it to agitate his Phlegm, Carter and some others have wanted it to moderate Excesses of their Choler.

His Lordship mentions Foulness of Blood; and can any Thing be more easy than to unveil this Allegory? Is not foul and corrupted Blood one of the chief Complaints we have had for many Years amongst us, especially, as the good Prelate phrases it, on another Occasion, among those of the better Sort, as they are called?

It is mere trifling to say at large what a Consumption means, when applied to a national Constitution: But who is to take this Medicine in this Case, whether the Pilots or the Sailors, in this great Ship, is a Point wherein his Lordship might have given us some Hint by Way of Direction. However, as in the former Case the M—rs were manifestly to be the Patients, in a Consumption I dare say it is the People who should drink Tar-Water.

Indigestion, in our metaphorical Sense, does not at present seem to be a prevailing Distemper among the Great, either singly or collectively; Br—n seems very well to digest what H—r prescribes; the S—te, what the M—y; and the Pl—ce M—n, what the S—te. But very great Signs of Indigestion appear among the rest of the People, who declare against swallowing what is too strong for their Stomachs.

The Disease his Lordship mostly insists on, and which he treats as an universal national Malady, is the Scurvy, which creates or mimicks most other Diseases. Our own History furnishes us with numberless Instances of the Prevalence of this Distemper among all Ranks and Degrees of Britons. We have had scurvy Soldiers, scurvy Sailors, scurvy Generals, scurvy Admirals, scurvy Embassadors, scurvy Lawyers, scurvy Judges, scurvy Patriots, scurvy Priests, scurvy B—ps, scurvy Nobles, scurvy Ministers, and, some say, scurvy ——. Tho' nobody will presume to say, that all these can be found in the present Age; yet as some of them are, and others possibly may be, it cannot be amiss to have Recourse immediately to the universal Remedy.

To Mrs. PRICE.

My dearest wife! I still adore thy
 charms, [my arms:
 And bleis the pow'r that gave thee to
 Riches for thee my gen'rous soul de-
 spis'd; [I priz'd.
 Youth, sense, and beauty, were the things

Proud that my heart yet burns with
 rest fires,
 Receive this verse which love alone
 I write thy name with pleasure; and
 my lays,
 Constant as truth, shall celebrate thy
 Each coming hour; and happy be thy
 days!

Poole.

H.

BEAUTY'S TRIUMPH.

Set by Mr. STANLEY.

Moderato,

By a cool fountain's verdant side, the bright

Celinda lay; her looks increas'd the summer's

pride, her eyes the blaze of day.

2.
 The roses blush'd with deeper red,
 To see their charms outdone;
 The lilies sunk beneath their bed,
 To see such rivals shown.

3.
 Quick thro' the air, to his retreat,
 A bee industrious flew;
 Prepar'd to rise every sweet,
 And sip the balmy dew.

1

4.
 Drawn by the fragrance of her breath,
 Her rosy lips he found;
 Where he in transports met his death,
 And dropt upon the ground.

5.
 Enjoy, blest bee, enjoy thy fate,
 Nor at thy fall repine;
 Each god would quit his blissful state,
 To share a joy like thine.

BR—

BR — NE CLIFF.

WESTWARD, my genius, from the
 smoaky town,
 thro' fragrant air, conduct me kindly down
 to Br — ne's lengthening cliff, whose
 haughty brow [below ;
 shades, with gay pride, the silver * St — r
 Where, with delighted eyes, I may explore
 The neighbouring wonders of the landkip
 o'er,

Enraptur'd, trace, at one extensive view,
 All nature's beauties and her bounties too!
 The bounding hedge-rows, (planted to
 restrain

The ranging beast, or bar invading man)
 And fields, bedeck'd with sweets of vari-
 ous dyes,

A seeming chequer-work! excite surprise!
 Here rills adown the hilly pastures slide,
 Here thro' the level meads meandering glide,
 While harmless cattle cull the tender grafs,
 Or bask or frisk it in the sunny place!
 There rip'ning harvests cheer the jolly swain
 With plenteous hopes to reap the coming
 grain!

At distant ken fair villas charm the sight,
 In nearer prospect others yield delight!
 Of these, if either favour'd most can be,
 That favour, B — d, I transfer to thee!
 Here, (and, in this, for ever, still excel)
 The sons of friendship are of virtue dwell!
 If any selfish souls are doom'd thy lot,
 Their insincerity shall stand forgot.

To paint a palace, † P — m — n, would demand
 The skilful touches of a livelier hand;
 Ife should my pen describe your stately
 feat, [neat!

How plann'd for ‡ health! how elegantly
 Hark, the fleet hounds|| below with strain-
 ing throat [ing note!

And down the stream the long, long wind-
 Their tuneful yells, impatient, fill the air,
 They pant to scour the plain and scent the
 hare. [phys breathe

Now, in soft murm'ring, tell-tale ze-
 The lovers complaints, who stray in pairs § be-
 neath. [may vie,

— ne, thy cliff with Richmond's well
 Near to thy borders would I live and die.

THE TENTH EPISTLE of the FIRST BOOK
 of HORACE, imitated: After the Manner
 of Dr. S — T.

WHAT influences, Ned, thy choice
 For cities, never free of noise?
 And why dissent we, then, in this,
 In other things like Moll and Miss:
 While you traverse the lanes and alleys,
 Wander o'er the pleasant valleys;

Admire the shady woods and mountains,
 Smooth gliding rills and silver fountains,
 Content, altho' to me's not given
 The half which you extol to heav'n;
 I'm wearied now of city life
 As much as man of wicked wife.
 Or if it is your sole desire
 To live as nature shall require,
 You build a house, but first must find
 A situation to your mind:
 The country's fittest, hear my reasons,
 'Tis mild amid the winter seasons:
 Here fanning breezes to defeat
 The violence of summer's heat,
 And shady coverts, not unpleasant,
 Defend us from the skies inclement:
 Are cares, of humankind the pest,
 Severer here to break your rest?
 Can flowers less sweet perfumes afford
 Than the proud structures of my lord?
 Are streams more pure, thro' lead that travel,
 Than those that gently skim the gravel?

Let any one observe, he sees
 The finest cities cloath'd with trees.
 And houses, are the most expensive,
 Exposed to a view extensive.
 You banish nature but in vain,
 It like a spaniel comes again,
 That whipp'd and humbled with disaster,
 Yet never will forsake his master.

Trust me, the jocky is not worse
 That has not skill to chuse a horse,
 Nor surer losses him pursue
 Than those who know not false from true.
 The man accusom'd to prosperity
 Impatient bears the least severity;
 Unwilling you would be to part
 With what lies nearest to your heart.
 Shun tempting greatness, friend, refuse
 Its gilded snares, and rather chuse
 A silent seat, you may be full
 More happy there than the Mogul.

A horse repulsed from a field,
 Forc'd by a stronger deer to yield,
 Unable to make more resistance,
 Distress'd, he begg'd for man's assistance,
 Receiv'd the rider, took the chain,
 Expell'd his enemy the plain;
 But more unhappy was he never,
 To man he liv'd a slave for ever.

The person thus of want afraid,
 From posts and pensions seeks for aid;
 Submits at court levees attends,
 Yields liberty to gain his ends;
 Blest liberty! that's precious more
 Than all the rich Peruvian ore.
 The reason's plain, the wretched creature
 Can't use what is bestow'd by nature,
 Which might make ev'ry thing aright,
 And keep him easy day and night.

But

* A large River in D — shire. † The Lord of this beautiful Place. ‡ It is situated
 on a Descent, against the St — r, on the left Side of the Cliff. || A large Kennel on the Bank
 of the River, a few Paces from the right Side of the House. § There is a pleasant shady
 walk along the St — r, at the Bottom of the Cliff.

But still it is as wrong, I say,
To squander wealth profuse away.
Thus shoes too wide perhaps may wrench
Our feet; and if too strait, they pinch.
But you, my friend, enjoy your store,
Nor make it less, nor wish it more;
And let me feel severe reproof,
Desiring more than just enough.
Money must govern or obey,
But made for service, not for sway.
Happy I write from *E*—a's shore,
'Tis only you could please me more.

MYRA'S MIRROR.

An ODE in Honour to the BIRTH-DAY
of Lady MARY BRUCE, Daughter to the
Right Honourable the Earl of Ailesbury,
who enter'd into the fifth Year of her Age
on the 16th Day of April, 1744.

Supposed chiefly to be sung by her DICKY-
BIRD.

ALL hail, and welcome, happy day!
That greets us with a smiling ray;
And welcome thrice, and thrice again,
That gives new life to ev'ry swain:

To ev'ry nymph, delicious, dear,
Peculiar blest of all the year;
Vouchsafe our homage to receive,
That sent us all that heav'n could give.

Awake, dear Dicky! I implore y',
Awake, the sun's got up before y',
See, how he dries the morning show'rs,
And gilds afresh the op'ning flow'rs;

See, with what pride he does unfold
And paint the blushing *Marygold*,
In honour to that virgin's name,
From whence this day immortal came.

Arise, and carol in the morn,
Sacred to mirth, and *Myra* born;
Sing, that your sonnets reach the sky;
Devote the day to harmony:

Let harmony inspire your lays,
That harmony in *Myra*'s praise;

Arise, dear *Dicky-bird*! arise,
And let your carols reach the skies.

Let all thy song on *Myra* be,
Begin—and *truth* shall echo thee:

' *Myra*, glory of the plains,
' Charmer of the nymphs and swains;
' *Myra*, innocent and young,
' And sweet as ever shepherd sung;
' *Myra*'s name their notes prolong,
' Tuneful subject of their song.

Sing, *Dicky*! sing, thy notes prevail,
Truth tells around the pleasing tale:

' *Myra*, with all graces fraught,
' A matchless face, and spotless thought;
' Were angels known by being fair,
' Who would not kneel and worship her;
' If face and thought together join,
' *Myra* proves herself divine.

Sing on, dear bird! thy notes prevail,
Truth still proclaims the pleasing tale:

' *Myra*, fairest of all fair,
' (Her face the least of beauty's share)
' In whose lovely form we find
' All that's courteous, all that's kind;
' To please each feature doth assume.
' (Innocence is beauty's bloom.)

Sing on, sweet *Dicky*! sing again,
O how you charm the list'ning plain!

' When *Myra* walks abroad, 'tis seen,
' The grass puts on a fresher green;
' The violet and the rose smell sweeter;
' The fawns and lam'kins flock to meet
' her;

' And wanton warblers round her sing,
' All taking *Myra* for the spring.

Sing once more, *Dick*! and cease thy
strain,

Truth says thy sonnet's not in vain:

' *Myra*, form'd by heav'n's direction,
' Must be the offspring of perfection;
' May *Myra* reign, long reign below,
' And still on *Dick* her smiles bestow;
' And when the nymph ascends the skies,
' O grant him there her star to rise.

Z. 2.

The Queen of HUNGARY'S DECLARATION
of WAR against France and all her Adbe-
rents, published at Vienna the 16th In-
stant.

WE *Maria Theresia*, by the Grace of
God, of Hungary, Bohemia, &c.
Queen, Archduchess of Austria, &c. To
all and every one to whom it may apper-
tain. How religiously and scrupulously we
have attended, since our Accession to our
paternal Throne, to the Fulfilling of the
Treaties of Peace, Friendship, and Alli-
ance, contracted with the several European
Powers, is a Fact notorious to the whole
World, and so much the less liable to Con-

tradiction, that even in several Places it
was almost believed we had gone too far
in this Respect. Yet this our Attention
has not been able to restrain France from
breaking the Peace sworn to but a few
Years ago; from impugning the Succession
guaranty'd to us in the most solemn Man-
ner; from carrying on the most hostile
Negotiations to the Prejudice of our Arch-
ducal House, not only at all Christian
Courts, but even at the Ottoman Porte, to
the great Scandal and Abhorrence of that
Court, which acts upon Principles of Truth
and good Faith; from kindling the Flame
of War in the North, in order thereby to
deprive

Give us of that Assistance we expected thence; from over-running with numerous Armies our hereditary Kingdoms and Dominions, which she had engaged herself to guaranty, and totally exhausting the same, as her own Commanders have made it their Boast; from arbitrarily tearing out between others most of our Dominions; and from openly declaring, that she would enforce such unjust Conditions even upon the Bastions of *Vienna*; from either asserting, that our Archducal House was extinct, or threatening it with total Destruction, as is above said; in short, from throwing the Empire, all *Europe*, and all Christendom into the utmost Confusion. These unchristian Attempts are too fresh in every one's Memory, to want the least Proof: However, as *France*, on her Part, has now passed over all Rules of Decency, we shall soon impart to the World some Secrets which she endeavour'd to conceal, and the publishing of which we have hitherto, out of an Excess of Respect to that Power, suspended. In the mean Time, there can hardly be any one who must not own, that no Instance of unlike Proceeding is to be found in History, and that this will hardly appear credible to Posterity: But what must seem more incomprehensible, is, that this regard of, and almost incredible Proceeding is covered with the Cloak of Friendship, Moderation, and Love of Peace, and pretended to be not inconsistent with purest Views; that is to say, it has been endeavoured (as it were in Contempt) to make the reasonable Part of Mankind believe, that Hostilities carried to the utmost, may be reconciled with sworn Treaties of Peace. We never suffered ourselves to be in the least misled by so unnatural Imposition, or to swerve from what we owe to ourselves, to our Posterity, to our most loyal Subjects, to our most faithful Allies, to *Germany* our dear Country, and to all *Christendom*; and tho' implacable Temper and a revengeful and are Characters we are so far Strangers to, that they never prevailed, nor ever over the Considerations of a durable, consequently truly happy State of tranquillity and Welfare; yet, whereas amicable Ways have been haughtily rejected by the other Party, which contented with alledging against what they contumaciously stiled Matters of Right, either far superior Power of our Enemies, or Weakness of our Archducal House left no room, as it was pretended, we could any longer forbear exerting our utmost Strength for the Defence we were forced into, by reposing a Christian Confidence in the Almighty, (who seldom suffers Haugh-

tiness, Perfidiousness and Perjury, to go unpunished) that, if even all human Help should fail us, his powerful Arm would still supply that Defect.

Neither have we been disappointed in this our Confidence hitherto, nor have the happy Successes God has granted us, in the least diminished our peaceable Disposition. We explained ourselves after them, just as we did before, and insisted on no other Indemnification, but what is absolutely requisite (after having so severely felt the Insufficiency of repeated Promises, Treaties, Guaranties, Oaths, and, in short, of all the most sacred Engagements the human Mind can ever imagine) for our effectual Security against the like hostile Attempts for the future, and the dreadful Calamities attending them. Our Enemies were by no Means in the same Dispositions, but were rather so inveterately bent on the total Oppression of our Archducal House, that they would not admit of any Proposals for a Reconciliation, unless they were such, that sooner or later it should not have been difficult for them to accomplish their Design of utterly ruining it. Particularly, at the End of last Year's Campaign, they even recalled all peaceable Declarations, which they had made before only for a Shew, and, on the contrary, endeavoured a-new to their utmost, partly to terrify, partly to raise Jealousies, both still with the same View, of obtaining the End they aimed at from the Beginning, *viz.* of keeping our Allies, not only from fulfilling their Engagements, but also from regarding the publick, as well as their particular Security, of intimidating some Courts, inclined, as becomes *German* Patriots, of insinuating to others Notions of aggrandizing themselves, at the Hazard of overturning the fundamental Constitution of their native Country, and in the End, of destroying, not only *Germans* by *Germans*, but also the rest of the Powers by each other, to such a Degree, that none should be able to decline the Laws of the House of *Bourbon*.

Thus, setting aside all Truth and Faith, they have made no farther Scruple of infringing the most solemn Treaties with regard to us, as well as to the King of *Great Britain*, and after the intended Landing in *England* had miscarried, they used their utmost Endeavours towards an Invasion of the Electoral Dominions of *Hanover*, and to carry the Seat of War once more into several Parts of the *German* Empire; of which the Declaration of War published against his *Britannick* Majesty, not only as King, but also as Elector of *Hanover*, leaves not the least Doubt.

[The Conclusion in our next.]

THE

T H E Monthly Chronologer.



ON Saturday, April 28, near 20 desperate Thieves and Gamblers assembled themselves before *St. Martin's Roundhouse*, about Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, in order to rescue some notorious Offenders that were in it, and appeared with Cutlasses, Bludgeons and Pistols; and, thro' the Windows of the said Roundhouse, gave in Arms to the Prisoners that were in it, and then began a formidable Attack both within and without; which gave so great an Alarm, that a Party of Horse-Grenadiers and Foot-Guards were sent for, and four of the Villains were taken and brought before *Sir Thomas De Veil*, and after an Examination of near 5 Hours were committed to *Newgate*.

FRIDAY, May 4.

The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Curte*, M. A. who was taken up and put into a Messenger's Hands at the Suspension of the *Habeas Corpus Act*, was discharg'd out of Custody.

MONDAY, 7.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Barrimore*, with his Bail, appeared in the Court of *King's-Bench, Westminster*, and were discharged from their Recognizances. (See p. 151.)

WEDNESDAY, 9.

At the annual General Meeting of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children, the following Persons were elected President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer, the 42 Members to compleat the General Committee to 50, and Secretary, for the Year ensuing, *viz.* President, Duke of *Bedford*: Vice-Presidents, Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, *Martin Folke*, *Peter Burrell*, *Joseph Farworth*, *John Milner*, Esqrs. Sir *John Heatcote*, Bart. Treasurer, *Robert Hacks*, Esq; The 42 Members, &c. Dukes of *Richmond*, *Montague*, *Portland*; Earl of *Findlater* and *Seafield*, Earl of *Leicester*, Lord *Charles Cavendish*, *W. Adair*, Esq; *Geo. Arnold*, Esq; Ald. Mr. *Edw. Dodd*, Sir *W. Heatcote*, Bart. *Alex. Hume Campbell*, *Edw. Hunt*, *Theod. Jacobson*, *James Lamb*, Esqrs. Mr. *Tho. Lane*, Sir *James Lowther*, Bart. Mr. *Gilbert Malcher*, Dr. *Mead*, *James Mead*, *Rob. Nettleton*, Esqrs. Sir *Ham Sloane*, Bart. *Tho. Strode*, Esq; Mr. *Tho. Swayne*, Mr. *James Theobald*, Hon. *James Vernon*, Esq; *John Waple*, *Taylor White*, *Edw. Wright*, Esqrs. Lord *Abergavenny*, *Rich. Buckley*, Esq; Sir *John Chafman*, Bart. *Rich. Clifwell*,

jun. *John Coryers*, Esqrs. Mr. *John Ed. jun. Rich Graham*, Esq; Sir *W. L. Bart. Ralph Knight*, *Tho. Lewis*, Esqrs. Brig. Gen. *James Ogletborpe*, *Sam. Parnell*, Esq; Ald. *Jacob Tonson*, *James W. J.*, Esqrs. Secretary, Mr. *Harman Verelst*.

FRIDAY, 11.

Col. *Cecil*, who was, a few Weeks ago, committed to the *Tower*, for High Treason, was admitted to Bail; himself entering into a Recognizance of 4000*l.* to appear the first Day of next Term, and four Sureties in 2000*l.* each. (See p. 151.)

SATURDAY, 12.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, *viz.* Sinking-Fund Bill; Bill for the Importation of Glass Beads; Bill to make it High Treason to hold Correspondence with the Sons of the Pretender; Bill for the better Encouragement of Seamen in his Majesty's Service, and Privateers, to annoy the Enemy; Bill for regulating the Measures and Prices of Coals; Bill to prevent affixing of Counterfeit Stamps to Foreign and other Linens; Bill for the better Enlightening the Streets of London; Bill for permitting Goods, therein enumerated, to be imported during the War in British built Shipping, the Property of Foreigners; Expiring Law Bill; *Westminster-Bridge Bill*; *River Dee Bill*; Bill to prevent Disputes touching Parishes or Places where improved Wastes, and drain'd and improved Marsh Lands, shall be rated to the Poor; Bill for the better Relief of the Poor; *Exfield, Wiltshire, Bedford, and Buckingham Road Bills*, &c. After which his Majesty made a most gracious Speech from the Throne, and prorogu'd the Parliament to June 21. (See the Speech, p. 236.)

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when five Malefactors received Sentence of Death, *viz.* *Henry Cole*, for returning from Transportation; *Sarah Lowther*, for personating a Mariner's Widow, and obtaining a Probate of his pretended Will, knowing the same to be false and counterfeit; *Anne Terry*, for the Murder of her Bastard Child, by throwing it out out of a third Pair of Stairs Window; *Robert Lockett*, otherwise Sir *Robert Lockett*, for being concerned, with *Francis Sherlock*, in several Street-Robberies; and *Robert Fuller*, upon the Black Act, for shooting at Mr. *Francis Bailey*, near *Uxbridge* in *Middlesex*. High Court

was indicted for a Burglary and Felony, and the Jury acquitting him of the Burglary, it was a Matter of Doubt whether the Felony, as it stood on the Face of the Indictment, was a capital Offence. So the Court deferr'd giving Sentence of Death until him, till this special Point should be argued by the Judges.

THURSDAY, 17.

A dreadful Fire happen'd at Lynn in Norfolk, whereby 21 Families were burnt to Ashes, with the Loss of almost all their Household Goods and Apparel.

MONDAY, 21.

An Express came with Advice, that Sir Charles Hardy, with the 16 Men of War under his Command, was arriv'd at St. John's from Lisbon, after having seen the Merchant Ships safe in that Port.

TUESDAY, 22.

William Potter, a private Man in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, who had enlisted himself into several Regiments to defraud the Officers of the Bounty Money, and had received, by that Means, above 1000*l.* was shot in Hyde-Park.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Mr. William Brown, second Mate of the *Duke of Lorraine*, Indiaman, was tried at a Court of Admiralty for the Murder of Mr. Wilson, Master of the said Ship, and acquitted.

Captures on both Sides have been very brisk, tho' ours seem to have much the Advantage of the French. Among the rest, a French Man of War, called the *Medea*, of 26 Guns and 240 Men, was taken by the *Dreadnought* and *Grampus* Sloop, of Sir Charles Hardy's Squadron: Three French Ships from the *Levant*, taken by the *Dursey* Galley, the *Bacchus*, and the *Imperial Anne*: Two, by the *Dartmouth* Galley Privateer: The *Golden Lion*, of 100 Tons, 20 Guns, and 61 Men, a very rich Ship, by the *Port-Mabon* Man of War: Four French Prizes, by the *Wolver*: A French Schooner from *Martinico*, by the *Lively* Man of War from *Jamaica*, Capt. Calmady, who was attacked the Day before by 3 French Privateers, which made him suppose the War with France was broke out: A French Ship of 220 Tons, from *Martinico*, very rich, by the *Hoand* Sloop from *Virginia*: A French Prize, by the *King William* Letter of Marque Ship; another, by the *Monmouth*; and two, by the *Shark* Sloop.

Besides these, a French Ship of 200 Tons, bound from the *Havanna* to *Old Spain*, was taken by two *Charles-Town* Privateers, and carried into *Providence*; and another, by Capt. Allen and White, carried into the same Place: A Spanish Register Ship, by the *Rocky*. Another

1744

very large Spanish Register Ship, valued at 200,000*l.* by the *Wentworth*, and carried into *Barbadoes*. Several French Ships are likewise said to have been taken by Admiral *Mattheus's* Squadron.

THURSDAY, 24.

His Majesty's Ship the *Salisbury*, commanded by Capt. Peter Osborne, having Vice Admiral *Leisler*, who took his Passage in her, on board, arrived at *Spithead* from the *Mediterranean*, with 9 Ships for *London*, and 1 for *Bristol*, under her Convoy. Capt. Osborne, in his Passage from *Mabon* to *Gibraltar*, met off *Cape de Gat*, a French Ship from *Marseilles*, bound for *St. Domingo*, laden with all Sorts of Merchandize, and carried her into *Gibraltar*.

MONDAY, 28.

This Day his Majesty fill'd up five of the vacant Stalls at *Westminster* of the most Honourable Order of the *Patb*, by conferring the Honour of Knighthood of that Order on the Right Hon. Richard Lord Viscount *Fitzwilliams*, Thomas *Whitmore*, Henry *Calborne*, William *Morden Harbord*, and Charles *Hanbury Williams*, Esqrs.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

RICHARD Leigh, of *Blackburn*, in *Lancashire*, Esq; to Miss *Aspen*. — Right Hon. the Lord Viscount *Fitzwilliams*, to Miss *Catherine Decker*, Daughter of Sir *Matthew Decker*, Bart. — *Theophilus Clayton*, of *Brightelmston* in *Suffex*, Esq; to Miss *Sally Archer*, of *Epsom*. — Right Hon. the Earl of *Berkely*, to Miss *Drake*, of *Pail-Mall*. — George *Nichols*, Esq; of *Clay-hill* in *Enfield*, to Miss *Westbrook* of *Essex*. — Henry *Fax*, Esq; one of the Lords of the *Treasury*, and Memb. for *Windsor*, to Lady *Catherine Lenox*, eldest Daughter to the Duke of *Richmond*. — Sir *Willoughby Aspen*, Bart. of *Wadly* in *Berkshire*, to Miss *Eetty Pye*. — Rev. Mr. *Archibald Stirling*, one of the Prebendaries of *Hereford*, to Miss *Felicia Harcourt*. — Charles *Leander*, Esq; possess'd of a large Estate in *Essex*, to Miss *Snow* of *Woodford*. — Sir *Edward Hales*, Bart. to the Hon. Miss *Howard*. — Charles *Pillsworth*, Esq; Member for *Ailbury*, to Miss *Cave*, Sister of Sir *Thomas Cave*, Bart. — Rev. Dr. *Richard Jackson*, to Mrs. *Willoughby*. — Isaac *Martin*, of *Lincolshire*, Esq; to Miss *Louisa Vernon*. — Thomas *Jelby*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Hereford*, to Mrs. *Catherine Gwynn*.

The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord *Brook*, deliver'd of a Daughter. — The Lady of *Constantine Phipps*, Esq; of a Son and Heir. — The Lady of the Lord Viscount *Andover*, of a Son. — The Lady of Sir *John Rawden*, Bart. (Daughter of the Earl of *Egmont*) of a Daughter.

M m

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

REV. Mr. Clark, Sur-Master of *St. Paul's School*. The Rev. Mr. *Thicknes*, Chaplain to the said School, was chosen, by the Court of Assistants of the *Mercers Company*, Sur-Master in his Room; and the Rev. Mr. *Tilloson*, was chosen Chaplain. — *Lee Page*, Esq; at *Hathorn-Hall* in *Cheeshire*. — Rev. Mr. *Durand*, Minister of the Chaple in the *New-Way*, *Westminster*. — *William Poole*, Esq; Bailiff of the Borough of *Southwark*, chosen into that Office about two Months ago. (See p. 154.) — Major *Corbet*, at *Oxford*. — *Giles Jacob*, Esq; Author of the *New Law Dictionary* in Folio, &c. — Rev. Mr. *Isaac West*, one of the Preachers of *Winchester Cathedral*, and Author of several theological Discourses in Defence of our Saviour's Miracles. — Lord Viscount *Deerbury*, eldest Son of the Earl of *Coventry*, and Memb. of Parl. for *Bridport* in *Dorsetshire*. — Major *Alexander Campbell*, at *Ghent* in *Flanders*. — *Francis Lechmere*, of *Edgware*, in *Hertfordshire*, Esq; — Signor *Dominico Ferrari*, L. L. D. and F. R. S. by Birth a *Neapolitan*. He was a Gentleman of uncommon Learning, had renounced the Errors of the Church of *Rome*, and died at the Earl of *Leicester's*, his Patron. — *Charles James Lloyd*, Esq; at *Whitchurch* in *Shropshire*, possessed of 3000l. a Year in *Denbighshire* and *Flintshire*. — *Thomas Butler*, Esq; a *West-India Merchant*, and Agent for the Island of *Nevis*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *John Brooke*, Canon of *Notwich*, presented to the Rectory of *Colney* in *Norfolk*. — Mr. *John Williams*, to the Vicarage of *Benenden* in *Kent*. — *William Burroughs*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Midley* in *Kent*. — Mr. *Conell* chosen Curate of *St. Mary Woolnoth* in *Lombard-street*. — Mr. *Joshua Jaumard*, presented to the Rectory of *Frome St. Quintin* in *Dorsetshire*. — Mr. *George Watts*, to that of *Deyton* in *Gloucestershire*. — Mr. *French* chosen Rector of *St. James* in *St. Edmund's-Bury*. — Dr. *William Barnard* made Bishop of *Raphoe* in *Ireland*: Dr. *Arthur Price* translated from the See of *Meath* to the Archiepiscopal See of *Cashell*: Dr. *Henry Maule*, from the See of *Dromore* to that of *Meath*: Dr. *Thomas Fletcher* made Bishop of *Dromore*; and Dr. *Patrick Delany*, Dean of *Down* in his Room. — Mr. *John Baxter*, presented to the Rectory of *Eggleson* in *Lancashire*. — Dr. *Arthur St. George* made Dean of *St. Fagellan* in *Ireland*; and *Isaac Gerwais* M. A. Dean of *Tuam*. — Mr. *Maux*, presented to the Rectory of *Widdington* in *Essex*. — Mr. *Thomas Lewis*, to the Rectory of *New Radnor*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

SOLOMON *Dayelle*, Gent. made Master of the Revels, in the Room of *Charles Lee*, Esq; deceased. — Mr. *Richard Amsley*, who was Deputy-Keeper of *Newgate* under the late *Thomas Bold*, Esq; made High-Keeper of the said Goal. — Ensign *Taylor*, belonging to General *Oglethorpe's* Regiment in *Georgia*, made Lieutenant of *Fort*. — Right Hon. *Thomas Lord Coke*, made Viscount *Coke* of *Holkham* in *Norfolk*, and Earl of *Leicester*; which last Title was extinct in the Family of the *Sidneys*, by the Death of the late Earl. (See *London Magazine*, for 1743, p. 359.) — Lord Viscount *Lisburne*, made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of *Condigan*. — *John Baleben*, Esq; Admiral of the White, and Governor of *Greenwich Hospital*, receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood. — *Robert Andrews*, Esq; made Clerk of the Council to the Prince of *Waldeck* and *John Sandersen*, Esq; Remembrancer to his Royal Highness, in his Room. — *William Stewart*, Esq; Clerk of the Papers of the *Poultry Compter*, chosen Bailiff of *Southwark*, by the Common-Council of *London*.

New Members.

General *Pulteney*, for *Kingston upon Hull*, in the Room of *William Carter*, Esq; deceased. — Hon. — *Gage*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord Viscount *Gage*, for *Seaford* in *Sussex*, in the Room of the late Sir *William Gage*, Bart.

[The Bankrupts in our next.]

Abstract of the London WEEKLY

BILL, from April 24. to May 22.

Christned	{ Males 562	{ 1143
	{ Females 581	
Buried	{ Males 861	{ 1673
	{ Females 812	
Died under 2 Years old		606
Between 2 and 5		138
5	10	61
10	20	54
20	30	150
30	40	152
40	50	174
50	60	119
60	70	90
70	80	85
80	90	90
90 and upwards		5

May 36 to 40s. a Load.

THE

combined Army of *France* and *Spain*, under the Command of Don the Prince of *Conti*, having passed *Var* and taken Possession of *Nice*, at the end of last Month, N. S. without the *British* Squadron not being returned from *Port Mabon*, that employed itself, from that Day, to seize, in seizing some Out-Posts, and for a general Assault upon the Intrenchments of the *Piedmontese* at *Alban* and *Villa Franca*. In the night, between the 19th and 20th, about midnight, they began the Assault, and, having made themselves Masters of the advanced Posts on the Side of the Batteries on that Side, but to the disadvantage of the *British* between them, and thereby surprised the *Marquis de Suzza*, who was posted on that Side with five Battalions, which were entirely defeated, and the *Marquis* taken Prisoner. At the same Time made a most furious Attack upon the other Part of the Intrenchments, particularly upon *Montlucce*, after having taken an Out-Post in the Heights of that town, consisting of 360 Men, who retreated into the Intrenchments. But, in every Part, they were repulsed with great slaughter, except only in that Post which, in the Night Time, they had got Possession of by Surprise, as before mention'd; and which they were afterwards beat from. The Post likewise, yet the *Piedmontese* had suffered so greatly and were so reduced, that on the 22d their Generals thought fit to abandon the Intrenchments, and to leave both the Fort at *Montlucce* and the Town of *Villa Franca* to the *British*, after having embarked the Troops with all the Ammunition, Provisions, and every thing they had Time to carry off, on the 23d the *British* Squadron, which had arrived a few Days before on that Coast, in order to be carried by Sea to *Origlia*, where they were all safely landed. In this Assault the *French* and *Spaniards* had one Lieutenant General, one Major General, one Brigadier, 112 other Officers, and 1000 private Men kill'd; two Generals, two Lieutenant Officers, and 900 Soldiers wounded; and 44 Officers and 540 Soldiers taken Prisoners: And, on the Side of the *Piedmontese*, there were 36 Officers and 420 Soldiers kill'd; and 420 Soldiers, together with the *Marquis de Suzza* and two other Generals, made Prisoners.

At the Time his Most Christian Majesty declared War against the Queen of *Spain*, he had formed a great Army on her Frontier in *Flanders* under the Command of the Duke de *Noailles*. On the 12th Instant, N. S. his Majesty arriv'd at *Lisle*, and, on the 15th, he re-

viewed his Army, which, as they say, was, on the Muster Rolls, 130,000 strong, in the Field 121,000 effective Men. The next Day they took Possession of *Warneton*, *Courtray*, *Harlebeck*, and *Pont de Pierre*, on the *Schelde*; and, on the 18th, they invested *Menin*, but, as the Country had before been laid under Water, they have not yet opened the Trenches against it, being as yet employed in draining off the Water in order to facilitate the Siege. On the other Hand, the confederate Army, consisting, as is said, of 22,000 *English*, 16,000 *Hanoverians*, 18,000 *Austrians*, and 20,000 *Dutch*, took the Field on the 14th Instant, and most of them being assembled in a Camp marked out for them at *Asche*, upon the 25th, it was expected that in a Day or two they would begin to approach the Enemy by advancing towards *Oudenarde*, famous for a great Victory gained there by the Duke of *Marlbrough* in the last War.

The Count de *Wassenaer* having set out on his *French* Embassy, pursuant to what their High Mightinesses say in Answer to his Majesty's Letter, p. 247, had his first Audience of the *French* King upon the sixteenth Instant, at his Majesty's Quarters at *Cisaigne*, between *Lisle* and *Tournay*, when his Majesty declared, That he would be as quick in pushing the War as he had been slow in declaring it; but as to any particular Commission his Excellency might have, he might open himself to his Ministers upon it, who would report it to him, and acquaint his Excellency with the Resolution which, after having consulted with his Allies, he should think fit to take upon it. Mr. *Wassenaer* is still attending his Majesty, and if he waits for this Resolution, he may probably attend him till the End of the Campaign, upon the Success of which it will, in a great Measure, depend.

The *Hanoverian* Minister at the Court of *Saxony* having, upon *France's* declaring War against the King as Elector of *Hanover*, required the Succours of 3000 Men stipulated by Treaty between the two Electorates, that Court made answer, 'That the Succour of 3000 Men was no Way capable of protecting the Electorate of *Hanover* from an Invasion, and that it would be exposing this Body of Troops to be unprofitably sacrificed: That as it was necessary to have at least an Army of 30 or 40,000 Men to cover the Electorate of *Hanover*, as soon as his Majesty was informed that such an Army was assembled, he would not only be ready to join the 3000 Men thereto, which he was by Treaty to furnish, but double that Number or more, if Circumstances should require it.' Which Answer justifies the old Proverb, *Help yourself, and all your Friends will help you.*

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

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2. A small Collection of (only) the best English Songs. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s. 6d. bound.
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[Remainder in our next.]



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

J U N E, 1744.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 229.

Our Club having resolved, as mentioned in my last, to have a Motion and a formal Debate upon the Subject of an Address, and having met for that Purpose, P. Curiatius, in the Character of the Hon. Edward Coke, Esq; stood up and spoke in A Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R,



S our Duty to our Sovereign makes it necessary for us to B return some Sort of Address by Way of Answer to his Speech from the Throne, at the Opening of a Session, and as this Practice has been established by immemorial Custom, I should not think it necessary to give you any C Trouble, or to say any Thing in support of the Motion I am to make; but the present Conjunction is so critical, and the Services his Majesty has lately rendered, even at the Risk of his sacred Life, are so D extraordinary, and have been attended with such happy Consequences, that I cannot rise up, upon this

Occasion, without taking particular Notice of them; therefore, I hope, I shall be excused if I introduce my Motion with my Sentiments upon that surprising Turn which has been lately given to the Affairs of Europe, by his Majesty's Wisdom and Conduct.

In order to do this, Sir, I must begin with observing the dismal Prospect we had of the Affairs of Europe about 18 or 19 Months ago. I think there is no Maxim in Politicks more certain than this; That it is inconsistent with the Liberties of Europe, to allow France to encrease her own Power, or to divide the Power of Europe into so many Branches as to make it impossible for any one Prince or State to think of opposing her in any of her ambitious Schemes; for it is very certain, that, as soon as the Thoughts of Opposition end, those of Dependence begin; and, consequently, if France could once effect this Purpose, all the Princes and States of Europe would become dependent upon her, and most of them would, at all Times, think of preserving their insignificant Shadow of Sovereignty, only by being obedient

to her Commands, and assisting her against those who should bravely dare to rebel. We should then be in the same Circumstances *Europe*, or, I may say, the World was, when the Grandeur of the *Romans* was at its greatest Height. Some of the Princes and States of *Europe* might be dignify'd with the deceitful Title of *Socii Gallici Imperii*, but if ever any one of them should dare to behave otherwise than as the most abject Slaves, even that empty Title they would be stript of, and their Territory would be converted into a Province of the *French* Empire. Our Royal Family, like that of *Macedon*, might, for some Time, be left in Possession of their Throne; but if any one of our future Princes should endeavour to shake off his Dependency, a powerful Invasion would be the certain Consequence; and if *France* were sole Mistress of the Continent of *Europe*, or had it entirely at her Command, our natural Barrier would prove ineffectual: She would then come up against us with such a Power as we could not oppose either by Sea or Land: Our Royal Family would be cut off, our noble and great Families would be all carried Captives into *France*, and *Britain* would, from thenceforth, be divided, and governed by *French* Intendants or Lieutenants, as *Macedonia* was by *Roman* Prætors or Proconsuls.

This Consequence was foreseen, Sir: This Consequence all *Europe* was sensible of in the last Age: I wish I could say the same of the present; but, by what Fatality I know not, the present Age seemed a few Month ago, to be struck with such a Blindness as prevented their seeing this Danger, tho' it was never more apparent. Several of the Princes of *Europe*, governed by a private selfish Interest, had actually joined with *France* in pulling down the House of *Austria*, tho' that was the

only Power, upon the Continent of *Europe*, that could, by itself, pretend to limit or set Bounds to the ambitious Views of *France*. By this Means the Queen of *Hungary* was environed with such numerous hostile Armies as it was impossible for her to resist for any long Time, and the Confederacy against her was so powerful that no Counter-Confederacy equal to it could be formed. This, I think, grant, was, in some Measure, owing to her own unseasonable Obstinacy as well as to the selfish Views of some of her Enemies; for, however unjust she might think their Pretensions, in common Prudence she should, upon the Death of her Father, have yielded to those that were the most moderate, in order to enable her to resist those who were so immoderate as to aim at the total Overthrow of her House.

This, Sir, was, from the Beginning of the present Troubles, his Majesty's Advice to her, but this prudent Advice she would not, for a long Time, give the least Ear to; and this not only united her Enemies amongst themselves, but increased the Views and Demands of each, which reduced his Majesty to the fatal Necessity of waiting till her Obstinacy should be softened, and the Eyes of some of her Enemies opened by Time and future Accidents. This he was obliged to do before he could openly declare in her Favour, or assist her in any other Shape than by granting her Sums of Money; but this he did with a steady Design to take Advantage of every Accident that might happen; and the Behaviour of the *French* in *Germany*, especially about the Time of the Battle of *Crotzka*, was such as furnished him with an Opportunity which he wisely took Care to lay hold of, and to make the best Use of it he could; whereby he prevailed upon both the Kings of *Prussia* and *Poland* to withdraw themselves from

from the *French Alliance*, and to make Peace with the *Queen of Hungary* upon Terms which (her Obstinacy being now overcome by Time and mature Consideration) she readily agreed to.

By this prudent Conduct of his Majesty's it became now possible to form such a Confederacy in Europe as might, with some Hopes of success, endeavour to oppose the ambitious Designs of *France*; and to give Courage to the other Powers of Europe to enter into such a Confederacy, he resolved to send a Body of his *British Troops* to *Flanders*, in order to have a numerous Army formed there, which, before the End of the Campaign, raised such Errors in *France* as prevented their sending sufficient Reinforcements to their Troops already in *Germany*, and likewise prevented their joining the *Spaniards* with such Armies as might have overwhelmed the King of *Sardinia*, or compelled him to desert the Alliance he had before, by his Majesty's Interposition, entered into with the *Queen of Hungary*. At the same Time proper Orders were given to his Majesty's Admirals in the *Mediterranean* to prevent the *Spaniards* from sending any Reinforcements or Provisions by Sea to their Army in *Italy*, and our Squadron there was reinforced and instructed so as to enable it to execute those Orders, against whosoever should dare to abet the *Spaniards* in any such Attempt.

By these Means, Sir, the *Queen of Hungary* was, before the End of the Campaign, restored to the Possession of *Bohemia*, *Westphalia* was freed from the Burden and Terror of a *French Army*, and the *Spaniards* were, during the whole Campaign, defeated in every Attempt they made against *Italy*; but there was two Things still remaining to be done; which were, to drive the *French* entirely out of *Germany*, and

to establish, upon a more solid Basis, the Alliance of the King of *Sardinia*, in order to drive the *Spaniards* entirely out of *Italy*, for which Purpose it was requisite to obtain the hearty Concurrence of the *Dutch*. These Things were to be the Work of the next Campaign, and therefore, as early as the Season would permit, the Army which had been formed in *Flanders* marched into *Germany*, and his Majesty not only joined it with a considerable Body of his Electoral Troops, but went in Person to command the Army, and, by his Valour and Conduct, chiefly, the glorious Victory at *Dettingen* was obtained, which compelled the *French* to evacuate *Germany*, and not only put the *Queen of Hungary* in Possession of all *Bavaria*, but opened a free Passage for her Armies to the *Rhine*; so that *France*, from being the Invader of the Dominions of others, had now enough to do to defend her own.

Whilst his Majesty was thus triumphing over the Arms of *France* in the Field, he equally triumphed over her Counsels in the Cabinet; for, notwithstanding the utmost Efforts of *France* to the contrary, he prevailed with the *Dutch* to send a Body of 20,000 Men to the Assistance of the *Queen of Hungary*, and a definitive Treaty of Alliance was concluded at *Worms*, between his Majesty, the *Queen of Hungary*, and the King of *Sardinia*, by which the Alliance and Assistance of that Prince was established upon a firm Basis; and Experience has already shewn, the great Use it may be of to us, in defeating the Designs of our Enemies the *Spaniards* in *Italy*, which will convince that haughty Nation of its being necessary for them to cultivate a good Correspondence with *Great Britain*, if they have a Mind to be quiet in their own Possessions, or to disturb the Possessions of any of their Neighbours.

These great and unexpected Events, Sir, have been all brought about by the Wisdom and Vigour of his Majesty's Counsels, and therefore we cannot in Gratitude omit taking Notice of them upon this Occasion. I was very sensible that there were many Gentlemen in this House who could have set them in a clearer Light, and recommended them to your Consideration with greater Energy than I can; but I knew your Affection and Duty to your Sovereign, and the Lustre of those Events was in itself so refulgent, that I thought it required no high Degree of Eloquence to excite your grateful Acknowledgments, therefore I ventured to undertake the Task, and hope I shall be forgiven my arrogating to myself the Honour of moving for its being resolved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; to congratulate his Majesty upon his safe and happy Return to this Kingdom, after the Dangers to which his sacred Person has been exposed, in Defence of the Common Cause, and of the Liberties of Europe; to acknowledge his Majesty's Regard and Attention to the Advice of his Parliament, in exerting his Endeavours for the Preservation of the House of Austria; to congratulate his Majesty on the Success of his Arms, in the Prosecution of this great and necessary Work, with so much Glory to his Majesty and Honour to this Nation; to assure his Majesty, that nothing could be more welcome to his faithful Commons, than to hear, that he was joined by a Body of the Troops of the States General, whose Interests and those of this Country are inseparable; to declare our Satisfaction in his Majesty's having concluded a definitive Treaty between his Majesty, the Queen of Hungary, and the King of

Sardinia; which Alliance must naturally contribute to the Advantage of the Common Cause, and to the Disappointing and Distressing the Crown of Spain, with which this Nation is engaged in so just and necessary a War; to congratulate his Majesty on the happy Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa with the Prince Royal of Denmark, and on the Increase of his Majesty's Royal Family, by the Birth of a Prince; to assure his Majesty, that we will, with the greatest Zeal, Unanimity, and Dispatch, grant to his Majesty such effectual Supplies as shall be found requisite for the Honour and Security of this Nation, and as may enable his Majesty to concert such Alliances, and pursue, with Vigour, such Measures, as may be necessary for re-establishing the publick Tranquillity, and procuring a safe and honourable Peace."

This Motion was seconded by M. Horatius Pulvillus, in the Character of the Hon. Philip Yorke, Esq; whose Speech, upon that Occasion, was in this Effect:

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

THE Hon. Gentleman has given you such a full, and, at the same Time, such a concise Deduction of the great Events that have been brought about by his Majesty's Wisdom and Conduct, and you must all be so sensible of the late happy Change in the Affairs of Europe, that, were it in my Power, I think it unnecessary to add any Thing upon that Subject; but tho' great Things have been done, there yet remain greater Things to be done, before the Tranquillity of Europe can be restored, and its Liberties established upon a solid Foundation; and as this Nation, under his Majesty's prudent Direction, has had a great Share in what has been done, so it must have

at Share in what remains to be
as it must always have when-
the Liberties of *Europe* are
ght into any Danger. The King
ardinia has already joined heartily
the Support of the Common Cause,
the *Dutch* have contributed a
Assistance; but the latter must
prevailed on to act with more
our, and other Powers must be
ught into the Confederacy, before
can suppose ourselves able to de-
entirely the present ambitious
ws of *France*, or to compel that
ring Nation to agree to such
rms of Peace, as may secure us
inst a future Attack upon the same
arter.

For accomplishing these great Ends,
nothing can contribute more than
rue Harmony between his Majesty
his Parliament, and an hearty
ananimity amongst ourselves; and
sooner this is manifested, the
are certainly, the more effectually,
will influence the Counsels of those
nces or States who are now ba-
ancing what Share, perhaps, which
e, they shall take in the present
oubles of *Europe*; therefore, I
pe, what my Hon. Friend has
posed will meet with no Objec-
in this House; for the least Ap-
urance of Disunion amongst our-
ves, may, at this Juncture, be of
e most fatal Consequence; because
will discourage those who are in-
ned to assist the Queen of *Hungary*
om giving her any Assistance, since,
ey know, that without the hearty
and united Concurrence of this Na-
on it could be of no Effect; and it
etermine those that are at pre-
ut indifferent to embrace the oppo-
Side: Nay it may determine
th the *Dutch* and the King of
ardinia to consider only their pre-
ent Safety, and to accept of a Neu-
ality which, we know, would be
adily granted.

I am sensible, Sir, that against the
dressed proposed the common Ob-

jection may be made, of its being
too particular, and containing a Sort
of Approbation of all the Measures
pursued by our Ministers; but to
this there is a common and ready
Answer, That our Complaisance to
the Crown upon any such Occasion,
is never understood to be a Forestal-
ment of our Judgment, when the
Measures of the Administration are
brought fully and regularly before
us. By the Custom of Parliament,
which I may now call immemo-
rial, we think ourselves obliged, in
Duty to our Sovereign, to return a
proper Answer, in our Address, to
every Thing that has been mention'd
in his Speech from the Throne; and
as we cannot then be convinced in a
Parliamentary Way, that any Thing
has been done amiss by our Ministers,
we have, for many Years, thought
ourselves at Liberty to make use of the
utmost Complaisance to the Crown,
without thinking ourselves thereby
engaged to approve of any one Mea-
sure of the Administration, when
their Measures are brought regularly
under our Inquiry. Whether I ap-
prove of this Custom, or whether I
approve of our late Measures, is not
a Question which I think myself ob-
liged now to determine; but, I am
sure, I cannot, at present, with any
Sort of Authority, say, that our
Measures have been wrong; and as
to the Custom, whether it be right
or wrong, the present is not, I am
sure, a proper Time for altering it;
because foreign Courts would, from
thence, suppose that we disapproved
of the Measures his Majesty has
lately taken, and consequently that
he would be disabled from prosecu-
ting the same Measures any further.
This would, of course, throw all the
Friends of the Queen of *Hungary*
into the utmost Dispair, and it would
revive the now drooping Spirits of
her Enemies, which would be of
the most fatal Consequence to the
Liberties of *Europe*, and consequently
to

to those of this Nation; for, whatever Interest we may have in restoring the House of *Austria* to its former Grandeur and Power, it is certainly inconsistent with our Safety to see that House absolutely reduced, and the House of *Bourbon* parcelling out the Kingdoms and Provinces upon the Continent of *Europe* according to her own Liking; because, I believe, there is nothing more certain than that the Partition, if not the Conquest, of the *British* Kingdoms and Plantations would be the next grand Design she would undertake.

Thus, Sir, it is manifest that our disagreeing to the Address proposed may be attended with the most fatal Consequences, whereas our agreeing to it can subject us to no Inconvenience or Danger; and that the more unanimously it is agreed to, the more we shall strengthen his Majesty's Hands, the better we shall enable him to re-establish the Balance of Power by a safe and honourable Peace; therefore, I think it unnecessary to add any Thing more, but conclude with seconding the Motion made by my Hon. Friend.

These two Gentlemen were answered by Julius Florus, in the Character of William Pitt, Esq; the Purport of whose Speech was as follows, viz.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

FROM what is now proposed we may see, that whatever Change we have got, or may get, with respect to our foreign Measures, by the late Change in our Administration, the Nation is to expect no Change with respect to our domestick Affairs. In foreign Affairs I shall grant we have felt a very remarkable Change: From one Extreme our Administration have run quite to the utmost Verge of the

other: Our former Minister betrayed the Interest of his Country by his Pusillanimity, our present sacrifices them by his *Don Quixotism*: Our former Minister was for negotiating with all the World, our present is for fighting against all the World: Our former Minister was for agreeing to every Treaty, tho' never dishonourable; our present will give Ear to no Treaty, tho' never reasonable. Thus both appear to be extravagant, but with this Difference, that by the Extravagance of our present the Nation will be put to a much greater Charge than ever it was by the Extravagance of our former.

It must therefore be allowed, Sir, that by a Change of a few Men in our Administration we have got a Change of Measures so far as relates to foreign Affairs; but with Respect to our domestick Affairs we have met with no Change in our Measures, we can now, I think, expect none. The same Screening, the same Plundering, the same prodigal Spirit prevails: The same criminal Complaisance is expected from Parliament, and to purchase that Complaisance, we may depend on it, the same corrupt, extravagant, and dangerous Means will be made use of. They have, I am convinced, been already practised, otherwise no Minister could expect that a *British* House of Commons would cram their Address to their Sovereign with so many fulsome Panegyrics upon the Conduct of his Ministers. I say, Sir, no Minister could expect such Complaisance; for, I hope, the Hon. Gentleman who made the Motion, will excuse me, if I suppose it was put into his Hands by the Minister; and if he thinks he has acquired Honour by making such a Motion, I promise him, I shall never envy him the Acquisition.

The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last was in the right, when he said that

at the Beginning of the Session could know nothing, in a Parliamentary Way, of the Measures that had been pursued: I believe we shall know as little, in that Way, at the End of the Session as we do at the Beginning; for I am persuaded our Minister will in this, as well as every other Step of his domestick Conduct, follow the Example of his Predecessor, by getting a Negative upon every Motion that may tend towards our acquiring any Parliamentary Knowledge of our late Measures. But if we have no Knowledge of them, surely it is as strong an Argument for our not approving, as it can be for our not censuring; and if nothing relating to our late Measures had been proposed to be inserted in our Address upon this Occasion, I should not now have taken the least Notice of them; but whether I have any Parliamentary Knowledge or no, when an Approbation is proposed, it lays me under a Necessity to make use of the Knowledge I have, whatever it may be, in order to determine whether I am to join or not in the Approbation proposed. Suppose I had no Knowledge of any of our late Measures, what I have gathered from foreign and domestick News-Papers, and that Knowledge I must make use of, when I am obliged to give my Opinion of them; and if from that Knowledge I think them wrong, I ought, surely, to refuse joining in any Thing that may look like an Approbation: Nay, this Refusal I ought to persist in, till the Minister is pleased to furnish me with such Parliamentary Knowledge as may convince me that I have been misinformed. This, I say, ought certainly to be my Conduct, when, from the Knowledge I have, I find more Reason to condemn than approve of any late Measure; but suppose that, from the Knowledge I have, I find more Reason to approve than con-

demn, yet even in that Case I ought not to approve, unless my Knowledge be such as may authorize that Approbation; and as no Sort of Knowledge, but a Parliamentary Knowledge, can warrant a Parliamentary Approbation, for this Reason alone I ought to refuse it; so that if what is now proposed contains any Sort of Approbation, our refusing to agree to it, is not a Censure upon any past Measure, it is only a Declaration, that we have not such a Knowledge of past Measures as may be a sufficient Foundation for our approving them in a Parliamentary Way, which is a Declaration none but those who are admitted into the innermost recesses of the Cabinet can refuse to make; and as we have not now, I believe, any such in this House, therefore every Gentleman here ought to join in such a Declaration, by giving his Negative to this Proposition now before us, if it be such a one as contains an Approbation of our late Measures; and that it is so, no Gentleman, who attends to the Words of it, can make the least Doubt of.

Sir, it is not only an Approbation of all that our Ministers have advised, but an Acknowledgment of the Truth of several Facts, which, upon Inquiry, may appear to be false, or at least they are such as we have seen no Proof of, nor have any proper Authority to assert. Suppose it should appear, that his Majesty was exposed to few or no Dangers abroad but what he is daily exposed to at home, such as the Overturning of his Coach, or the Stumbling of his Horse, would not the Address proposed be an Affront, and an Insult upon our Sovereign, instead of being a Compliment? Suppose it should appear, that our Ministers have shewn no Regard to the Advice of Parliament, and that they have exerted their Endeavours not for the Preservation of the House of Austria, but for

for involving that House in Dangers which it might have otherwise avoided, and which, I believe, it will hardly be possible for us to avert: Suppose it should appear, that tho' a Body of *Dutch* Troops marched to the *Rhine*, they never joined our Army: Suppose it should appear, that the Treaty with *Sardinia* is not yet ratify'd by all the Parties concerned, or that it is such a one as cannot be performed: If these Things should appear, upon an Inquiry; would not such an Address as this appear very ridiculous? What Assurance have we that all those Facts may not appear to be as I have supposed? For as the King's Speech from the Throne is always, in this House, considered as the Speech of the Minister, it can never be allow'd to be a Proof upon which we ought to found any Resolution.

What I have said, Sir, will shew, that even tho' we had Reason to conclude, from such Knowledge as we may have accidentally acquired, that all our late Measures were right, and that all the Facts to be mentioned in our Address were exactly true, yet we ought not to express any Sort of Approbation, because we have as yet no Parliamentary Knowledge, which, as I have said, is the only Knowledge that can authorize a Parliamentary Approbation; but when the contrary happens to be the Case: When we have great Reason to conclude, from every Sort of Knowledge we have hitherto acquired, that our late Measures were fundamentally wrong, that Facts have been misrepresented to us, and that we may, very probably, have Reason to condole what we are now desired to congratulate, how cautious ought we to be of saying any Thing in our Address that may look like an Approbation, either of the Measures or the Methods that have been taken to prosecute them?

In order to shew, Sir, that this is

really the Case, I must begin with the Turn which the Affairs of *Europe* took upon the Death of the late Emperor. Upon that Emergency I shall grant, that it was the Interest of this Nation to have had the Queen of *Hungary* established in the Possession of all her Father's Dominions, and her Husband, the Duke of *Lorraine*, chosen Emperor. This was our Interest, because it would have been the best Security for the Preservation of the Balance of Power; but this was our only Interest, and it was an Interest we had in common with all the Powers of *Europe* except *France*. We were not, therefore, to take upon us the Support of this Interest; and therefore, when the King of *Prussia* attack'd *Silesia*, and the King of *Spain* the King of *Poland*, and the Duke of *Bavaria* laid Claim to the late Emperor's Succession, we might then have seen, that the Establishment of the Queen of *Hungary*, in all her Father's Possessions, was become impossible, especially as the *Dutch* refused to interfere any other Way than by their good Offices. What then ought we to have done? Since we could not preserve the Whole, is it not evident that, in order to engage some of the Claimants on our Side we ought to have advised her to yield up a Part? This we ought to have insisted on, and the Claimant whom we ought first to have thought of taking off, was, certainly, the King of *Prussia*; both because his Claim was the smallest, and because he was one of the most natural, as well as one of the most powerful Allies we could treat with. For this Reason we ought certainly to have advised the Queen of *Hungary* to have accepted of the Terms offered by the King of *Prussia* when he invaded *Silesia*: Nay, we ought to have insisted on it as the Condition of our assisting her against any of the other Claimants. If we had

one this, the Court of *Vienna* must, and would have agreed to it; and in this Case, whatever Protestations the other Claimants might have made, the Queen of *Hungary* would, to this day, I believe, have remained the undisturbed Possessor of all the rest of her Father's Dominions, and her Husband, the Duke of *Lorraine*, would now have been in Possession of the Imperial Throne.

Did we, at that Time, pursue this salutary Measure? No, Sir, the contrary appears not only from our *Pazettes*, but from our Parliamentary Knowledge; for, from the Papers that have been either accidentally or necessarily laid before Parliament, it appears, that, instead of insisting upon the Court of *Vienna*'s agreeing to the Terms offered by *Prussia*, we rather encouraged them in their Obstinacy, not only by our Memorials, but by his Majesty's speech to his Parliament, the Addresses of both Houses thereupon, and by flaming Speeches made by our Courtiers against the King of *Prussia*. What I mean is, his Majesty's Speech on the 8th of *April*, 1741, the famous Addresses made upon that Occasion for guarantying the Dominions of *Hanover*, and the grant of 300,000*l.* for enabling his Majesty to support the Queen of *Hungary*. Every one must remember the flaming Speeches made upon that Occasion by some Favourites of the Court against the King of *Prussia*; and every one must remember, that the Queen of *Hungary* was not then, nor for some Months after, attack'd by any one Prince in *Europe*, except the King of *Prussia*; therefore the Court of *Vienna* could not but suppose, that both the Court and Nation of *Great Britain* were resolved to support her, not only against the King of *Prussia*, but *contra omnes Mortales*; and consequently we have no Reason to be surpris'd at that Court's shewing an Unwil-

lingness to part with such a rich plentiful Country as those Lordships of *Silesia* claimed by the King of *Prussia*.

This, I say, Sir, was sufficient to confirm the Queen of *Hungary* in her Obstinacy; but this was not all. We had not only promised her our Assistance against the King of *Prussia*, but we had actually begun a Negotiation for a powerful Alliance against that Prince, and for parceling out his Dominions amongst the Allies. We had solicited not only the Queen of *Hungary*, but also the *Dutch* and the *Muscovites* to enter into this Alliance, and we had been at the Expence to take both the *Danes* and the *Hessians* into the Pay of *Great Britain* for the Use of this Alliance: Nay even *Hanover* put itself to a great Expence upon this Occasion, by making an Augmentation of near one Third to the Army it had on Foot, which I believe, was the first extraordinary Expence it was put to, ever since its happy Conjunction with *England*, notwithstanding the great Acquisitions it has since made, and the many expensive Broils *England* has been involved in upon the sole Account of that Electorate. Therefore, if the Queen of *Hungary* shewed any Thing like Obstinacy with regard to the Claims of *Prussia*, we may easily perceive at whose Door that Obstinacy ought to be laid, and to them only the Misfortunes which afterwards befel that Princess ought most justly to be imputed. Whilst the *French* seemed resolved not to interfere in the Affairs of *Germany*, it was easy to promise her our Assistance: It was safe to engage in Schemes that might contribute to her Support, as well as to the Enlargement of the Dominions of *Hanover*, because *Prussia* was not certainly an equal Match for the Queen of *Hungary* alone, and much less for the Queen of *Hungary* supported by *Hanover* and the-

the whole Power of Great Britain. During this Posture of Affairs, I say, it was safe for us, that is to say, it was safe for *Hanover*, to promise and to concert Schemes for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*; but as soon as *France* began to appear our Schemes were all dropt and our Promises forgot; because then it began to be unsafe for *Hanover* to engage in the Affair, and *England* surely is never to mind any Promises, or engage in any Schemes that may possibly bring *Hanover* into any Danger or Distress.

From this Time, Sir, we thought no more of assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, except by those Grants which were made to her by Parliament. These, indeed, our Ministers did not oppose, because they are sure of making, some Way or other, a Jobb of every Grant made by Parliament; but from the Use that was made, or rather the no Use that was made of the *Danish* and *Hessian* Troops, notwithstanding their being continued in *British* Pay, and from the Insult tamely suffered by our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, we must conclude, that our Ministers, from the Time the *French* began to interfere, resolved and were, perhaps, afterwards engaged, to give the Queen of *Hungary* no Assistance either by Sea or Land. Thus, after having led that Princess upon the Ice, by our Promises, we left her there to shift for herself; by which Means the Duke of *Bavaria* came to be chosen Emperor, and the House of *Austria* was stript of a great Part of its Dominions, and in the utmost Danger of being stript of all, if *France* had inclined it should have been so; but this was what saved the House of *Austria*. *France* had a Mind to have the Power of that House reduced, but had no Mind to see it absolutely ruined; because the Power of the Duke of *Bavaria*, then Emperor,

would have been raised to a higher Pitch than was consistent with the *French* Scheme, which was to make the Princes of *Germany* ruin one another as much as possible, and then to make such a Partition as should render the Houses of *Bavaria*, *Austria*, *Saxony*, and *Prussia* pretty near equal, in which Case it is highly probable, and the *French* have not since scrupled to say, that the King of *Prussia*'s Share would not have been so large as it has since been made.

This prevented the *French* from sending such a powerful Army into *Germany* as they might have done, and by the bad Conduct of the Generals they sent there, and the good Conduct of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Generals, together with the Recovery of her Troops, her Affairs in *Germany* took a new Turn just about the Time of the late Change in our Administration; which brings me to the Origin of the Measures that are now carrying on, and therefore I must consider the Posture of the Affairs of *Europe* at that particular Time, that is, in *February*, 1742: But before I begin, I must lay this down as a Maxim, which this Nation ought always to observe, That tho' it be our Interest to preserve a Balance of Power in *Europe*, yet, as we are the most remote from Danger, we ought always to be the least susceptible of Jealousy, and the last to take the Alarm; and, with regard to the Balance of Power I must observe, that this Balance may be supported either by having one single Potentate capable of opposing and defeating any ambitious Design of *France*, or by having a well connected Confederacy sufficient for the same Purpose: Of these two, I shall grant, that the first is the most eligible when it can be had, because it may be most securely depended on; but when this cannot be had, the whole

Address of our Ministers and Negotiators ought to be employed in establishing the second.

The Wisdom of my first Maxim, Sir, must be acknowledged by every one who considers, that when the Powers upon the Continent apply to A us to join with them in a War against *France*, we may take what Share and what Sort of Share in the War we think fit, whereas, when we apply to them, they will prescribe to us in both; and whatever Art some Gentlemen may make B of to frighten themselves or to frighten others, when it serves their Purpose, with the Dependency of all the Powers of *Europe* upon *France*, we may rest secure, that as often as they are in any real Danger of being brought under such a Dependency, C they will unite among themselves to prevent it, and will call upon us for Assistance: Nay if they should be imperceptibly brought under such a Dependency, they would, as soon as they perceived it, unite among themselves, and call upon us to join D with them in a Confederacy against *France*, in order to enable them to shake off that Dependency; so that we can never be obliged to stand single and alone in supporting the Balance of Power, nor shall we ever have Occasion to call upon our E Neighbours on the Continent, to join with us for such a Purpose, unless when our Ministers, for some By-ends of their own, pretend Dangers which have no real Foundation; for *Europe* is now in a very different Situation from what it was F in the Time of the *Romans*. Every Country in *Europe* was then divided into so many Sovereignties, that it was impossible for the People of any one Country to unite among themselves, and much more for two or three large Countries to unite in G a general Confederacy against the overgrown Power of the *Romans*; whereas this is now practicable, it

has been practised, and always may be practised, as often as *France* or any other Power in *Europe* discovers a real Design to enslave the rest.

This brings me, Sir, to what I have already observed, that the Balance of Power in *Europe* may be preserved by a Confederacy, almost as securely as it can be by setting up any one Power as a Rival to the Power of *France*; and now let me examine which of these two Methods we ought to have thought on in *February*, 1742. The Imperial Diadem was then gone from the House of *Austria*, and tho' the Queen of *Hungary's* Troops had met with some Success in the Winter, she was still stript of a great Part of the *Austrian* Dominions, so that the Power of that House was much inferior to what it was at the Time of the late Emperor's Death, and still more inferior to what it was in the Year 1716, when we thought it necessary to add *Naples* and *Sicily* to its former Acquisitions, in order to make it a Match for the Power of *France*. Besides this, there was then a most powerful Confederacy against that House, and no Jealousy subsisting against the Powers of *Europe*, of the ambitious Designs of *France*; for tho' that Court had assisted in pulling down the House of *Austria*, they had discovered no Design of increasing their own Power or Dominions. But, on the other Hand, by the haughty Behaviour of the Court of *Vienna*, and the Height that House had been raised to, a Jealousy had arisen amongst the Princes of *Germany*, of the overgrown Power of that House, which Jealousy had first manifested itself in the House of *Hanover*, and was at this very Time subsisting not only in the House of *Hanover*, but also in most of the Sovereign Houses of *Germany*. In these Circumstances it was impossible for our Ministers, however wrongheaded we may suppose them,

them, to think of restoring the House of *Austria* to its former Grandeur and Power, or of setting that House up again as a Match for the Power of *France*; because in such a Scheme, they must have seen, that they would not be cordially assisted by any Power in *Europe*, and that they would be opposed, not only by *France* and *Spain*, but by all the Princes of *Germany* and *Italy*, who were jealous of the Power of the House of *Austria*.

In these Circumstances what was this Nation to do, what ought our Ministers to have done? Since it was impossible to re-establish the Balance of Power in *Europe*, upon the single Power of the House of *Austria*, surely, Sir, it was our Business to think of restoring the Peace of *Germany* as soon as possible by our good Offices, in order thereby to establish a Confederacy sufficient for opposing *France*, in Case that Court should afterwards discover any ambitious Views. It was not now so much our Business to prevent the Lessening the Power of the House of *Austria*, as it was our Business to bring about a speedy Reconciliation among the Princes of *Germany*, and to take Care that *France* should get as little by the Treaty of Peace, as she said she expected by the War. This, I say, ought to have been our chief Concern, because the Preservation of the Balance of Power was now no longer to depend upon the sole Power of the House of *Austria*, but upon the joint Power of a Confederacy then to be formed; and till the Princes of *Germany* were reconciled among themselves, there was scarcely a Possibility of forming any such Confederacy. If we had made this our Scheme, the *Dutch* would have joined heartily in it: The *Germanick* Body would have joined in it; and the Peace of *Germany* might have been restored without putting this Nation to any Expence, or diverting us from the Prosecution of our just and necessary War against *Spain*,

in Case our Differences with that Nation could not have been adjusted by the Treaty for restoring the Peace of *Germany*. But our new Minister, as I have said, run into an Extreme quite opposite to that of the old:

A Our former Minister thought of nothing but negotiating when he ought to have thought of nothing but War; and this Minister thought of nothing but War, or, at least, the Resemblance of it, when he ought to have thought of nothing but Negotiation. B A Resolution was taken, and Preparations were made for sending a Body of our Troops to *Flanders*, even before we had any Hopes of the King of *Prussia's* deserting his Alliance with *France*, and without our being called on to do so by any one Power in C *Europe*: I say, Sir, by any one Power in *Europe*; for I defy our Ministers to shew, that even the Queen of *Hungary* desired any such Thing before it was resolved on: I believe some of her Ministers were free enough to declare, that the Money these D Troops cost us, would have done her much more Service; and, I am sure, we were so far from being called on by the *Dutch* to do so, that it was resolved on without their Participation, and the Measure carried into Execution, I believe, expressly E contrary to their Advice.

This Resolution, Sir, was so far from having any Influence upon the King of *Prussia*, that he continued firm to his Alliance with *France*, and fought the Battle of *Crotzka*, after he knew it was taken; and if he F had continued firm in the same Sentiments, I am very sure our Troops neither would nor could have been of the least Service to the Queen of *Hungary*; but the Battle of *Crotzka* fully convinced him, that the *French* designed chiefly to play one German G Prince against another, in order to weaken both; and, perhaps, he had before then discovered, that, according to the *French* Scheme, his Share

re of *Silesia* was not to be so considerable as he expected. These considerations, and not the Eloquence or Address of any of our Ministers, inclined him to come to an Agreement with the Queen of *Hungary*; and as she was now convinced, that she could not depend on our Promises, she readily agreed to his Terms, tho' his Demands were now much more extravagant than they were at first, and that was worse, they were now unaccompanied with any one Promise of Consideration, except that of a Neutrality, whereas his first Demands were made palatable by the tender of a large Sum of Money, and by the Promise of his utmost Assistance not only in supporting the Pragmatic Sanction, but in raising her Husband, the Duke of *Lorrain*, to the Imperial Throne: Nay, he even insinuated, that he would embrace the first Opportunity, to assist in procuring her House an Equivalent for whatever Part of *Silesia* she should yield up to him.

This Accommodation between the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Russia*, and that which soon after followed between her and the Duke of *Saxony*, produced a very great Alteration in the Affairs of *Europe*, but they promised nothing but a Neutrality, and as the *Dutch* absolutely refused to join either with the Queen of *Hungary* or us in any offensive Measures against *France*, it was still impossible for us to think of restoring the House of *Austria* to such Power as to render it a Match for the Power of *France*, therefore we might still to have thought of nothing but Negotiation, in order to restore the Peace of *Germany* by an Accommodation between her and the Emperor; and the Distresses which the *French* and *Bavarian* Armies in *Germany* were drove to, furnished us with such an Opportunity as we might, by all Means, to have em-

braced, and to have insisted upon the Queen of *Hungary*'s doing the same, under the Pain of being entirely deserted by us. A Peace was offered both by the Emperor and the *French* upon the moderate Terms of *Uti Possidetis*, with respect to *Germany*; but for what Reason I cannot comprehend, we were so far from advising the Queen of *Hungary* to accept, that, I believe, we advised her not to accept of the Terms offered.

This, Sir, was a Conduct in our Ministers so very extraordinary, so directly opposite to the Interest of this Nation, and the Security of the Balance of Power, that I can suggest to myself no one Reason for it, but their being resolved to put this Nation to the Expence of maintaining 16000 *Hanoverians*; and this, I am afraid, was the true Motive our new Ministers had at first for all the warlike Measures they resolved on. Nothing would now satisfy us but a Conquest of *Alsace* and *Lorrain*, in order to give it to the Queen of *Hungary* as an Equivalent for what she had lost; and this we resolved on, or at least pretended to resolve on, at a Time when *France* and *Spain* were in close Conjunction, at a Time when no one of the Powers of *Europe* would assist us, at a Time when none of them entertained any Jealousy of the ambitious Designs of *France*, and at a Time when most of the Princes of *Germany* entertained such a Jealousy of the Power of the House of *Austria*, that we had great Reason to apprehend the whole *Germanick* Body, or at least the most considerable Princes of *Germany*, joining against us, in case we should meet with any Success. Sir, if our Ministers were really serious in this Scheme, it was one of the most romantick that ever entered into the Head of any *English Don Quixote*; and if they made this only a Pretence for putting this Nation

tion to the Expence of maintaining 16000 *Hanoverians*, or of acquiring some new Territory for the Electorate of *Hanover*, I am sure, no *British* House of Commons ought to approve of their Conduct.

It is ridiculous to say, Sir, that A we could not advise the Queen of *Hungary* to accept of the Terms offered by the *Emperor* and *France*, when their Troops were cooped up in the City of *Prague*, because those Terms were offered with a View only to get their Troops at Liberty, B and to take the first Opportunity to attack her with more Vigour. This, I say, is ridiculous, because if she had accepted of the Terms offered, she might have had them guaranty'd by the *Dutch*, by the *Germanick* Body, and by all the powerful Prin- C ces of *Germany*, which would have brought all these Powers into a Confederacy with us against the *Emperor* and *France*, if they had afterwards attacked her in *Germany*; and all of them, but especially the *Dutch*, and the King of *Prussia*, would have D been ready to have joined with us, if the *French* had attacked her in *Flanders*. It is equally ridiculous to say, that she could not accept of these Terms, because they contained nothing for the Security of her Dom- E inions in *Italy*; for suppose the War had continued in *Italy*, if the Queen of *Hungary* had been safe upon the Side of *Germany*, she could have poured in such a Number of Troops into *Italy*, as would have been sufficient for opposing and de- F beating all the Armies that both the *French* and the *Spaniards* could have sent to and maintained in that Coun- try, since we could, by our superior Squadrons, have made it impossible for the *French* and *Spaniards* to main- tain great Armies in that Country.

No Reason can, therefore, be as- G signed for the Queen of *Hungary's* refusing the Terms offered her for restoring the Tranquillity of *Ger-*

many but this alone; that we promised to assist her so effectually as to enable her to conquer a Part of *France*, by Way of Equivalent for what she has lost in *Germany* and *Italy*; and such an Assistance is neither our Interest, nor in our Power to give, as the Circumstances of *Europe* stand at present. I am really surpris'd how the Queen of *Hungary* came to trust a second Time to our Promises; for I now venture to prophesy, that she will find herself a second Time deceived. We shall only put ourselves to a needless Expence, as we did when she was first attacked by *Prussia*, and may give *France* a Pretence for conquering *Flanders*, without raising any Jealousy in the other Powers of *Europe*, which otherwise she could not have done. Or we may bring the Queen of *Hungary* a second Time to the Verge of Destruction, and leave her there; for that we shall certainly do, as soon as *Hanover* comes to be a second Time in Danger. From all which I must conclude, that our present Scheme of Politicks is fundamentally wrong, and that the longer we continue to build upon such a Foundation, the more dangerous it will be for us: The whole Fabric must tumble at last, and may crush this unfortunate Nation under its Ruins.

But now, Sir, let us see how we have prosecuted this Scheme, but as it is, during last Campaign. As this Nation must bear the chief Part of the Expence, it was certainly our Business to prosecute the War with all possible Vigour, to come to Action as soon as possible, and to push every Advantage to the utmost. Since we soon found we could not attack the *French* upon the Side of *Flanders*, why were our Troops so long of marching into *Germany*? Or, indeed, I should rather ask, why our Army was not at first assembled

that Country? Why did they continue so long inactive upon the Rhine? If our Army was not numerous enough for attacking the French, why were the Hessians left behind for some Time in Flanders? Why did we not send over 20000 of those regular Troops that were now idle here at home? How to answer all these Questions I cannot tell; but it is certain, that we never thought of attacking the French Army in our Neighbourhood, and, I believe, expected very little to be attacked. Nay, I doubt much if any Action would have happened during the whole Campaign, if the French had not, by the Misconduct of some one or other of our Generals, caught our Army in a Host, from which it could not have escaped, if the French Generals had all observed the Directions of their Commander in Chief, and had thought only of guarding and fortifying themselves in the Defiles through which it was necessary for our Army to pass, instead of passing those Defiles and marching up to attack our Troops. Thank God, the Courage of some of the French Generals got the better of their Discretion, as well as their military Discipline. This made them attack, instead of waiting to be attacked, and by the Bravery of the English Foot, and the Cowardice of their own, they met with a severe Repulse, which put their whole Army into Confusion, and obliged it to retire with Precipitation over the Maine, by which our Army escaped from the Snare they had been led into, and got free Liberty to pursue their Retreat to Hanau.

This, Sir, was a signal Advantage, but did we push this Advantage? Did we pursue the Enemy in their precipitate Retreat over a great River, where many of them must have been lost, had they been closely pursued? Did we endeavour to make the least Advantage of the

Confusion they had been thrown into by their unexpected Repulse? No, Sir, the Ardour of our British Troops was restrained by the Cowardice of the Hanoverian; and instead of pursuing the Enemy, we ourselves run away in the Night-time, and in such Haste, that we left all our wounded to the Mercy and Care of the Enemy, who had, likewise, the Honour of burying our Dead as well as their own. This Action may, therefore, on our Side, be called a lucky Escape, but I shall never give my Consent to honour it with the Name of a Victory.

After this Escape, Sir, our Army was joined by a very large Reinforcement. Did this revive our Courage, or give us any better Stomach for fighting? Not a Bit, Sir; tho' the French continued for some Time upon the German Side of the Rhine, we never offered to attack them, or to give them the least Disturbance. At last, upon Prince Charles's Approach, with the Austrian Army under his Command, the French not only repassed the Rhine, but retired quite out of Germany; and as the Austrian Army and the Allied Army might then have joined, and might have both passed the Rhine without Opposition at Mentz, or almost any where in the Palatinate; it was expected, that both Armies would have marched together into Lorraine, or in search of the French Army, in order to force them to a Battle; but instead of this, Prince Charles marched up the German Side of the Rhine, to do what? To pass that great River in the Sight of a French Army equal in Number to his own, which without some extraordinary Neglect in the French was impracticable, and so it was found by Experience; so that the whole Campaign, upon that Side, was consumed in often attempting what as often appeared to be impracticable.

On

On the other Side, I mean that of the Allied Army, was there any Thing done of Consequence? I know of nothing, but that of sending a Party of *Hussars* into *Lorraine* with a Manifesto. The Army, indeed, passed the *Rhine* at *Mentz*, and marched up to the *French* Lines upon the Frontier of *Alsace*, but never offered to pass those Lines till the *French* had abandoned them, I believe, with a Design to draw our Army again into some Snare; for upon the *French* returning again towards those Lines, it retired with much greater Hasten than it had advanced, tho' the *Dutch* Auxiliaries were then come up, and pretended at least to be ready to join our Army; tho', as I have heard, they found a Pretence for never coming into the Line, and I doubt much if they would have marched with us to attack the *French* Army in their own Territories, or to invest any of their fortified Places; for I must observe, that the *French* Lines upon the *Queich* were not, as to some Part of them, within the Territories of *France*; but suppose this *Dutch* Detachment had been ready to march with us to attack the *French* in their own Territories, or to invest some of their fortified Places, it could have given me no Joy, and therefore I cannot join in any Congratulations upon that Event; for a small Detachment of *Dutch* Troops can never enable us to execute the vast Scheme we have undertaken: The whole Force of that Republick would not be sufficient for that Purpose, because we should have the Majority of the Empire against us; and therefore, if the *Dutch* had joined *totis viribus* in our Scheme, instead of congratulating, I should have bemoaned their running mad by our Example, and at our Instigation.

Having now briefly examined our Conduct during last Campaign, from

the few Remarks I have made, believe, Sir, it will appear, supposing our Scheme to be in itself possible or practicable, we have no Reason to hope for Success, it be not prosecuted with more Vigour, and better Conduct, than was during last Campaign. While we continue in the Prosecution of this Scheme, the *Hanoverians*, indeed, will be considerable Gainers; let whoever will be the Loser; because they will draw 4 or 500,000 yearly from this Nation, over and above what they have annually drawn from us, ever since they have had the good Fortune to be united with us under the same Sovereign. But we ought to consider, even the *Hanoverians* ought to consider, that this Nation is not now in a Condition to carry on an expensive War for ten or twelve Years, as it did in the Reign of Queen *Ann*. We may fund it out for a Year, two, or three; but we are now so much in Debt, that if we go on for a few Years, adding Millions to it every Year, our Credit will certainly at last, I am afraid, sooner than amongst us imagine, be blown up, and if this Misfortune should happen to us, neither *Hanover*, nor any other foreign State would be able to draw a Shilling more from us. Stop to our publick Credit would put an End to our Paper Currency. An universal Bankruptcy would ensue, and all the little ready Money left amongst us, would, by the happy Possessors be lock'd up in Iron Chests or hid in By-corners. It would then be impossible to raise our Taxes, consequently impossible to maintain either Fleets or Armies. Our Troops abroad would be obliged to enter into the Service of any Prince that could maintain them, and our Troops at home would be obliged to live upon free Quarter: Nay, this they could not do long; for the Farmer would neither sow nor reap if he

ound his Produce taken from him
by the starving Soldier. In these
circumstances, I must desire the real
friends of our present happy Estab-
lishment to consider, what might
be the Consequence of the Preten-
der's being landed amongst us at the
Head of a *French* Army. Would not
he be looked on by most as a third
ravisher? Would not the Majority of
the People join with him, in order
to rescue the Nation from those that
had brought it into such Confusion?

This Danger, Sir, is, I hope, one
of those that may be called imagi-
nary; but, I am sure, it is far from
being so imaginary, as that we have
been frightened with in this Debate,
of all the Powers upon the Conti-
nent of *Europe*'s being brought un-
der such a slavish Dependence upon
France, as to join with that Nation
in conquering this Island, or in bring-
ing it under the same slavish Depen-
dence with themselves.

I had almost forgot, Sir, to take
Notice of the famous Treaty of
Worms, and I wish after Ages may
never take Notice of it. I wish it
could be erased out of our Annals as
well as Records, so as never to be
hereafter mentioned; for that Treaty
with its Appendix, the Convention
that followed it, is one of the most
destructive, unjust, and ridiculous
Treaties we ever made. By that
Treaty we have taken upon ourselves
a Burden, which I think impossible
for us to support; and we have en-
gaged in such an Act of Injustice
towards the Republick of *Genoa*, as
must alarm all *Europe*, and give the
French a signal Advantage; for from
thence all the Princes of *Europe* will
see, what Regard we have to Justice,
where we think we have Power;
and therefore, most of them will pro-
bably join with *France* in curtailing
our Power, or, at least, in prevent-
ing its Increase. The Alliance of
Sardinia, and his Assistance, may, I
admit, be of great Use to us in de-

feating the Designs of the *Spaniards*
in *Italy*; but Gold itself may be
bought too dear; and, I am afraid,
we shall find the Purchase we have
made to be at last but a precarious
Bargain, especially if *Sardinia* should
be attack'd by *France* as well as
Spain, which will be the certain
Consequence of the Scheme of Po-
liticks we are now pursuing. For
these Reasons, Sir, I hope, no Gen-
tleman, nor even any Minister, will
expect, that I should declare my Sa-
tisfaction in that Treaty's being con-
cluded.

It is very surprizing, Sir, to hear
Gentlemen talk of the great Advan-
tage of Unanimity in our Proceed-
ings, when, at the same Time, they
are doing all they can to prevent U-
nanimity. If the Hon. Gentleman
had intended, that what he proposed
should be unanimously agreed to, he
would have returned to the antient
Custom of Parliament, which some
of his new Friends have so often,
upon former Occasions, recommend-
ed. It is a new Doctrine, to pre-
tend, that we ought, in our Address,
to return some Sort of Answer to
every Thing mentioned in his Ma-
jesty's Speech. It is a Doctrine that
has prevailed only since our Parlia-
ments began to look more like a
French than an *English* Parliament;
and now we pretend to be such En-
emies to *France*, I expected, we should
have laid aside this Doctrine. The
very Method of proceeding in Par-
liament, must shew this Doctrine to
be false. His Majesty's Speech is
not now so much as under our Con-
sideration: We never do take it into
Consideration, but upon a previous
Order for that Purpose; therefore
we cannot now, properly, take No-
tice of its Contents, any further than
to determine, whether we ought to
return Thanks for it or no; for
even this is what we may refuse,
without being guilty of any Breach
of Duty to our Sovereign; but this,

I believe, no Gentleman would have thought of, if the Hon. Gentleman, who made you this Motion, had not tacked to it a long and fulsome Panegyrick upon the Conduct of our Ministers. I am convinced, no Gentleman would have objected against our expressing our Duty to our Sovereign, and our Zeal for his Service, in the most strong and affectionate Terms; nor would any Gentleman have refused to congratulate his Majesty upon any fortunate Event's happening to the Royal Family; and the Hon. Gentleman would have desired no more, if he had intended that his Motion should be unanimously agreed to; but as Ministers are generally the Authors and Drawers up of the Motion, they always have a greater Regard for themselves than for the Service of their Sovereign; and this is the true Reason why such Motions seldom meet with an unanimous Approbation.

As for the Danger, Sir, of our returning or not returning to our ancient Custom upon this Occasion, I think, it lies wholly upon the Side of our not returning. I have shewn, that the Measures we are now pursuing are fundamentally wrong, and that the longer we do pursue them, the heavier our Misfortune will be: Unless some signal Providence intervenes, Experience, I am sure, will confirm what I say. By the immediate Intervention of Providence we may, 'tis true, succeed in the most improbable Schemes; but Providence seems to be against us, and for our Punishment has suffered us to embark in Projects that may undo us: The sooner, therefore, we repent, the better it will be for us; and unless Repentance begins in this House, I shall expect it no where else, till dire Experience has convinced us of our being in the wrong. For this Reason, I hope, and I wish, that we may now begin to put a Stop to

the farther Prosecution of these destructive and dangerous Measures, by refusing them our Approbation. If we put a Negative upon this Question, it may awaken our Ministers out of their deceitful Dream: If we agree to it, they will dream on, till they have dreamed Europe and their Country, as well as themselves, into Perdition. If they stop now, the Nation may recover; but if by such a flattering Address we encourage them to go on, it may soon become impossible, either for them or us, to retreat; and therefore, for the Sake of Europe, as well as my Country, I shall most heartily join in putting a Negative upon this Question.

The next Speaker in this Debate was Valerius Lævinus, in the Character of Thomas Winnington, Esq; whose Speech was in Substance thus, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R

THE Spirit of Opposition has, of late Years, become so prevalent in this House, that Unanimity is never to be expected. If the Hon. Gentleman had proposed nothing but Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious Speech from the Throne, I doubt much if it would have met with an unanimous Approbation: I am persuaded, some Objection would have been made to it, or some Amendment or Addition offered, in order to give Gentlemen an Opportunity to display their Rhetorick in running down the Measures of the Administration: But, thank God! the Insignificance of Opposition, when not founded on solid and right Principles, is now as well known abroad as it is at home; and, to our good Fortune, if the Proposition be but agreed to by a Majority, the Opposition it may meet with, can have no

Effect upon, nor any Way disconcert the Measures which his Majesty is pursuing, for the Freedom and Security of Europe in general, and of this Nation in particular. Therefore, if, by what I am to trouble you with upon this Occasion, I do but gain a Majority, I shall give myself no Concern, if I fail of gaining an unanimous Approbation.

As to the antient Method of Addressing, I am really surpris'd to hear it so much insisted on, when the Reason for our changing our Method of Addressing has been so often and so clearly explained. In ancient Times, our Sovereign, in his Speech from the Throne, communicated no Knowledge to his Parliament, either of what had been done, or of what was to be done: His Speech was only a short Compliment to the two Houses, and to the Chancellor it was left to give a State of our Affairs abroad and at home, and to explain to the Parliament the King's Wants, and his Reasons for calling them together. Whilst this Custom continued, our Address, by Way of Answer to the King's Speech, could be no more than a general Compliment; for neither House, in their Address to the Throne, could take Notice of what had been delivered to them from the Wool-Sack. But since the Revolution, our Kings have, most justly, shewn more Regard to their Parliaments, and have themselves, at the Beginning of ever Session, done what was formerly left to be done by the Lord Chancellor.

This, Sir, introduced necessarily a Change in our Method of Addressing; for, in good Manners, we were obliged to take some Sort of Notice of every Thing our Sovereign had mentioned in his Speech from the Throne; and, upon such Occasions, it has always been the Custom to suppose the Facts to be true as stated in the King's Speech, without dero-

gating however from our Power or Freedom to inquire into the Truth of them, after having all the Lights laid before us that we might think necessary for a full Inquiry; and if, upon such Inquiry, any of the Facts appeared to be untruly or unfairly stated, no Supposition, no Expression we had made use of in our Address, could prevent or obstruct our calling those to Account who had advised their Sovereign to express himself in such a Manner. When we enter upon any such Inquiry, the Speech is supposed to be the Speech of the Ministers, and we may treat it with the same Freedom as if it had been actually made by one of them: Which shews, that nothing that is now proposed, or, indeed, that can be proposed upon any such Occasion, can be attended with any Inconvenience, because it can be no Bar to a future Inquiry, nor can it have the least Influence upon any of our future Proceedings; and as his Majesty has been graciously pleas'd, upon this Occasion, to give us a very particular Account of the present State of our Affairs, we have now the same Reason for continuing the modern Custom, that our Forefathers had for leaving the ancient.

For this Reason, Sir, if there were any Facts mentioned in his Majesty's Speech, which might admit of a Doubt, it could be no Argument against our agreeing to what is now proposed; but that there are none such, is, I think, next to a Demonstration. When we consider, that his Majesty was last Campaign at the Head of the Allied Army; that that Army was in the greatest Confusion and Distress, and in a very dangerous Situation when he arriv'd; that, in order to get out of that Situation, they were obliged to march along the Side of a River, whose opposite Side was cover'd with the Enemy's Troops and Batteries; that, in this March, they were for many

Hours cannonaded from the Enemy's Batteries, and, as has been acknowledged, in the greatest Danger of being caught in a Snare; and that, by his Majesty's Conduct, and the Bravery of the Troops, they every where repulsed the Enemy, and extricated themselves from the Snare: I say, Sir, when we consider these Things, can we doubt of his Majesty's sacred Person's having been in the most extraordinary and imminent Danger? Can we, in common Decency, omit taking this Opportunity to congratulate his safe Return, after having been exposed to such Danger? This therefore is a Fact that cannot be in the least questioned, and therefore I am surprised to hear any Objection made to our mentioning it in our Address.

As to the Success of his Majesty's Arms, Sir, it is a Fact equally certain. Suppose it true, that our Army was led into a Snare by Misconduct, before they had the good Fortune of his Majesty's Presence among them; if they extricated themselves afterwards from that Snare, by repulsing and defeating the Enemy, was it not a Success? Call it an Escape, if Gentlemen will have it so, yet still it must be allowed to have been a successful Escape; and it was a Glory to his Majesty to lead them out of a Snare which they had been led into before his Arrival in the Army: It was an Honour to the Nation to have their Troops deliver themselves by their Bravery from a Misfortune which they had been led into by Accident, or, perhaps, by human Weakness.

Then, Sir, with regard to the Dutch Troops, surely it will not be doubted, that a Body of Dutch Troops marched up to our Army upon the Rhine: Whether they incamped in a Line with the Allied Army or no, it is certain they were there: It is certain they were ready to assist our Army, if it had been attacked by the French: It is certain they marched with our Army, and

passed the French Lines upon the Rhine; and, considering the Nature of the Dutch Government, and the strong French Party in that Republick, even this Step, in them, must be a great Satisfaction to every Englishman; for surely it could not be expected, that they would declare themselves Principals, when we acted only as Auxiliaries.

And lastly, Sir, with regard to the definitive Treaty between his Majesty, the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardinia, that such a Treaty has been concluded, is a Fact, I believe, that will not be questioned; and that the Assistance of the King of Sardinia will contribute to the Advantage of the Common Cause, and to the Distressing of the Spaniards in Italy, is, likewise, a Fact that can be as little questioned; so that there is no Fact mentioned in this Proposition, that can be in the least doubted, much less contradicted; and as to the Wisdom of the Facts or the Measures mentioned in this Proposition, it is not desired that we should so much as insinuate an Approbation. We congratulate his Majesty on his safe Return, after being exposed to such Danger; but we do not say, it was right to advise him to expose himself to such Danger: We congratulate him on the Success of his Arms, but we do not say, that they might not, by good Conduct, have met with more Success: We say, we were pleased to hear, that his Majesty was joined by a Body of Dutch Troops, but we do not say, that he might not have been joined by a greater Body, or sooner by that Body, if proper Measures had been used: We declare our Satisfaction in the definitive Treaty with the King of Sardinia, but we are not desired to say any Thing of the Terms of that Treaty; nor are we desired to say, that it might not have been purchased at a cheaper Rate.

Thus,

DIRECTIONS concerning TAR-WATER. 281

Thus, Sir, it is evident, that by what is now proposed, we do not know, or, indeed, mention any Fact that can be in the least doubted, nor do we so much as intimate an Approbation of any late Measure; and therefore, I do not think, there is any absolute Necessity, upon this Occasion, for my saying any Thing in vindication of our Measures or Conduct; but as so much has been taken to shew, that our Measures were fundamentally wrong, and that our Conduct, in the Prosecution of them, has been bad, I hope, I shall be excused endeavouring to justify both.

[This SPEECH to be concluded, and the JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

T. P. Esq; from the AUTHOR
of SIRIS, or, A Chain of Philosophical Reflections, &c. concerning the Virtues of TAR-WATER.
(See p. 236.)

S I R,

AMONG the great Numbers who drink Tar-Water in Dublin, your Letter informs me there are several, that make it too weak, or too strong, or use it in an undue Manner. To obviate these Inconveniences, and render this Water as generally useful as possible, you desire I would draw up some Rules and Remarks in a small Compass; which, accordingly, I here send you.

Norwegian Tar, being the most liquid, mixeth best with Water. Put a Gallon of cold Water to a Quart of this Tar; stir and work them very strongly together, with a flat Stick, for about four Minutes. Let the Vessel stand covered 48 Hours, that the Tar may subside. Then pour off the clear Water, and keep it close covered, or rather bottled, and well stopp'd, for Use. This may do for a general Rule; but as Stomachs and

Constitutions are so various, for particular Persons, their own Experience is the best Rule. The stronger, the better; provided the Stomach can bear it. Less Water, or more Stirring makes it stronger; as more Water, and less Stirring makes it weaker. The same Tar will not do quite so well a second Time, but may serve for common Uses.

Tar-Water, when right, is not higher than *French*, nor deeper-coloured than *Spanish White-Wine*. If there be not a Spirit very sensibly perceived on drinking, you may conclude the Tar-Water is not good. If you would have it good, see it made yourself. Those who begin with it, little and weak, may, by Habit, come to drink more and stronger. According to the Season of the Year, or the Humour of the Patient, it may be taken cold or warm.

As to the Quantity, in Chronical Cases, one Pint of Tar-Water a Day may suffice, taken on an empty Stomach, at two, or four Times; to wit, Night and Morning; and about two Hours after Dinner and Breakfast. Alteratives, in general, taken little and often, mix best with the Blood. How oft, or how strong, each Stomach can bear, Experience will shew; nor is there any Danger in making the Experiment. Those who labour under old habitual Illnesses, must have great Patience and Perseverance in the Use of this, as well as all other Medicines; which, if sure and safe, must yet be slow in Chronical Disorders; which, if grievous or inveterate, may require a full Quart every Day to be taken, at six Doses, one Third of a Pint in each, with a regular Diet. In acute Cases, as Fevers of all Kinds, it must be drank warm in Bed, and in great Quantity; perhaps a Pint every Hour, till the Patient be relieved; which I have known to work surprising Cures.

My

My Experiments have indeed been made within a narrow Compass; but as this Water is now growing into publick Use (tho', it seems, not without that Opposition which is wont to attend Novelty) I make no doubt, its Virtues will be more fully discovered. Mean while I must own myself persuaded, from what I have already seen and try'd, that Tar-Water may be drank with great Safety and Success, in the Cure or Relief of most, if not all Diseases, in Ulcers, Eruptions, and all foul Cafes; Scurvies of all Kinds, Disorders of the Lungs, Stomach, and Bowels; in nervous Cafes, in all inflammatory Distempers; in Decays, and other Maladies: Nor is it of Use only in the Cure of Sickness; it is also useful to preserve Health, and a Guard against Infection and old Age, as it gives lasting Spirits, and invigorates the Blood. I am even induced, by the Nature and Analogy of Things, and its wonderful Success in all Kinds of Fevers, to think, that Tar-Water may be very useful in the Plague, both as a Cure and Preventive.

But, I doubt, no Medicine can withstand that execrable Plague of distilled Spirits, which operates as a slow Poison, preying on the Vitals, and wasting the Health and Strength of Body and Soul; which Pest of Human Kind, is, I am told, by the Attempts of our *Whisky** Patriots, gaining Ground in this wretched Country, already too thin of Inhabitants.

I am, &c.

The following EXPLANATION of the Bishop's Physical Terms made Use of in his Treatise on TAR-WATER, will, perhaps, be acceptable to some of our Readers: As we have given an Abstract of the said Treatise in our last, p. 236.

ACID, Sharp, tart.

Acids, All Liquors and Substances that are sour.

* Whisky is a Spirit distilled from Malt, the Making of which Poison cheap and plenty, being of our own Growth, is esteemed, by some unlucky Patriots, a Benefit to their Country.

Acrimony, Sharpness or Tartness.

Alkali, A fixed Salt.

Alteratives, Medicines which gradually change the Habit of Body.

Anasarca, Swellings that pite, occasioned by a Dropsy.

Animi pathemata, The Passions or Affections of the Mind.

Anodyne, A Remedy which alleviates or removes Pain.

Anti-Hysterick, What cures vapourish disorders in Women.

Antiphlegmick, A Medicine for curing inflammations.

Antiscorbuticks, Medicines good against Scurvy.

B Asperity, Roughness.

Attenuate, to make thin.

Cachectick, Having a bad Habit of Body or Constitution.

Cachexy, An ill Habit of Body.

Capillary Vessels, The smallest Blood Vessels.

Cardiack, Cordial, good for the Heart.

Caustick, Corroding, burning.

C Chalybeat, Impregnated with Steel.

Chronical, Fixed, of long Continuance.

Coagulating, Curdling, thickening.

Concretions, The Juices grown thick.

Corrosive, Gnawing, fretting, eating away.

Cutaneous Eruptions, Breakings out on the Skin.

Deobstruents, Medicines that open Obstructions.

D Detergent, Cleansing.

Diaphoretick, Creating Sweat.

Diuretick, Provoking Urine.

Elastick, Springy.

Emericicks, Vomits.

Emollients, Softeners of any Humours.

Epidemical, Universal, general.

Erosion, An eating or wearing away of sharp Humours.

Erysipelas, An Inflammation, called St. Anthony's Fire.

Expectorate, to bring up Phlegm.

Febrifuge, A Medicine serviceable in Fevers.

Febrile, Feverish.

Filaments, Small Vessels, like Threads.

Fluidity, An Aptness to flow.

F Gangrene, A Corruption of a Part, generally beginning by a Blackness and Mortification.

Hectick, A slow continual Fever.

Hypochondriacal, Splenetick or melancholick.

Hysterical, Hysterick, Affected with, belonging to, or proceeding from Disorders in the Womb.

Inebriate, To intoxicate.

G inspissated, Thickened.

Lixivial Salt, An Alkali extracted from calcined Herbs, &c. by Means of boiled Liquor.

ing, Making slippery, soft and yield-
um, All Liquors used for Dissol-

ry, Quicksilver, and its Preparations.
Disseal.

Salts, Which partake of the Nature
Acid and an Alkali.

tick Pains, Pains in the Reins or
neys.

tion, A continual Motion, like that of
Pendulum of a Clock.

tick, Affected with the Palsy.

rick, Comforting, composing, quieting,
ism, A Fit of a Fever, &c.

nt, Offending, hurtful.

is, Medicines good for Distempers in
Breast.

umony, An Inflammation of the Sub-
of the Lungs, accompanied with a

o-Fever, hard Breathing, a Cough,
a heavy Pain.

ation, A Breathing or Sweating out of
sours thro' the Pores of the Body.

ncy, The Apothecaries Art or Busi-

ck, Troubled with a Pleurisy.

Vix, The first Passages.

nt, Full of Corruption.

thick Plegm or Matter.

ction, Corrupting, making or becoming

as, Full of Resin.

tick, Belonging to the Scurvy.

ulous, Scorbutick Swellings, such as
King's Evil, &c.

on, A Separation of one Fluid from
er,

ry, retired, studious, used to sitting.

The rohey Part of the Blood.

Cramps.

ing, Moving or Provoking.

as, A Property in sharp Bodies, which
ons a Shaking or a Windiness in the

thick, good for the Stomach.

reous, Impregnated with Brimstone.

in Vix, Fatigue or Wearisomness of

ars, Swellings.

What a Medicine is mixed with, or

in.

ing, A convulsive Twitching of the

in.

Bowels.

Clanny.

Y, A thick Clamminess or Sliminess.

ie, The Vitals, vital Faculty, or Power.

ons, A Breaking out into Sores.

as, Oily, fat, greasy.

o, So light and airy, as to be apt to

erate.

Y, Good to heal Wounds.

Conclusion of the Queen of HUN-
GARY's Declaration of War a-
gainst France, &c. (See p. 254.)

AFTER such an Event, we
should not have deferred de-
claring War, in our Turn, against
the Crown of France and her Adhe-
rents, pursuant to the Assurances we
had given as a faithful Ally, even if
she had not proceeded farther, nor
looked upon our Intentions to be as
faithful und sincere as they really
are; and if, consequently, after full
previous Knowledge, that we would
not separate ourselves from our Al-
lies, nor be diverted from support-
ing the publick Liberty, she had not
taken the Resolution of declaring
War in Form against us, after it had
been already carried on for some
Years as far as was practicable, in
open Violation of Peace, and with
Disregard to the Laws of God and
Man.

Now altho' whatever has been al-
ledged for putting a false Gloss upon
the said Declaration, is of such a
Nature, that it cannot make any
Impression, except where People will
blind themselves, help to forge their
own Chains, betray their own Coun-
try, and absolutely renounce com-
mon Sense, yet we will not fail to
have the whole answered Article by
Article. But lest, in the mean Time,
we should be wanting in what we
owe to our supreme Dignity, to our
faithful Allies, to the fundamental
Constitution of the German Empire,
and to the Safety of the publick Li-
berty, we cannot, nor will delay de-
claring War, in our Turn, against
the Crown of France and her Adhe-
rents, as we do by these Presents.

We therefore command all and
every one of our Subjects, Servants,
and Vassals, of what Condition or
Rank soever, and in particular all
our Commanders and Warlike For-
ces, Horse and Foot, to regard the
Subjects of the Crown of France,
and

284. *Queen of Hungary's Declaration against the French*

and of her Adherents, as Enemies, and to do them all possible Prejudice, at the same Time not to maintain with them the least Converse, Intelligence, or Correspondence, on Pain of Death or corporal Punishment.

We also expressly and precisely A renew the Ordinance issued on the 22d of December, 1733, by his late Imperial Majesty, our Lord and Father, now with God, relating to the Removal of the Subjects of this hostile Crown, and of her Adherents, out of all the *Austrian* Hereditary Kingdoms and Dominions. We therefore strictly ordain and will :

1. That from the Time of the Publication of this our Royal Ordinance in our several Dominions, all Subjects of the hostile Crown of *France*, and Dependants of her A- sistants and Abettors, for the present dwelling in these Dominions, Males or Females, Clergy or Laity, of high or low Condition, especially Gentlemens Servants, and others who are Vagabonds, do absolutely depart all our Kingdoms and Dominions, within a Fortnight at farthest, or, in Failure thereof, be deemed Offenders against our Orders, and be proceeded against with all Severity.

2. Amongst these, however, we will not have to be understood such of the Clergy as may dwell in the Religious Houses and Convents, and who, by having made the Profession of their respective Orders, are therein incorporated ; and whose Magistrates, Ordinaries, and Superiors, shall have given sufficient Security, for which they are to answer themselves, that they will undertake nothing by Correspondence or otherwise against our Good and Welfare, and that of our Archducal House.

3. Likewise such of the *French* Nation, or her Adherents, who, for many Years have been settled in the Country, shall not be comprehended under this our Ordinance ; but they are to abstain from all suspicious Correspondence, on Pain of severe cor-

poral Punishment, or even, according to Circumstances, of Death.

4. But if any Person should dare to entertain a Subject of the *French* other than those tolerated as above said, and harbour him, or if he has Knowledge of his Stay, and does not forthwith denounce him to the Magistrate of the Place, and if the latter does not immediately give Notice to our Court Commission appointed and authorized in one of our Kingdoms and Dominions ; such wilful Transgression of our Royal Ordinance shall be severely punished according to the Circumstances.

5. We further ordain and enact That all Trade and Commerce, it by Correspondence in Writing C Bills of Exchange, or any other Way, with the foresaid declared enemies to us, and our Archducal House, and their Abettors, shall be entirely suspended ; consequently Goods and Effects, coming either directly or indirectly from those hostile Countries, which are not proved to have been already negotiated before Declaration of War was made, shall be prohibited to be brought after what Manner, and under what Pretence soever, on Pain of Confiscation.

E 6. Also our Vassals and Subjects who either have themselves Commissions for such Goods, Debts, or Effects, of what Kind soever, *French*, or coming from other hostile Countries, or who know that others have them, or who are Debtors there, shall be bound and obliged faithfully and without fail to deliver such Goods, Effects, and Debts, under Penalty of Confiscation of their own Goods and Chattels, to the Royal residing in every one of our Kingdoms or Dominions, or to the Court-Commission by us appointed in special Cases, without concealing any Thing, much less clandestinely conveying any Thing away.

Tho' it would be unnecessary to make particular Mention in this present Declaration, of the Capitals belonging to and placed in the Bank of this City, by People of different Nations, whether Friends or Enemies, being exempt from Confiscation, because this Exemption is already notoriously comprehended in the Establishment of the said Bank, and has hitherto been observed: Yet we do hereby again declare, that the said Establishment, and particularly the 9th Article of the Letters Patent published in the Year 1705, and further confirmed since, are to retain their Force, and that we will always see them maintained, according to the Words of the said 9th Article; which follow.

When Persons who are Foreigners, and subject to foreign Jurisdictions, shall have Capitals in this Bank, whether placed there by themselves, or by others assigned, circulated, or made over to them, they shall, in Case of War and open Hostility breaking out with their Nations or Sovereigns, be exempted from the Seizure or Confiscation, usually thereupon ensuing, of Goods belonging to Subjects of the Enemy; nor shall they ever be molested, but all Capitals placed in the Bank of *Vienna*, whether they belong to Friends or Enemies, shall always be lawfully and effectually maintained in an equal Security.

Ecclesiastical and secular Magistrates are to watch with all possible care, that the Enemy be not supplied out of these our hereditary Dominions with Horses, Grains, Flour, Cattle, much less with Arms, Gunpowder, Lead, Brimstone, Salt-petre, and all other such Commodities, neither directly nor indirectly, under Penalty of actual Confiscation, besides corporal Punishment a-

gainst the Transgressors, and, according to Circumstances, Death itself.

Finally, We have sent to the proper Places precise and severe Orders, concerning the above-mentioned Prohibition of Correspondence in Writing and otherwise; and we do particularly hereby enjoin every one, and more especially the Post-Officers, and all Carriers, that they observe the same with great Vigilance; that they do not receive nor forward any of the Enemies Messengers, or otherwise suspected Courier, Servant, or unknown Passenger, without a credible Passport, but that they gave Information to the next Magistrate, in order to have him stopp'd, and that they do inform against such Offenders herein, as they shall be able to find out, in order to their being exemplarily punished.

This, our Declaration of War, together with the Orders annexed to it, shall be published in the several hereditary Kingdoms and Dominions subject to our Jurisdiction, according to the usual Form, to the End that all and every one may know the Tenour of it, and consequently may, as much as in them lies, and concerns them, strictly observe it, not act contrary to it, nor suffer those who belong to them, or any Body else to do so in any Manner or wise, under Pain of our highest Indignation and Displeasure, and at their own Peril. For such is our Will. Given at *Vienna*, the Place of our Royal Residence, on the 16th of *May*, in the Year 1744, of our Reign the Fourth.

MARIA THERESIA.

(L. S.)

C. Count *Ulfeld*.

By her Majesty's special Order,

John Christopher Bartenstein.

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood Dec. 31, 1742, and Dec. 31, 1743.

EXCHEQUER.		<i>Amount of the National Debt on Dec. 31, 1742.</i>	<i>Increased between Dec. 31, 1742 and Dec. 31, 1743.</i>	<i>Paid off within that Time.</i>	<i>Amount of the National Debt on Dec. 31, 1743.</i>
A nnuities for long Terms, being the Remainder of the original Sum contributed, and unsubscribed to the S.S. Company.		L. s. d. 1836275 17 10	L. 1743.	L.	L. s. d. 1836275 17 10
Annuities for Lives, with the Benefit of Survivorship, being the original Sum contributed		108100			108100
Ditto for 2 and 3 Lives, being the Sum remaining after what is fallen in by Deaths		107447 8 2		2300	105147 8 2
Ditto on Plate-Act, 6 Geo. I. Regis		312000			312000
Ditto for <i>Newis</i> and St. Christopher Debentures at 3 per Cent. per An.		37821 5 1			37821 5 1
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per Cent. 1731		400000			400000
Ditto at 3l. per Cent. 1736, charged on the Sinking Fund		600000			600000
Ditto at 3l. per Cent. 1738, charged on Ditto		300000			300000
Duties on Salt continued 1735		228000		188000	40000
Ditto further continued 1741		1200000			1200000
Exchequer Bills made out for Interest of old Bills exchanged		2200			2200
Ditto on Victuallers Act 1726		481400			
Ditto on Licences for retailing Spirituous Liquors 1743		518600	518600		1000000
		1000000			
<i>Memorand. The Duty on Victuallers being determined at Midsummer 1743, the above Sum of 481400l. was from that Time transferr'd to the said Duty on Licences.</i>					
Exchequer Bills charged upon the Duties on Sweets 1737		499600			499600
<i>EAST-INDIA Company.</i>					
By 2 Acts of Parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 Acts 6 and 9 Anne		3200000			3200000
<i>BANK of ENGLAND.</i>					
On their original Fund at 3l. per Cent. from Aug. 1, 1743		3200000			3200000
For cancelling Exchequer Bills, 3 Geo. I.		500000			500000
Purchased of the S. S. Company Annuities at 4 per Cent. charg'd on the Duty on Coals, &c. since Lady-Day 1719		4000000			4000000
Ditto charged on the Surplus of the Funds for Lottery 1714		1750000			1750000
Ditto at 3 per Cent. for Lottery 1731		1250000			1250000
Ditto at 3 per Cent. 1742, charged on the Sinking Fund		800000			800000
Dit. at 3l. for Lottery 1743, charged on additional Duties on low Wines, Spirits, & strong Waters		800000	800000		800000
Dit. at 3 per Cent. 1743, charged on Dit.		800000	1000000		1000000
<i>SOUTH-SEA Company.</i>					
On their Capital Stock and Annuities, 9 Geo. I. Regis		27302203 5 6			27302203 5 6
		48915047 16 9	2318600	190300	51043347 16 9

N. B. The Land Taxes and the Duties upon Malt being annual Grants, are not charged in this Account, nor the 1000000 charged upon the Deductions of 6d. per Pound on Penfins, &c.

TRIAL in relation to JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and the Earl of ANGLESEY, continued from p. 246.

WILLIAM Rowls says, He knew my Lord and Lady *Altham* at *Dunmain*; he lived at a Place called *Ballycamore* within a Mile of *Dunmain*, and was acquainted with my Lord's Family, at my Lord's House, till after my Lord and Lady separated. Says, he never heard Lady *Altham* had a Child, or was with Child. Says, he is a Farmer, and used to go hunt with my Lord, and that my Lord stood God-father to one of his Children. Being asked, if my Lord had any Conversation with him, at any Time, about a Child; says, my Lord told him several Times he had a Child by *Juggy Landy*; says, she was brought to Bed in a little Cabbin near the Lands of *Dunmain*. Being asked, if he heard my Lord say he had any Issue by his Lady; says, he heard my Lord say he never had Issue by his Lady, and he never expected to have any; and if my Lord had any Child by his Lady, the Deponent must have known it, for he was as free with my Lord as if he had been my Lord's Equal. Says, that after the Separation the Child was brought home, and one Day my Lord was standing in the Kitchen, and the Deponent heard it said, *Landy* did not bely him, for the Child was like him by his Eyes.

Mr. *Michael Downes* says, He knew the late Lord and Lady *Altham* at *Dunmain*, in the Parish of *Tintorn*, and County of *Wexford*; and that my Lady lived there about three Years and three Weeks, Says, he then lived at a Place called *Buckstown*, on Colonel *Loftus's* Estate, and still lives there. That my Lord and Lady came to see him, and that he used to go often to see my Lord,

either once in a Fortnight or three Weeks, and then he used to dine and sup at *Dunmain* House with my Lord and Lady, at their own Table. Being asked, what was his Profession; says, he is a register'd Priest, and lived in the Parish of *Tintorn* 20 Years past. Says, he lives within a Mile of *Dunmain*; that he never heard Lady *Altham* had a Child; that the common Reputation of the Country was, that she never had a Child; that he believed if she had a Child he should have heard of it, for *Dunmain* is Part of his Parish. Being asked, what Reason he had to believe he should have heard of it, if she had a Child; says, the Reason was, because my Lord used to call at his House after Hunting very often, used to take a Cup of his Drink, and the Deponent heard my Lord with her had a Child by his Wife, and if she had had a Child, it could not be without the Deponent's Knowledge, because that he was so well acquainted in the Family, and was treated by my Lord with great Civility. Says, he kept a Register, but did not register Protestant Children. Being asked, if *Martin Niese*, the Smith, went to Mafs; says, he did; but he never saw *Joan Laffan* at Mafs. Being ask'd, if he knew *Joan Landy*; says, he saw *Joan Landy*; she was Kitchen Maid for some Time in *Dunmain*, when my Lady first came there; it seems she proved with Child, and my Lord had a Ball, and she danced at it, and was discovered to be with Child, and thereupon soon after she was turned out of the House; she went afterwards to a Cabbin, where her Father lived, and was there brought to Bed in the latter End of April, 1714. Says, he was applied to, to christen the Child, but as my Lord and he were upon good Terms, he was loth to christen the Child where it was, lest it might offend my Lord; but the Mother (and an old Woman)

light it to one David Baron's
 wife at *Nash*, when the Child was
 but a Fortnight old, and there he
 attended it; but he first enquired
 who was the Father of the Child,
 and was told that Lord *Altham* was:
 that he afterwards told my Lord, A
 that he had made a Christian of the
 Child, but had not received any Re-
 cognition for it; that my Lord said
 it was well done, laugh'd, and said,
 I would requite me hereafter; and
 then my Lord added, *It seems they*
the Child upon me. Says, he nam'd B
 the Child *James*, by Directions of
 his Grandmother (*Joan Landy*) who
 my Lord directed him to be
 christen'd so. Says, he did not christen
 the Child by two Names. Being
 asked, if he afterwards saw the Child
 at *Dunmain*; says, he did; that he C
 went one Day to see my Lord at
Dunmain, and he remembers as he
 was going up Stairs, my Lord said
 to the Child, as he was sitting in a
 chair, *You Son of a Whore, why*
don't you make a Bow to him that
made you a Christian? He also saw D
 the Child going to School to one
 Mr. *Furlong's*. Says, he used to
 register legitimate Children, but did
 not register natural Children; but
 that, had my Lord desired it, he
 could have register'd the Child. Says,
 he was also used to keep a Register E
 of Burials; that such Registers were
 kept in all Christian Countries; that
 the Inhabitants of that Parish gene-
 rally bury their Dead at a Place call'd
Nash; that if the Child had been
 buried there, he believed he must
 have known it; and that he never F
 heard what became of the Child af-
 ter he left *Dunmain*. Being asked,
 he remember'd the Time the Pre-
 tender's Men were tried at the Assi-
 zes of *Wexford*; says, he did, and
 that he was in some Trouble then;
 and says, it was in *April* Assizes, and G
 that he came from home the Day
 before the Day of the great Eclipse,
 which was the 22d of *April*, and my

Lord and Lady came to *Dunmain* in
 a few Days after, and they went af-
 terwards to *Dublin*, and my Lady
 continued in *Dublin*, and my Lord
 returned to *Dunmain*, and that De-
 ponent feasted with my Lord there.
 Being ask'd, if he did ever hear that
Joan Landy had a Child which died
 of the Small-pox; says, he heard
 such a Report, but did not mind it;
 says, he did not bury any Child of
Joan Landy's. Says, he married
Joan Landy to one *M'Cormuck*, but
 was never desired to bury any Child;
 says, it was about 20 Year ago that
 he first heard the Report of the
 Death of *Joan Landy's* Child, and
 that he was told of it afterwards;
 says, he could not swear it was like
 Lord *Altham*; says, he does not re-
 member the Colour of his Hair, but
 believes it was black, but can't be
 positive, it is so long ago. Says, he
 cannot be positive at what Time my
 Lord said it was his Child, nor whe-
 ther it was before or after the Eclipse.
 Being asked, what was his Business
 at *Wexford* Assizes; says, he was
 bound over to appear there. — He
 was charg'd with giving Meat and
 Drink to the Pretender's Men who
 were tried there. — The High Sheriff
 first secured him, and took his own
 Word as Bail. — He was bound to
 appear at the next Assizes on his
 Word to the Sheriff, and Lord *Al-*
tham offered to be bound for him,
 after he was acquainted with the Af-
 fair. Being asked, if it is not com-
 mon with People of his Religion to
 send for Persons of his Function
 when their Children die; says, that
 commonly they do, but sometimes
 the poor People don't; but if a
 Child dies under seven Years old,
 they seldom are sent for, because it
 is supposed a Child, under that Age,
 cannot commit mortal Sin. Says, he
 never made an Affidavit in this Cause.
 Says, he did not apply to Lord *Al-*
tham when he was to appear at
Wexford Assizes, for he was under
 no

no Fear, but he remembers my Lord voluntarily offered his Friendship. Says, that after the Christening of *Joan Landy's* Child, she was married, and that he christened all *Joan Landy's* Children after that Time, but does not remember the Names of the Children he christened; says, that he heard the Report of the Death of *Joan Landy's* Child of the Small-pox from one *Dawid Barron*, two or three Days after the Separation.

Arthur Herd says, He knew Lord *Altham* very well and lived with him as a Servant, and came into his Service about 20 or 21 Years ago; says, my Lord happened to come to the Shop, where the Deponent was an Apprentice in *Rosi*, and hearing Deponent's Name mentioned, my Lord said, *You are my Countryman, if you come to live with me, you shall never want a Shilling in your Pocket, a Gun to fowl, a Horse to ride, or a Whore.* Says, he went to live with my Lord, when my Lord lived at *Carrickduff*; that there was a Child there reputed to be my Lord's Son by *Joan Landy*; that the Child was treated as my Lord's natural Son; that he eat sometimes at my Lord's Table; that he had a scarlet Coat and a laced Hat; says, the Child was accused of pilfering, and Deponent saw my Lord correct him very severely, in *Proper-lane*. That Mrs. *Gregory* and a Servant Maid lived with my Lord; that the Boy was kept worse in *Proper-lane*, than any where else; that he went to School to one *Carty's*, who kept School in *Plunket's-yard*, in *Proper-lane*; that my Lord went from *Proper-lane* to *Inchicore*, and that there the Boy was corrected most severely, and that my Lord said he had the thieving Blood of the *Landy's* in him, who used to steal Corn and Sheep; that my Lord finding he could get no Good of the Boy, sent him to one *Cooper's* in *Ship-street*, to lodge;

and the Deponent never saw him since, till the 15th of *November* last; says, that my Lord lived at *Inchicore* in the Year 1724.

Being called upon to give an Account of his Meeting the Lessor of the Plaintiff, and what happened thereon, says, that on *November* 15, 1742, on *Monday* Morning, he was sent for to *Enniscorthy*, in the great Snow, by one *Whelan*, who told him, If he said two Words cunningly, his Fortune was made; whereupon the Deponent went to the *Beer-Inn*, asked for the Gentleman, and was shewn into a Room, where Mr. *Mackercher* was writing; that Mr. *Mackercher* asked him, whether he had lived with my Lord *Altham*, and spoke about Mr. *Annesley*. That he answered, he had lived with my Lord, and cut Mr. *Annesley's* Hair, and believed he should know him again by the particular Form of his Face; that the Deponent used to make him Fiddles and Play-things; says, that when Mr. *Annesley* came into the Room he kissed the Deponent, and that the Deponent could guess at his Face, but was not positive it was he till he gave some Marks and Tokens; that Mr. *Annesley* said to him, *Your Name is Herd*; that the Deponent was told he should be called upon as a Witness; and that he said, that for the *Anglesey* Estate he would not tell a Lye. That Mr. *Mackercher* asked him, who was Mr. *Annesley's* Mother; and that Deponent said, his answering that Question would be of no Service to him; that *Juggy Landy* was his Mother. Then Mr. *Mackercher* asked, if Mr. *Annesley* had not some Likeness of my Lady *Altham*; to which the Deponent answered, that he did not see a Feature in his Face, that was like Lady *Altham*; that then Mr. *Mackercher* took the Paper he was writing, and tore it, and threw it into the Fire; and then one *Neil o'Neil*, the Footman, clapped the

Deponent on the Shoulder, and said, *Arthur*, you shall be no longer in this Place; this was in Presence of Mr. *Annesley*, Mr. *Mackercher*, and Capt. *Lewiston*. Says, my Lord bought his Time before he went to live with his Lordship. Being asked, how he was employed in my Lord's service; says, he was employ'd in saving my Lord, and us'd to copy his Letters, and was employed in other Affairs; and my Lord was so free with the Deponent, that he cut Deponent's Hair; and when Deponent had a great Cold, my Lord brought him a Copper of mull'd Malt to drink for his Cold; says, that my Lord asked him once in Presence of Mr. *Annesley*, *Arthur*, is your Mother a Protestant or a Papist? That Deponent answered, his Mother was a Protestant; and thereupon my Lord said, *I'd rather than a Hundred Pounds that Boy's Mother was so*. Says, he told Mr. *Mackercher* in *Enniscorthy*, that Mr. *Annesley* sent several Duties by him to his Mother, and that he brought Blessings from his Mother, *Joan Landy*, to him; and that he remember'd to have once brought a Pair of stockings to him from her; that whereupon Mr. *Mackercher* said, it was common for *Irish* Women to sell one that they nursed, their own Child; says, that Mr. *Mackercher* did the Deponent think better on't; that Mr. *Annesley* shook his Head on this, and looked pale, and said, it was strange the Deponent would not say as all the other Servants said; to which Deponent answered, *You know, Sir, I had a better Opportunity of knowing than the other Servants, and was nearer to you than they*; says, he meant by that, his shaving my Lord and copying his Letters; says, that when he had mentioned the Pair of Stockings that he brought to Mr. *Annesley*, Mr. *Mackercher* said, that such Trifles as those were common from Nurses to those they nurs'd.

And the Deponent pointed to Mr. *Mackercher* in Court as one of the Company. Being asked, if he saw my Lord correct the Child; says, he saw my Lord correct the Child several Times, because he had him on his Back; says, that in *Proper-lane* my Lord corrected him very severely; that he was accused of pilfering; and he owned it himself; it was my Lord missed the Things. Being asked, what were the Things he was accused of pilfering; says, a Jockey Belt, and some Pigeons, which he confessed; says, he never knew of any Complaints made by Miss *Gregory* to my Lord about him; says, when he was an Apprentice at *Ross*, he saw my Lady going to Church. That my Lord was angry that the Boy was dull. Says, that when the Boy had his Scarlet Coat at *Carrickduff*, my Lord said, *By G-d I keep him in his Scarlet, because his Mother wore a red Petticoat*. Says, he never saw the Plaintiff ride out with my Lord; says, he never saw a Feather in his Hat there, and believes it could not be a Silk Coat he wore; says, the Plaintiff sometimes dined at Table with my Lord at *Carrickduff*, but when People of Rank din'd with my Lord, he did not; says, he told Capt. *Lewiston*, that he used to cut Mr. *Annesley's* Hair, but did not use to attend him; says, he told them that *Catherine o'Neil* had some Care of him, and that one *Paddy* (who he supposed to be a Papist and a Cousin of his Mother's) taught him; and that he spoke *Irish* like, for he used to say, *Dampier's Voyages, Volume the third*; that Master *James* and *Paddy* used to call one another Cousins; says, he heard the Plaintiff went to one *Cooper's*, and that he heard my Lord say, he was a Son of *Joan Landy's*.

Thomas Barret says, He knew a Boy at *Ross* in the Year 1724, who went under the Name of *James Landy*: Says, the Boy liv'd in his House

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Houfe 8 Weeks, and in the Deponent's Brother's Houfe 4 Months that Year, and that the Deponent had no Consideration for maintaining him. Says, he was reputed to be Lord *Altham's* Son by *Joan Landy*; that he came to *Rofs*, as having nobody to take Care of him, and that the Town of *Rofs* belonged to his supposed Father; that he came to *Rofs* after Lord *Altham* left *Carrickduff*; that one Mr. *Weldman*, my Lord's Receiver, desired the Deponent's Brother to take Care of him. Says, he saw him in *Rofs* with his Mother, *Joan Landy*, before he lived in the Deponent's Houfe, when he was about 5 Years old, or thereabouts. Says, he was about 11 Years old when he came to *Rofs* the second Time; and the Reason the Boy came to the Deponent was, because one *Cormuck*, his Mother's Husband, would not encourage him. Says, *Joan Landy*, married *Cormuck* at *Rofs*; says, he heard the Boy went to *Dublin* after leaving his Mother; says, *Joan Landy* never came to see him, while he was with the Deponent; says, he was sometimes called *Jemmy Annesley*, and sometimes *Jemmy Landy*; says, he never saw him before his Mother brought him to *Rofs*; says, he cannot tell where the Boy spent his Time between the Age of 5 and 11 Years; says, he saw him about a Month ago in *Rofs*, and also about 12 Months ago, and that he was then called *James Annesley*; says, he is sure he is the same Person that had formerly liv'd with him, and that the Deponent knew his Face; says, that the Plaintiff rode with about 12 Men into *Rofs*, and that the Deponent knew him among them, and that that was the first Time the Deponent saw him since he lived with him at *Rofs*.

George Brehan, one of the Attornies of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, says, He was about 28 Years old last April; believes he knows the

Lessor of the Plaintiff, Mr. *Annesley*, says, the first Place he saw him in *Rofs*; he was then called *James Altham*; and the Deponent does not know him then by any Name, but does not remember the Year. Says, he remembers the Death of K. George I. and that the Gift to his Memory was the Election in *Rofs*. Says, he saw the Lessor of the Plaintiff at the Deponent's Brother's Houfe, and he was in a miserable Condition; and as he was reputed Lord *Altham's* natural Son, the Deponent gave him Bread, and supported him, and took him to his Father's Stable, lest he should lie in the Street; says, he also saw him in the Houfe of *Francis Barret*, who was an Ale-seller, next Door to the Deponent's Father's Houfe. Being asked, if he saw the same Person afterwards; says, he believes he saw the same Person afterwards; his Reason for it is, about the Time of the Report of the Taking of *Carthagen*, there was a Rumour, that there was a Person in the *West Indies* who claimed the Estate of the Earl of *Anglesey*; and in November last, as the Deponent intended to come to *Dublin*, he heard that *James Annesley* was coming to *Rofs*, and waited to see him; and when he was riding into *Rofs* the Deponent saw him with many others, and observed his Face, and says, he pointed to him, for he remember'd he had a high Nose; and the Deponent believed it was the same Face he formerly knew, and which he desired to one Mr. *Millbank* before he saw him. Says, he believes he is the same Person he formerly knew, and that his Face is every Day more and more familiar to him since he saw him. Says, he was reputed to be the Son of Lord *Altham* by *Joan Landy* (a Woman who sold Bread in *Rofs*).

Colonel *William Becket* says, he knew the late Lord *Altham* about

years ago; that he first knew him when my Lord lodg'd in *Essex-street*, that he knew him in *Inchicore*; that he conversed with him several times, and remember'd there were the Animosities between my Lord and his Brother, and that my Lord A he wished his natural Son had been a legitimate Son, to cut the poundrel his Brother out of the *Ansey Estate*; that he never heard of late, that my Lord had a legitimate Son, but it was always re- B ted in the Country, he had a natural Son, and no other.

Wentworth Harman, Esq; says, He is very well acquainted with the late Lord *Alibam*, from the Year 1714 to 1715, and knew him when he resided at *Kinnay*; that he very often heard my Lord at his own House lament he never had a Child by his wife; that he heard him very often speak of a Bastard Child, which my Lord said, he could not tell whether it was his own Child, or his Brother's, or his Footman's; and when my Lord would dwell much on the subject, that the Deponent sometimes said, *Why do you pester me, in asking about your Bastard Son? why don't you go to your Wife, and have a Child by her?* That my Lord answered, Plague on the B--ch, she can't bear one, and that the Deponent heard my Lord frequently speak that Purpose.

[To be continued.]

A COPY of the Last WILL of ALEXANDER POPE, Esq;

In the Name of God, Amen,

ALEXANDER POPE, of *Twickenham* in the County of *Middlesex*, make this Last Will and Testament. I resign my soul to its Creator, in all humble Hope of future Happiness, as in the Disposal of my Will is, that it be buried near the Monument of my dear Parents, at *Twickenham* with the Addition, after the Words

1744

Filius ferit, of these only, *Et filii qui obijt Anno * 17 Etatis*; and that it be carried to the Grave by six of the poorest Men of the Parish, to each of whom I order a Suit of coarse grey Cloth, as Mourning. If I happen to die at any inconvenient Distance, let the same be done in any other Parish, and the Inscription be added on the Monument at *Twickenham*. I hereby make and appoint my particular Friends, *Allen*, Lord *Bathurst*; *Hugh*, Earl of *Marchmont*; the Hon. *William Murray*, his Majesty's Solicitor General; and *George Arbuthnot*, of the Court of Exchequer, Esq; the Survivors or Survivor of them, Executors of this my Last Will and Testament; but all the Manuscripts, and unprinted Papers, which I shall leave at my Decease, I desire may be delivered to my noble Friend, *Henry St. John*, Lord *Bolingbroke*, to whose sole Care and Judgment I commit them, either to be preserved or destroy'd; or, in case he shall not survive me, to the abovesaid Earl of *Marchmont*. These, who in the Course of my Life have done me all other good Offices, will not refuse me this last after my Death. I leave them therefore this Trouble, as a Mark of my Trust and Friendship, only desiring them each to accept of some small Memorial of me; that my Lord *Bolingbroke* will add to the Library all the Volumes of my Works, and Translations of *Homer*, bound in red *Morocco*; and the eleven Volumes of those of *Erasmus*; that my Lord *Marchmont* will take the large Paper Edition of *Touanus*, by *Buckley*, and that Portrait of Lord *Bolingbroke*, by *Richardson*, which he shall prefer; that my Lord *Bathurst* will find a Place for the three Statues, of *Hercules of Farnese*, the *Venus of Medicis*, and the *Apollo in Chiaro Oscuro*, done by *Kneller*; that Mr. *Murray* will accept of the Marble Head of *Homer*, by *Benrini*, and Sir *Isaac Newton*, by *Gulielm*; and that Mr. *Arbuthnot* will take the Watch I commonly wear, which the King of *Sardinia* gave to the late Earl of *Peterborough*, and he to him on his Death- E Bed, together with one of the Pictures of Lord *Bolingbroke*. F

Item, I desire Mr. *Lyttleton* to accept of the Busts of *Spencer* and *Shakespeare*, *Milton* and *Dryden*, in Marble, which his Royal Master, the Prince, was pleased to give me. I give and devise my Library of printed Books to *Ralph Allen*, of *Widcombe* Esq; and to the Reverend Mr. *William Warburton*, or to the Survivor of them, when those belonging to Lord *Bolingbroke* are taken out, and when Mrs. *Martha Blount* has chosen Threescore out of the Number. I also give and bequeath to the said Mr. *Warburton* the

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294 COMMODORE ANSON'S LETTER.

Property of all such of my Works already printed, as he hath written or shall write Commentaries or Notes upon, and which I have not otherwise disposed of or alienated, and all the Profits which shall arise after my Death from such Editions as he shall publish without future Alterations.

Item, In case *Ralph Allen*, Esq; above-said, shall survive me, I order my Executors to pay him the Sum of one Hundred and fifty Pounds, being, to the best of my Calculation, the Amount of what I have received from him, partly for my own, and partly for charitable Uses; if he refuses to take this himself, I desire him to employ it in a Way I am persuaded he will not dislike, to the Benefit of the *Bath Hospital*.

I give and devise to my Sister-in-Law, *Mrs. Magdalen Racket*, the Sum of three Hundred Pounds; and to her Sons, *Henry* and *Robert Racket*, one Hundred Pounds each. I also release and give to her all my Right and Interest in and upon a Bond for five Hundred Pounds, due to me from her Son *Michael*. I also give her the Family Pictures of my Father, Mother and Aunts, and the Diamond Ring my Mother wore, and her golden Watch. I give to *Erasmus Lewis*, *Gilbert West*, *Sir Clement Cottrell*, *Will. Rollinson*, *Nathan. Hook*, Esquires, and to *Mrs. Anne Arbutnot*, to each the Sum of five Pounds, to be laid out in a Ring or any Memorial of me; and to my Servant, *John Searl*, who hath faithfully and ably served me many Years, I give and devise the Sum of one Hundred Pounds, over and above a Year's Wages to himself and his Wife; and to the Poor of the Parish of *Tewickenham* twenty Pounds, to be divided among them by the said *John Searl*: And it is my Will, if the said *John Searl* die before me, that the said Sum of one Hundred Pounds go to his Wife or Children.

Item, I give and devise to *Mrs. Martha Blount*, younger Daughter of *Mrs. Martha Blount*, late of *Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square*, the Sum of one Thousand Pounds, immediately on my Decease, and all the Furniture of my Grotto, Urnes in my Garden, Household Goods, Châttels, Plate, or whatever is not otherwise disposed of in this my Will, I give and devise to the said *Mrs. Martha Blount*, out of a sincere Regard and long Friendship for her; and it is my Will that my above-said Executors, the Survivors or Survivor of them, shall take an Account of all my Estate, Money, or Bonds, &c. and after paying my Debts and Legacies, shall place out all the Residue upon Government or other Securities, according to their best Judgment, and pay the Produce thereof, half yearly, to the said

Mrs. Martha Blount, during her natural Life; and, after her Decease, I give the Sum of one Thousand Pounds to *Mrs. Magdalen Racket*, and her Sons *Robert*, *Henry*, and *John*, to be divided equally among them, or to the Survivors or Survivor of them; and, after the Decease of the said *Mrs. Martha Blount*, I give the Sum of two Hundred Pounds, to the above-said *Gilbert West*; two Hundred to *Mr. George Arbutnot*; two Hundred to his Sister, *Mrs. Anne Arbutnot*; and one Hundred to my Servant, *John Searl*, to whichsoever of these shall be then living; and all the Residue and Remainder to be considered as undisposed of, and go to my next of Kin.

This is my Last Will and Testament, written with my own Hand, and sealed with my Seal, this twelfth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Three.

ALEXANDER POPE.

Sign'd, seal'd, and delivered by the Testator, as his Last Will and Testament, in Presence of us

RADNOR;

Stephen Hales, Minister of Teddington;
Joseph Spence, Professor of History in the University of Oxford.

Extract of a LETTER from GEORGE ANSON, Esq; Commander of a Squadron lately employ'd in the South-Sea, who arriv'd the 15th Instant at St. Hellens in his Majesty's Ship, Centurion, from Canton in China, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, &c. dated from on board his Majesty's said Ship at St. Hellens, June 14, 1744.

THE South West Monsoon being set in on the Coast of China before I had refitted his Majesty's Ship, made it impossible for me to proceed to Europe till the Month of October. I therefore determin'd, altho' I had not half my Complement of Men, to cruize for the King of Spain's Galleon, which was expected from *Acapulco* with Treasure to *Manila*. After having finished the necessary Repairs of my Ship, on the 18th of April, I made the best of my Way for *Cape Spiritu Santo*, being the Land to the Southward of the Straights of *Manila*, which Shore-Ships generally fall in with; where, having cruized 31 Days, on the 20th of June I got Sight of her, and gave Chace, she bearing down upon me before the Wind; when she came with-

Two Miles she brought to, to fight me, and after an Engagement of an Hour and Half, within less than Pistol-Shot, the Admiral struck his Flag at the Main-top-mast-head: She was called the *Nuestra Señora del Caba Donga*, Don *Gerónimo Montero* Admiral, had 42 Guns, 17 of which were Brass, and 28 Brass Pedereroes, 550 Men, 8 of which were slain, and 83 wounded; her Masts and Rigging were shot to Pieces, and 150 Shot passed thro' her Hull, many of which were between Wind and Water, which occasioned her to be very leaky. The greatest Damage I receiv'd was by my Fore-mast, Main-mast, and Bow-sprit being wounded, and my Rigging shot to Pieces, having received only 15 Shot thro' my Hull, which killed me two Men and wounded 15. I was under great Difficulty in navigating two such large Ships in a dangerous and unknown Sea, and in guarding 492 Prisoners; and being apprehensive of losing Company, I thought proper, for the Security of the Galleon and the great Treasure in her, which could not be removed (the Weather being very tempestuous) to give my First-Lieutenant a Commission to command her, with other proper Officers under him.

I got into the River *Canton* on the 14th Day of *July*, and sent an Officer with a Letter to the Vice-King, acquainting him with the Reason of my putting into his Port, that I intended to pay him a Visit, and desired a Supply of Provisions and Stores. A Mandarin was sent on board some Days afterwards, to acquaint me that the Vice-King would be glad to see me, with the Captain of the other Ship, and brought me a Licence for supplying me with Provisions from Day to Day. He mention'd to me the Payment of the Duties and Measurage, which he informed me, by the Emperor's Orders, were to be demanded from all Ships, without excepting Men of War: I told him that the King of *Great Britain's* Ships were never treated upon the same Footing with trading Vessels, and that my Instructions from the King, my Master, forbid me to pay any Acknowledgment for his Ships harbouring in any Port whatsoever.

Finding I could not obtain the Provisions and Stores to enable me to proceed to *Europe*, I was under a Necessity of visiting the Vice-King, notwithstanding the *Europeans* were of Opinion that the Emperor's Duties would be insisted upon. Not knowing therefore what Means they might make use of, when they had me in their Power, I gave Orders to Capt. *Brett*, who, upon this Occasion I had appointed Captain un-

der me, if he found me detained, he should destroy the Galleon, (out of which I had removed all the Treasure, amounting to 1,313,843 Pieces of Eight, and 35,682 Ounces of Virgin Silver and Plate) and to proceed with the *Centurion* without the River's Mouth, out of the two Forts.

A The Vice-King received me with great Civility and Politeness, having 10,000 Soldiers drawn up, and his Council of Mandarines attending the Audience, and granted me every Thing I desired; so that I had great Reason to be satisfied with the Success of my Visit.

B *Westminster Journal*, June 2. N^o 132.

THERE is nothing so necessary in the Commerce of Life as the keeping a good Account. Without this, we can neither preserve our own Character, nor satisfy those we deal with, or transact Business for. Hence that good old *English* Maxim, *Right Reckoning makes long Friends*; and hence, on the contrary, those who will not come to a Balance, whether it be thro' Indolence or Knavery, are always suspected by fair Dealers. I have heard it is a Custom among the *Scotch* Pedlars, for the great Ones, who have left off carrying the Pack, keep Ware-houses, and fit out their under Brethren, to examine these Traders on Credit strictly once a Year. This Ceremony they call by the significant Phrase of *Weighing them*, when, if any one, according to the Scripture Expression, be found wanting, he is never more to be trusted by his Principals.

E If this Custom of *Weighing* were introduced into all the Business of Life, whether publick or private, we should certainly have fewer Bankruptcies than we have at present; and the Damage accruing from them, when they necessarily did happen, would be neither so general nor so great. Ill-designing Persons would not be able to obtain such monstrous Credit, or the Insufficient to ward off the evil Day, they cannot, at last, avoid. Ministers, in particular, who are Debtors to the whole Nation, and trade upon the Common Stock, ought to be weigh'd, without Favour, at the End of every Summer, before they are suffered to make any new Demands of Trust in the Winter. As I would contribute all in my Power to every laudable Design, I make bold to publish the *Weights* for next Autumn, which, I hope, will be then honestly applied.

1744. *The Government of Great Britain, to the British People*

Dec.	12	ORDERED 4s. per Pound Land - Tax	—	—	—	£.
Feb.	7	Borrowed of the <i>East-India</i> Company	—	—	—	2,000,000
	14	Passed the Malt Bill	—	—	—	1,000,000
March	8.	Borrowed by Annuities at 3l. per Cent, and by a Lottery attended with Annuities	—	—	—	750,000
		In the Exchequer by Imprest Money on the Head of Coinage Duty From the Sinking Fund	—	—	—	1,200,000 600,000 35,000 1,000,000 6,586,000

- Dec. 7 Moved to Discharge the *Hanoverian* Forces out of *British* Pay. Pass'd in Negative, 231 to 181.
- 15 Moved to proceed no further in the War, without the Concurrence of the State General. Pass'd in the Negative, 209 to 132.
- Jan. 19 Affirmed the Report of the Resolution to Hire the *Hanoverians* at Eleven a Night, 266 to 178.
- 25 Moved that all separate Articles, Conventions, &c. in the Treaty of *Worms*, may be laid before the House. Pass'd in the Negative, 207, against 149.

1744.		Per Contra.	Ct.	£.	s.	d.
Dec.	10	FOR 40,000 Seamen at 4l. per Man per Month	—	2,080,000	—	—
Jan.	12	For 21,358 Men in <i>Flanders</i> for 1744	—	634,344	11	4
		For 19,028 Guards and Garisons	—	561,794	5	5
		For 11,550 Marines	—	206,806	10	—
	19	For 5,513 <i>Hanoverian</i> Horse, and 10,755 <i>Hanoverian</i> Foot	—	393,733	—	—
Feb.	2	For the King of <i>Sardinia</i> for one Year pursuant to the Treaty of <i>Worms</i>	—	200,000	—	—
		For the Queen of <i>Hungary</i> , for ditto	—	300,000	—	—
		For Charge of Ordnance, for 1744	—	165,428	14	7
		For extraordinary Charge of Ordnance not provided for	—	73,924	7	1
	10	For the Marriage Portion of the Princess of <i>Denmark</i>	—	40,000	—	—
		For the Ordinary of the Navy (including half pay to Sea-Officers) for 1744	—	192,834	10	9
		To <i>Greenwich</i> Hospital for decrepid Seamen	—	10,000	—	—
		For making good the Deficiency of the General Fund for 1743	—	55,827	16	3
		To replace the Sink. Fund for Deficiency Stamp Duties for 1742	—	4,392	19	5
		To ditto for Deficiency of Duty on Victuallers at <i>Midsummer</i> 1743	—	8,295	9	1
		To ditto for Deficiency of Duty on Sweets for 1743	—	13,870	7	—
		To ditto for one Year's Interest on 1,200,000l. lent on the Salt-Duty for 1741	—	42,000	—	—
		For <i>Westminster-Abbey</i>	—	4,000	—	—
		For <i>Westminster-Bridge</i>	—	25,000	—	—
		For <i>St. John the Evangelist, Westminster</i>	—	4,000	—	—
March	20	For extra' Charges of the Troops in <i>Flanders</i> in 1742 and 1743	—	524,023	8	3
	22	For Forces and Garisons in the Plantations, <i>Minorca</i> and <i>Gibraltar</i> for 1744	—	274,830	17	3
		For extra' Services for Preservation and Defence of <i>Georgia</i> from 1738 to 1743	—	66,109	13	10
		For two Troops of Rangers, one <i>Highland</i> Company, half Gallies, Sailors, &c. for 1744	—	19,168	18	4
		For Pay and Forage of General and Staff-Officers and of the Hospitals in <i>Flanders</i> , 1744	—	37,703	17	7
		For Horses lost at <i>Dettingen</i>	—	5,460	—	—
		For extra' Services of Land Forces in <i>Great Britain</i> , <i>Minorca</i> , <i>Gibraltar</i> , &c. for 1743, unprovided for by Parliament	—	20,959	4	5
		For Pay of Artillery People, Stores, &c. for <i>Rattan</i> for 1744	—	12,102	—	—
April	10	For reduced Officers of Land Forces and Marines for 1744	—	31,695	12	—
		For Pensions to Officers Widows for 1744	—	3,812	—	—
		For Freight of Transports for 1743	—	20,474	17	7
		For Expence of Victuals for Land Forces for 1743	—	10,970	2	5
	23	For extra' Charge of Forage, Waggon-Money, for 1744	—	100,000	—	—
May	1	For <i>African</i> Forts and Settlements for 1744	—	20,000	—	—
				6,163,563	3	4

to examine the Use and Necessity of the appropriated Sums, it appears the *British* Nation, when the *Hanoverians* and all other Extraordinaries, as well as Ordinaries, are paid, remains *Creditor* a Sum of 422,437*l.* upon the Supplies of the Year only; a Sum that, within little more than half a Century past, was more than half of what was raised for the Expence of Government; and must only be not only sufficient for all the uses unprovided for, that can possibly be during the present Year, but, according to vulgar Computation, might pay 15,000 additional Land Forces, or at 6000 more useful Seamen.

Ought not this Sum therefore to be expended after? Ought not the Persons intrusted with it to be *weigh'd* at the End of the Campaign? Ought any fresh Bills to be added, any new Clogs or Anticipations admitted, till the Application of this Capital is fully and clearly accounted

to the Articles on the Debtor Side to which no Sums are opposed, we must observe, that the Reason is because we can have no Estimate of what they amount to, in continuing the *Hanoverians* for this Year, should prove the fixing of them in perpetuity, what an immense Debt is here contracted with the Publick? If the Want of *Dutch* Concurrence should throw on us the whole Burden of a disadvantageous War, in which we had no Reason to have saved ourselves alone, what immense Debt is here given to the Managers! If any separate Article, not made publick, are laid under Obligations we cannot discharge without vast Expence, tho' with no Profit to ourselves, can it be said that all this is not an Addition to the m—

Nothing but a good Account can set us right in these Particulars. Such an Account before ought to be insisted on, as the Condition of Friendship between the Nation and her Trustees.—Let the unjust War, when detected, be not only disavowed, but punished.

Mr. Horsley, in his Treatise of maritime Wars, maintains, that *France* cannot raise more than six Millions Sterling per Annum clear; and if with this she keeps up such vast Armies, as to strike a Terror on all her Neighbours, what must we think of the Economy of that People, who, with a much larger Revenue, only makes one Member of a confederacy, which, united, seems to be a Match for this *France* in the present?

Let us add to this six Millions and a half, three Millions and a half paid into the sinking Fund, in perpetual Taxes, and we

shall find that *Great Britain* pays this Year no less than ten Millions.—But perhaps it will be said, we ought to deduct from this Sum the Million borrowed of that Fund, which makes a Part of the Supply. Agreed: But let us take Notice at the same Time, of the late Increase of the national Debt, which, between December 31, 1741, and December 31, 1742, was little less than two Millions*, and then see on which Side lies the Advantage of this Computation.

It was the Opinion of the ingenious Dr. *Davenant*, that when this Kingdom should be arrived at that Period of ill Conduct, as to pay constantly five or six Millions per Annum, we might venture to pronounce, that the common People of *England* would then grow as poor and miserable as the common People of *France*: And to what a Degree of Poverty must we think they are now sinking, when that exorbitant Sum appears to be almost doubled?

In the first Years of *Queen Anne's* War, when as many Men, both by Land and Sea, were maintained as at present, including *Hanoverians*, we do not find that the Supplies amounted to much more than Half what they do now. Even the victorious Campaign of 1704, which saved the Empire, appears to have had only 3,828,886*l.* voted for it by Parliament.—It may be said, the Nation ran then in Debt. But does it not so now, when in one Year only we see an Increase of near two Millions?

There is one particular Article in the Appropriations, for the Year 1705, which I cannot help mentioning, as it may be compared with a late Article of the same Nature: It is the Allotting of 6725*l.* for recruiting Horses lost at *Sebellenberg* and *Blenheim*. These were two glorious Actions, and the latter of them between the grand Armies on both Sides; and yet we see that remounting the Cavalry, the next Year, cost little more than after the Conflict or Escape of *Dettingen*.

N. B. The Author, in the next Saturday's Journal, takes Notice of an Omission on the Creditor Side, of 119,934*l.* granted the 10th of Feb. for Deficiency of the Grants in 1743; which, if it be just, reduces the Balance on the Debtor Side to 302,503.

Universal Spectator, June 16. N^o 319.

S I R,

THE Silence of most of the Poets, upon the Death of their Great Master, puts me in Mind of these Lines of his, in his Verses to the Memory of an Unfortunate Young Lady.

Poets

* The Increase last Year was above two Millions, See p. 286.

Poets themselves must fall, like those they sung;
Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the tuneful
tongue. [lays,
E'en he, whose soul now melts in mournful
Shall shortly want the gen'rous tear he pays.

Reflecting seriously upon this Silence, two Reasons for it have occur'd to my Mind, one or the other of which, I dare say, has had some Weight with every Poetical Person in the Kingdom. The first is, a very high Sense of Mr. Pope's great Merit, and the Consciousness of an Inability of doing Justice to his Name. This, I conceive, is the Motive that prevails with those who are most equal to the Task. The other Reason my Fancy suggests to me is, a real Joy that there is nothing more to fear from his formidable *Satire*. Mournful *Elegy* cannot flow from a Breast exulting with Pleasure. The Republick Mr. Pope tyrannized over is now presumed to be free, and every Poet, good or bad, may write without Fear of being embalmed in Verse that will descend to Posterity.

If you either think with me, or can assign any other Cause for the Silence in Question, I desire you to publish it for my Satisfaction.

Mr. Spectator says, I can only tell this Correspondent, that *Indolence* to begin, or great *Exactness* in executing such a Work as he expects, seem to me better Reasons than what he has assigned, with those who are able to do Justice to this Character.— But this is Conjecture only.—

It must be some Consolation to all the Lovers of English Poetry, that, under its present Loss, it is not wholly depriv'd. The Author of the *Universal Passion* is yet alive, and alive to the *Muses*. Several other *Wits*, who before had deserted the Lists without Hope of the chief Prize, may now re-enter with some Confidence. More than one *Genius* has lately appear'd, and given Promise of a large Harvest of Reputation, if not diverted from the flowery Paths of *Parnassus* into some Road that is more profitable.

But among the several Pieces that have lately seen the Light, there is one that I cannot prevail on myself to let pass unnoticed: It is the *Gymnasiad*, or *Boxing-Match*; a very short, but very curious Epic Poem. Whether we consider the Subject, which has in Truth much of the Air of Antiquity, or the reputed Author, already long known on the Records of Fame, it most certainly deserves this Distinction.

Virgil's *Boxing-Match* is indeed but an Episode to his larger Epic Poem: But the

Author of the *Gymnasiad* has contrived that the lesser Epic may be content with Incounter similar to that of *Dares and Idæus* for its principal Story. And the Fighting of two English Champions is not to be as meritorious with the Muses as the Race of two Grecian Cars, from which *Phidias* takes some of his most lofty Hymns. It is an Opinion that, if maintained, hardly be excused from Prejudice. I confess that many of the Great are now become Patrons of these *Athletic Exercises*. I have not heard that any Man of Quality has yet performed in them, as old in the Olympic Races.

When I mentioned the Air of Antiquity in this Poem, I should have considered that Mr. ***'s Spectators do not readily agree with the Simplicity of our *Homer's Assemblies*.

As from their hive the clustering Squadrons
O'er fragrant meads, to sip the vernal dews,
So from each inn the legal swarms impel,
Of banded seers, and pupils of the quill,
Senates and shambles pour forth all their train
Mindful of mutton, and of law no more;
E'en money bills, uncourtly, now must wait
And the fat lamb has one day more to bleed.
The high-way knight now draws his plow
load,

Refs his faint steed, and this day frays
Baliffs, in crouds, neglect the dormant
And give another Sunday to the wit:
He too would bide; but, ah! his fortune's
Alas! the fatal passport's half a crown.

B. I. v. 19—

I take no Notice of the Author's waggish Sneer, in the last Couplet, upon the Profession; as his own Remarks, upon Lines that precede, shew him to be a Respecter of Persons. His Preparation of his Heroes for the Combat, and the Horror of the Spectators, must be allowed to have a Dignity equal to the Characters.

— The heroes for the fight prepare,
Brace their big limbs, and braving bodies
The sturdy sinews all agash bebold,
And ample shoulders of Atlean mould.
Like Titan's offspring, who gainst
frowe,
So each, tho' mortal, seem'd a match
Now round the ring a silent horror reigns,
Speechless each tongue, and bloodless all
veins.

B. II. v. 63—

What can be more majestic than the Description of the first Fall that *Evander* gives *Stephenson*? which is the last Episode I shall make from this short Poem.

Now grappling, both in close contention join,
Legs lock in legs, and arms in arms entwined.

great, they heave; each tugging nerve
they strain,
as oaks, their sturdy trunks sustain.
The chief his swiftness art display'd;
on his hip the hapless youth he laid:
in air his quivering limbs he throw'd,
on the ground down dash'd the pond'rous
load.
The vast ruin on a mountain's brow,
toss'd in rings, and dreadful nods be-
low,
the fierce tempest the foundation rends,
and thro' the air with horrid crash de-
scends.

B. III. v. 23—34.

Minster Journal, June 23, N^o 135.

The late and present WAR compared.

At the Beginning of Q. Anne's War, there were two Princes contending for the Kingdom; the Archduke of Austria, and the Emperor, claiming under the Partition Treaty, solemnly entered into by us, as well as us and the Dutch; and the Duke of Anjou, Grandson of Lewis, whose Right arose from the Will of the King of Spain, procured by France, to stand her other Engagement. The Dutch were in Danger of being overpowered by the powerful Neighbourhood of the King, whose Armies had already taken all the Spanish Succession on their side, under the Name of neutral Troops, and upon them to execute this Will, contrary to Treaty.

On our Parts, we had Reason to expect the Conditions of Trade from an Austrian Prince on the Spanish Throne, than from a Prince of the Line of Lewis XIV. who had been long labouring to increase the Trade of France, and to bear down on his Neighbours, the Maritime Power. It was therefore so far our Interest to support the former, and oppose the latter, as better Terms might direct us in Point of Advantage: But not to hazard our Fortune, for what could, at best, be to it but a trifling Addition, in Comparison of that Whole.

The Interest we had, but not the greatest, in the Succession to the Dominions of the King of Spain: For the greatest Interest was to that Family and Nation, a Prince who was to succeed. The greatest Interest therefore, on the Side of the Emperor, was to the Emperor, whose Son was to be the Claimant under the Treaty of Partition. The Emperor, according to common Sense, should have been the Principal Ally in the War against France, and we Auxiliary, in respect of this Succession.

On the Side of the Netherlands, there was some Danger to us, from the French being too powerful; But that Danger

was to us remote, in respect of what it was to the Dutch, whose Trade not only, but Liberty, and the very Existence of their Commonwealth, was immediately threatened. Is it not manifest then, that our Share in the last War ought to have been secondary only with respect to the Dutch, as well as with respect to his Imperial Majesty?

Had any other Prince than King William III. been upon the Throne of these Kingdoms, at the Decease of Charles II. King of Spain, in all Probability we should not have thought of being more or other. But King William, it should be observed, was the Prince who had made the Partition Treaty, and therein fully provided, as he thought, for the Interest of his dear Country, the United Provinces. He had made this Treaty (the Ground of a ten Years War afterward to England) without the Advice of an English Parliament, or even an English Council, by the sole Administration of his Dutch Favourite the Earl of Portland. For Lord Somers, who was suspected of having advised it, and impeached on that Head by the House of Commons, sufficiently cleared himself of the Charge, by producing the King's Letter to him from Holland, and his own Answer, declaring his bad Opinion of this Measure, so far as related to England.

Whoever reads the Histories of those Times, imperfectly, as we have them hitherto, digested, will not, I think, fail of making a few Discoveries worth reflecting on. He will find that King William was over-reached by the French Ministers, and drawn into a weak Bargain, which Lord Somers, at the first, saw the Insincerity of, tho' it was not perceived either by his Majesty or the Favourite: That this Bargain, or Contract of Partition, was afterwards condemned in Parliament, as a dangerous and bad Measure, and made criminal in those who transacted it: And yet that the not fulfilling of this Bargain, on the Side of the French, was the true and real Motive of the succeeding War, to which future Parliaments gave so liberally.

The Majority of the House of Commons which censured the Partition Treaty, were Men of busy, inquisitive Spirits, who thought it their Duty to contend for the People, as well as to serve the Crown: Whereas the Parliament that followed, which was this Monarch's last, appears to have been more complying, and in no wise inclined to traverse his Majesty's Inclinations. It took immediate Fire at the Affront put upon their Sovereign by the French Court, and resolved on a present Supply, both for Land and Sea Service, in order

order to enable his Majesty to make good his Alliances.

In this Fit of Zeal it was no Wonder, that we were immediately running into the War as *Principals*. It was what his Majesty wanted: He had formed the Grand Confederacy in his last Tour to *Holland*, and only waited for this favourable Con-juncture at home to put it in Motion. While the former penurious and scrupulous Set of Members continued, *Philip of Bour-bon* had been acknowledged King of *Spain* both by us and the *Dutch*. For the latter, tho' infinitely more nearly concerned, would not engage in the Talk of recovering the *Spanish* Monarchy, nor even the *Netherland* Part of it, till they were sure of *England* to bear her great Part of the Burden, tho' she could promise herself but a very small Share in the Benefit.

Who can doubt but this Violence of Loyalty and Bounty at home, the Defect of which had been so much complained of in the former War, filled the Royal Mind, which *Bishop Burnet* just before represents as grown weary, and as it were alienated from the *English* Affairs, with fresh Vigour and Resentment against *France*? The *Dutch* at the same Time, who knew before the Good-will of their *Stadtholder*, could not but be pleased that he had it now in his Power to pay off the Scores of 1672, when *Lewis XIV.* most unjustly invaded their Republick. The *Emperor*, who perhaps would have found the War in *Italy*, already begun, enough for himself, and might have been content with the *Milanese* and *Naples* for his Part of the *Spanish* Succession, began now to entertain Views upon the Whole.

But in the Midst of this flattering Prospect for his Allies, died our great and glorious Deliverer. What a Damp did this cast at *Vienna* and the *Hague*, where it could hardly be hoped that a new Sovereign of *England*, who in her first Speech declared she had an Heart *entirely English*, would fall in directly with all the foreign Views of her Predecessor! It darted a Kind of new Light thro' *Holland* and *Germany*, when the Earl of *Marlborough*, General in Chief and Plenipotentiary to their High Mightinesses, assured the States General, that his Mistress would stand by all the Engagements entered into by her Royal Brother, for preserving the Liberties of *Europe*, and reducing the excessive Power of *France* within just Bounds.

Upon these Pretensions the *Grand Alliance* set out, and it is well known with what Success they proceeded. That the Liberties of *Europe* were in Danger, and the Power of *France* was indeed excessive, cannot be denied; But that we were af-

fectcd equally with the *Emperor*, in the *States General*, cannot in common be pretended; and yet it is notorious, that neither of these bore a Proportion any adequate to us.

The real and prime Motives of the present War, are in most Respects the same with those we have enumerated, and consequently our Share in it now ought to be no more than it ought to have been. For as the two main Points were the disputed Succession, and the Danger of the *Dutch* from the Neighbourhood of *France*, who does not see that they are the same present? The *Pragmatick Sanction* was a Provision against the Death of the *Emperor Charles VI.* as the *Partition Treaty* had been against the Death of the King of *Spain*.

But the *Dutch* guaranteed this *Sanction* as well as we, and have in Interest no Reasons for supporting it: Nor do I see any other Cause can be fairly assigned for their neglecting to keep equal Pace with us, but their Confidence, from past Experience, that we will do most of their Work for them: Unless they, who are nearest to the Common Danger, as we.

As to other Motives besides that of the Common Cause, I will not say that they are the same now as they were at the beginning of 1702. But if there can be any justly supposed any latent Seeds of present Resentment, for Insults received under a State of Incapacity to retort them, they do not properly regard Great Britain may not somewhat be reasonably ascribed to these in the sending abroad of her Land Armies, when our Strength may more effectually exert itself on the Ocean for our own Advantage?

Having thus compared the apparent and suspected Circumstances, that distinguished the Beginning of the last War, with those of the present, it remains to take short Notice of those Particulars, in which the two Conjunctions disagree.—But I shall only say, that in 1702, we had a Debt of above 50 Millions, nor were the Sources of Supply drained to the utmost; that we did not then engage in a sufficient Confederacy was formed and cemented, which co-operated with *Harlem* at the first setting out; that we did not insult the Enemy, before we had Power to hurt him, and give him the Advantage of a prior open Declaration, which may at least serve for a Pretext of Non-Performance, to those who are by Treaty bound to assist us; in a Word, that we did not begin without Hopes in the first Campaign, and that these Hopes were not wisely appointed.

in what verse his merit should be sung:—

own, his own, the heav'nly choir rung.
May 31, 1744.

the DEATH of the Rev. Mr. LEEDES,
late Vicar of Wherstead in Suffolk.

real merit claims the Muse's care,
 Or bids to fall the tributary tear;
 thee, blest shade, a plaintive song we
 owe; [How,
 my name shall teach the weeping verse to
 pay, in pious sadness, what is due
 father, friend, to virtue, and to you.

To Miss D——Y.

THIS true, fair nymph! I blame the
 boy, but thou
 generous, and absolve him from his vow:
 was modesty that told him not to wed,
 conscious he never could deserve thy bed.
Price. H. PRICE.

come with a young Lady's REPEATING
 WATCH.

NO, go, you little tatter, go,
 And dangle by her side,
 Thou emblem of a modern beau,
 In all his glitt'ring pride.
 When in her bed, you hang in air,
 And measure out dull time;
 —joy and love should be her care,
 How beauty's in its prime.
 When first she wakes at Jenny's knock,
 Then thoughts are frank and free)
 Her,—instead of what's o'clock,
 'Tis time to think of me.
 When her—a lover in her arms,
 His pulse would beat as true,
 Her heart would spring with love's alarms,
 And vibrate quick as you.

When'd by the numerous ADVERTISE-
 MENTS for Tar-Water, Dulwich, Shad-
 well, and Greek Waters, &c. &c. &c.

UNLESS we drink deep, we shall cer-
 tainly drown,

the waters are out all over the town.
 my life 'twill occasion a terrible slaugh-
 ter, [drink water.
 there are many brave souls rather die than
 GR. J——.

seeing the beautiful Miss MORDAUNT'S
 NAME on several Stones under the Piazza
 in Somerset-gardens.

WHY beauties, Mordaunt, in each breast,
 Excite a gen'rous flame;
 Thy charms are wrote in ev'ry heart,
 In every Stone thy name,

GR. J——

An EPITAPH on Mr. POPE.

INCLOS'D within this silent tomb,
 Our British Homer lies:
 The mortal body yields to death,
 The poet never dies.

Seven Grecian cities did contend
 For the first Homer's birth;
 Our happy isle alone can boast,
 Or claim the second's worth.

The exalted spirit soars too high,
 Longer to dwell in clay;
 Unbodied now he mounts the sky,
 And treads the starry way.

The immortal genius still survives,
 Amidst the heav'nly throng;
 Whom each glad seraph welcomes there,
 To join the rapt'rous song.

On the DEATH of a beautiful young Lady.

Purpureus voluti cum flos succisus aratro
Languescit moriens,——— VIRG.

THO' blooming softness deck'd Belinda's
 face, [grace;
 And each gay feature wore an heav'nly
 Tho' beauty, wit, and virtue, all were join'd
 In that bright form, in that angelick mind,
 Whose matchless charms could wound a
 stoick's heart;——

Her own has felt death's all-subduing dart.
 Ye gentle graces, and ye weeping loves,
 Ye smiling meadows, and ye verdant groves,
 Sound forth her name, and say Belinda's
 dead; [fled.

Your verdure's wither'd and your beauty's
 Ye nymphs and naiades, dress her pompous
 urn [mourn.

With wreaths of cypress, while the Muses
 All the gay charms that lavish nature wore,
 Now she is dead, will live or please no more.
 The herds for her forsake their fragrant
 meat,——

Nor to the lake does the dry ox retreat.—
 No more the zephyrs thro' the verdant
 bowers [flowers.

Shall breathe the odours of the fragrant
 No more the larks shall close their tuneful
 throats,

While they with wonder listen to her notes.
 No more the yearly augur of the spring,
 The nightingale, her warbling strains shall
 sing. [sick stay,

No more the streams their murmur ring mu-
 To attend the sweeter musick of her lay.

The silver swans Belinda's fate bemoan,
 In notes as sad and solemn as their own.
 The birds on branches cease to tune their
 throats, [notes;

Nor fill the groves with their melodious
 Unless in solemn sadness to deplore
 Belinda dead, Belinda now no more!

PHILOMOSUS.

An INVITATION to WILLIAM BEL-GRAVE, Esq; of North-Kilworth in the County of Leicester, to come to see his AURICULAS in their Blow.

*By the Rev. Mr. ISAAC BASSET,
North-Kilworth.*

WITH speed, dear *Belgrave*, visit my retreat,
Where *Flora's* beauty proves itself compleat.
By shewing these nice objects to the sight
Here nature strives your presence to invite.
Rich-dress'd th' *Auriculas* (illustrious race)
Seem to expect you in this pleasant place.
Emblem of human greatness, by their birth
They spring superior, tho' the sons of earth.
Oh! noble princes in the bloom of fame!
Heroes reviv'd with grandly founding name!
How honour'd ev'ry florist with his flow'rs,
Since so familiar with these leafy pow'rs!
Happy in this am I, and can desire
But *Belgrave's* self to make the joy entire.

On the 5th of June died EDWARD BOND, Esq; in the County of Armagh in Ireland, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who instead of a pompous Funeral, order'd 100l. to be given to the Poor, and a Dial to be erected over his Grave with the following Inscription under it.

NO marble pomp, no monumental praise;
My tomb this dial; epitaph these lays.
Pride and low mould'ring clay but ill agree,
Death levels me to beggars: Kings to me.
Alive, instruction was my work each day;
Dead, I persist instruction to convey.
Here, reader, mark (perhaps now in thy prime)
The stealing steps of never-standing time:
Thou'lt be what I am; catch the present hour;
Employ that well, for that's within thy pow'r.

EPIGRAM.

P—— was gold, we cry'd, and priz'd
as such; [touch:
But *P*—— prov'd *B*—— metal on the
Of all that patriot *P*—— said or writ,
The *E*—— of *B*—— confuted ev'ry bit.

**SYM. ROSITER.*

Neither THIS nor THAT.

MONEY and men were *Mark's* rough's lot,
When *Flanders* he subdu'd:
He knew the latter might be got,
If still the first accru'd.

* *A precious Sort of Flowers, which generally are called by the Name of some ancient King's name.*
† *Earl of Peterborough.*

But little money † *Mordaunt* had,
And ergo men but few:
To conquer *Spain* he had been glad;
But only could review.

Such modern managers are out,
Who copy neither then!
Money enough they had, no doubt;
But where are all the men?
May not the *Frenchmen* jeer in spite,
While ours at distance loiter?
' Behold a host too small to fight,
' Too great to reconnoitre!

On the DEATH of Mr. POPE

ACCCEPT, great shade, the tribute of
lay,
That hails thee onward to eternal day;
At thy approach the sacred roofs resound
Repeated *euge's* echo all around;
Eager about thee crowd th' angelick host
Almost forgetful of divine command;
At thy approach, in admiration lost,
Heav'n's will's suspended, truant half
host;
That bard be ours, enraptur'd seraph cry
Of vice and folly who repell'd the tide;
His shining *Ethics* must each heart engage
Whose life's a fairer transcript of his page
That bard be ours, on whose mellancholy
tongue
Pale envy burst, the rival of our song;
Receive, great chief, this palm reserv'd
thee,
First earth-born, added to our hierarchy
Say, did you envy his immortal fire?
Till now imperfect was th' ethereal choir
Blest poet, hail, to noblest task consign'd
At once to glad all heav'n, and mend man's
kind.
Revise, O *St. John*! that belongs to thee,
His latent strains, thy claim, posterity!
His mortal part, now *Twick'n*'s am's proud
trust,
In last affection, joins his parents dust;
Robb'd of its due the *Abbey* seems to mourn
And tears bedew his *Gay's* fresh widow
urn;
Here broke their union, who, it thought
Ne'er parted living, nor were parted dust
Ye jarring cities, cease your envious strain
For now 'tis bootless, which gave *Ham*
life:

Exalt thy cliffs, O *Albion*! *Pope* was thine
The pride of ages, and the boast of time.

CHARACTERISTICS

SUBTIL, the *Pr-ss-n*; *Dutchman*,
Tenacious still, thy qu-*n*, *H-T-V*

ance, a man, in Spain, a woman,
 moves, and zeal most Roman:
 a's king, if he were able,
 keep his faith, and sweep the table.—
 Characters are fairly written:
 who shall picture thine, O B——n?
 d by foes, by friends suspected,
 pay receiv'd, thy work neglected;
 quarrels, but thy own, forgiving,
 the thine affects no mortal living.

the ARRIVAL of Commodore ANSON,
 after the Death of Mr. POPE.

LYSSES' voyage lives by Homer's pen,
 Who many cities saw, and many men:
 Muse, inventive, dress'd the barren
 theme,

in guileful Circe, and dire Polypheme;
 wrecks and sufferings fancy could display,
 small portion of the midland sea:
 what to Anson's were Ulysses' toils?
 what, to India's vocalis, were Ilion's spoils?
 world surrounded, all her nations view'd,
 climate try'd each danger now subdu'd,
 second Drake, arriv'd on British ground,
 quires no Pope his honours to rebound.

following Lines were writ under a Print
 of CURK-CASTLE in Denbighshire, one
 of the most ancient and magnificent Seats in
 Great Britain; nor can you think the poeti-
 cal compliment constrained, since from thence
 may be seen Staffordshire, Warwickshire,
 Herefordshire, Gloucestershire; the Cities
 of Worcester and Chester, Shrewsbury, Li-
 verpool, Derbyshire, Westmorland, Cum-
 berland, Northumberland, (not to mention
 the neighbouring Welsh Counties and Towns
 of lesser note) also Scotland, the Isle of
 Man, &c.

Regia solis erat sublimibus alta columnis.

OVID.

JAIL, ancient fabrick! built by lavish
 wealth;

place for bounty, time herself, and health.
 ail, spacious pile! whose tow'rs, to dis-
 tant eyes, [skies:
 the Atlas' shoulders, seem to prop the
 side o'er Britannia's isle, such scenes we
 view,

none enjoy, but Phæbus' self, and you:
 dome alone sublimely charms the sight,
 like thee, if Ovid's tell-tale Muse says right:
 and should he a terrestrial visit deign,
 thou fittest art, the god to entertain.

AVARO; or, The Miser's FEAST.

Naturam expellas furca licet, usque recurrit.

AVARO, who wou'd skin a flint,
 Could he foresee a profit in't,
 the time (in order to look great)
 resolv'd to make a splendid treat.

Braund he employ'd to dress the meat,
 And call'd French cooks from Suffolk-street;
 From Billingsgate he had his fish,
 From Leaden-hall each English dish:
 For second course fat Ortolans,
 And choicest dainties brought from France.
 Lambert, with skill, in the desert,
 Display'd his sweetmeats and his art:
 Pine-apples slic'd were serv'd all round,
 Rais'd with expence on English ground.
 In short, you'd think no prince was able
 Better to furnish out a table.

One could not name that sort of wine,
 From France, from Cyprus, or the Rhine,
 But what was brought in glass or flask,
 Before you cou'd take time to ask.

The guests are all surpriz'd to see
 Avaro's generosity,
 And in each publick place commend
 The change of soul in their old friend.
 Avaro takes no further care,
 Thinking he'd fix'd his character,
 But grows, if possible, much more
 Sordid, than e'er he was before;
 And starves himself, to make amends
 For what was spent upon his friends.
 This vile relapse caus'd all to shun him,
 And lost each man his dinner won him.

The question is, what we must think
 Of those that had his meat and drink;
 Is't not ingratitude confess,
 To scorn the man who gave the feast?
 Of common punch a little bowl,
 Giv'n in sincerity of soul,
 Shou'd fix a character most hateful
 On any one that is not grateful;
 But when you find the man's a cheat,
 And gives, for no good will, the treat,
 Shall you not think contempt his due,
 Who strives to make a fool of you?

So voters, at elections, see
 Time-serving hospitality;
 And as the 'squire but acts a part,
 They give their votes, but not their heart.

E N I G M A.

BEGOT by the folly and pride of man-
 kind, [bind:
 Heav'n's rival I prove, and my parents I }
 In story no giant more dreadful you'll find. }
 I've more arms than Briareus, yet boast
 but one head, [legions fall dead.
 Whose mouth needs but breathe, and whole
 Great numbers I kill, and yet greater undoe,
 And if I bless any, 'tis but very few.
 In Afris and Asia thro' custom I reign,
 And in Europe of late too much favour ob-
 tain.

I'm the hatred of England, the fear of the
 Hague, [a plague;
 The just merit of France, and to brave souls
 Yet as bad as I am, there are bigotted asses
 That hug me, and others that with my em-
 braces.

THE

T H E Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, June 1.



SIR Henry Penrice, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, assisted by Mr. Justice Wright and Mr. Baron Reynolds, held a Session of Oyer and Terminer at the Old Baily, for the Trial of *James Hall*, late of *Dublin*, Mariner, who stood indicted for High Treason committed on the High Seas within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of *England*. The Evidence for the King, to support the Indictment, was the Surgeon of the *Friendship Snow*, *William Wilson* Commander, who deposed, That the *Sr. Elmo*, a *Spanish Privateer*, on board of which the Prisoner served as Second Captain, attack'd the *Friendship* about four Leagues from the River *Gambia*, on the Coast of *Africa*, and after an obstinate Fight of two Hours boarded her: That as soon as the Prisoner came on board, he went up to Captain *Wilson*, and said, *G-d damn you, Sir, how dare you to resist these Colours?* At the same Time the *Spanish Flag* and *Penant* being flying on board the *Spanish Privateer*: That he put all the Ship's Company in Irons, and used them very ill, except one Boy, who told him he was his Countryman, and born at *Cork* in *Ireland*, whom he took great Care of. The Ship was carried into *Gorea*, an Island in the *Canaries*, where she was condemn'd and sold. The Prisoner, in his Defence, insisted he was not born in *Ireland*, nor was a Subject of his *Britannick Majesty*, being born at *Koningsburg*, in *Prussia*, and could not be guilty of High Treason against the King of *Great Britain*; but calling no Witnesses to support what he said, the Jury found him Guilty; after which, as a Traitor, Sentence was pass'd upon him, to be hang'd and quarter'd at Execution Dock, in the same Manner as *Thomas Rounce* about a Year and an half ago. (See our *Mag.* for Dec. 1742, p. 621.)

MONDAY, 4.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor held a Wardmote at *St. Michael's Church*, for the Election of an Alderman of *Cornhill Ward*, in the Room of Sir *John Salter*, Knt. deceased; when *Francis Cockayne*, Esq; an *Italian Merchant*, Citizen and Farrier, was unanimously elected.

THURSDAY, 7.

This and the following Day a Board of

General Officers sat the Horse Guards to examine a Complaint made by *William Cooke*, Esq; Lieut. Col. of the Regiment in *Georgia*, commanded by the Hon. Gen. *James Oglethorpe*, against the said General, which he had exhibited here in the Gentleman's Absence, consisting of 12 Articles; and after a strict Examination of the said Charge, Article by Article, the said Board of General Officers was satisfied, that the whole and every Part of it, was false, groundless, and malicious; and on the Report of the said Board of General Officers, his Majesty was pleased to order, that the said Lieut. Col. *Cooke* should be dismissed his Service.

FRIDAY, 8.

The Report having been made to his Majesty of the Malefactors condemned in the three last Sessions at the Old Baily, (see 100, 204, 256.) and *Thomas Wyton* for Burglary, and *Henry Cole* for returning from Transportation, being ordered for Execution, the latter was executed on this Day at *Tyburn*; but *Wyton* hang'd himself in his Cell in *Norogate* the Night before. *Ann Terry*, for the Murder of her *Bastard Child*, was ordered to be transported for Life, and the rest for 14 Years.

MONDAY, 11.

This Morning, about One o'Clock, a Fire broke out in a Malt Warehouse in *Coal-Harbour-lane*, belonging to Sir *William Calvert* and Company, Brewers, adjoining to the Brewhouse, which burnt with great Fury above two Hours, and consumed that with three others, in which were 4000 Quarters of Malt, besides a large Quantity of Hops, &c. and very much damaged the Brewhouse. The Dwelling House was preserved, as were likewise several Granaries and Storehouses. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present, and gave Encouragement to the Firemen and others; as was likewise the Lord Mayor and several other Persons of Distinction. His Royal Highness afterwards sent 100 Guineas to be distributed among the Firemen, Engineers, &c. with a handsome Present to Sir *William's* Servants.

The Commissioners of the Land Tax for the Cities of *London* and *Windsor* met at their respective Divisions, and gave Instructions to the Constables and other Officers, not to impress any more Men for his Majesty's Service till further Orders.

Master of *Norwich*, Minister of *Great Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*.

John Newcome, D. D. made Dean of *Wells*.

Mr. Samuel Hicke, to the Rectory of *Willingborough* in *Bedfordshire*.

Mr. Downes, by the casting Vote of the *Chor*, chosen Lecturer of the united *Parishes* of *St. Mary le Bow*, *St. Pancras*, *Sothline*, and *Albanelous*, *Honey-lane*, in the *Parish* of *Dr. Stebbing*, who resign'd. *Mr. Spring* was the other Candidate.

Rev. Mr. Potter, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, and Son to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Dr. Parnet*, Fellow of *Trinity College Cambridge*, made Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

THOMAS Cockayne, Esq; Brother to the new elected Alderman, made Adjutant General to Field Marshal *Wade*.

John Couraud, Esq; made Clerk of the Navy Office of *York River* and *Virginia*.

Thomas Whorwood, Esq; one of the Commissioners, made a principal Officer, of the Navy, for the Affairs of *Deptford* and *Southwick Yards*.

Charles Hardy, Esq; made Governor of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*.

Edward Trelawney, Esq; Governor of *Antigua*, made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, to be raised forthwith.

Thomas Trefusis, Esq; made one of the Commissioners, in Quality of a principal Officer of the Navy for the Affairs of the *Admiralty*. *William Davies*, Esq; one of the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's Navy, in his Room.

Earl of Holderness, appointed Ambassador extraordinary to the Republic of *Venice*.

Robert White, Esq; made Agent and Consul-General at *Tripoli*.

Hon. Major General Howard made Governor of the Town and Castle of *Scarborough*.

Promotions of Flag-Officers

Nicholas Haddock, Esq; Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, Admirals of the Blue.—*James Stewart*, Esq;

Charles Hardy, Vice Admirals of the Red.—*Thomas Davaers*, Esq; *Hon. George*

Clinton, Esq; Vice Admirals of the White.

William Rowley, Esq; *William Martin*, Esq;

Vice Admirals of the Blue.—*Isaac Townshend*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Red.—

Henry Medley, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White.—*George Anson*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Blue.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

ANIEL Copley Byrne, of the Strand, Woollen Draper.—*Joseph Browning*, of

Mark Lane, Merchant.—*Henry Holding*, of

late in or near *St. Catherine's*, Merchant.

—*John Grant*, sen. of *Bread-street-Hill*, Soap-maker.—*Thomas Jenney*, late of *Ta*

wistocke-street, Mercer.—*John Powell*, of *King'swinford*, in *Staffordshire*, Ironmonger.

—*Thomas Rayment*, of the *Old Jewry*, Watchmaker.—*Nathaniel Edwards*, of *Lombardstreet*, Hosier.—*Henry Sparks*, of *St.*

Katbarine's, Victualler.—*Michael Bridges*, of *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, Merchant.—*William*

Blackburn, late of *St. Paul Shadwell*, Merchant and Mariner.—*Tho. Gilham*, now or

late of *Godalming* in *Surry*, Dealer.—*Rich. Bacon*, late of *Boxford* in *Suffolk*, Wool-

comber.—*Joseph Male*, now or late of *Bristol*, Ironmonger.—*Christopher Rose*, late

of *Burton* in *Dorsetshire*, Linen-Weaver.—*Anastasio Rastopulo*, of *London*, Merchant.

—*Thomas Ellingham*, late of *Eaton-Green* in *Bedfordshire*, Draper, Brickmaker, and

Maltster.—*Elizabeth Stilgoe*, Widow, late of *Brackley* in *Northamptonshire*, Grocer

and Tallow-chand'cr.—*Jane Thomas*, of *Plymouth*, Widow, Mercer.—*Francis Shear-*

croft, of *Lexden*, in *Essex*, Innholder.—*Richard Liffolly*, now or late of *Elstone*, in

Gloucestershire, Dealer in Cattle.—*John Lewis*, late of *Bermondsey-street*, *South-*

wark, Peruke-maker and Victualler.—*Samuel Straton*, of *Lawrence-lane*, *London*,

Merchant and Warehoufeman.—*William Crispe*, of *Chelsea*, Dealer in Wines.—*John*

Lambert Middleton, of *Gould-square*, Corn-

factor.

[The rest in our next.]

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from May 22. to June 26.

Christened	{ Males 692 }	{ 1340 }
	{ Females 648 }	
Buried	{ Males 973 }	{ 1918 }
	{ Females 945 }	
Died under 2 Years old		657
Between 2 and 5		197
5	10	75
10	20	60
20	30	183
30	40	194
40	50	201
50	60	129
60	70	107
70	80	74
80	90	33
90 and upwards		8

1918

Hay 40 to 51s. a Load.

THE

THE *French* having made all the necessary Preparations for the Siege of *Menin*, opened the Trenches before that Place on the 18th inst, and on the 24th the Garrison, which was not above 140 Men, surrender'd the Place, upon obtaining a very honourable Capitulation. From hence the *French* Army marched directly and invested *Ypres*, and having opened the Trenches on the 7th Instant, they plied their Batteries so diligently and so effectually, that in the Night between the 13th and 14th, after having been twice repulsed, they made themselves Masters of the covered Way, and of the lower Town, where several Officers and Soldiers were made Prisoners; whereupon the Governor called a Council of War, in which it was resolved to demand a Capitulation. Accordingly on the 15th, in the Evening, the *Chamade* was beat, and next Day the Town was surrendered upon honourable Terms, which the *French* are so wise as never to refuse to grant, if the Garrison has the least Probability of being able to hold out but for a few Days longer. The very same Day they sent a large Detachment to invest Fort *Knocque*, and another to invest *Furnes*; and from the feeble Resistance they met with at *Menin* and *Ypres*, which are two of the strongest Places in *Flanders*, we may make some Judgment of the Progress they will make this Campaign, if no sufficient Army can be formed for opposing them, which is far from being the Case at present; for tho' the Allied Army moved from *Aix-la-Chapelle* and incamped upon the *Scheldt* near *Gudenard*, they never once attempted to disturb the Enemy in the Siege of either of these Places.

The *French* and *Spanish* Army in *Piedmont*, after taking *Mount Alban* and *Villa Franca*, as mentioned in our last, made themselves Masters of *Aquadolce*, *Brigilio*, *Savoye*, and *Castiglione*, in their March to which last Place, they were obliged to pass through such narrow Ways that their Soldiers were forced to march one by one, with dreadful Precipices on each Side, and yet, in this March, we do not hear they met with any Resistance from the *Piedmontese*. After this the *French* and *Spanish* Troops separated, the former having marched towards *Chateau Dauphine*, under the Command of the Prince of *Conti*, in order to force their Passage upon that Side; and towards the End of last Month the latter, under the Command of the Marquis de *Las Minas*, marched towards *Oneglia*, with Design to attack the *Piedmontese* Troops posted in that difficult Pass, which all our former Advices had represented as impracticable; but by our last Accounts from thence, this Pass was abandoned by the *Piedmontese* upon the Approach of the

Van-Guard of the *Spanish* Army, which, if true, will open a free Passage for the *French* and *Spanish* Army into the State of *Genoa*, where they may, perhaps, be joined by the *Genoese* Army, which, it is said, consists now of 26,000 Men.

The *Spanish* Army under Count *Cagli*, having been drove into the Kingdom of *Naples* by the *Austrian* Army under Prince *Lobkowitz*, and being there joined by the Army of the King of the two *Sicilies*, Prince *Lobkowitz*, after receiving proper Instructions from the Court of *Vienne*, resolved to attack his *Sicilian* Majesty's Dominions, and for that Purpose marched with his Army towards *Rome*, in order to enter that Way into the Kingdom of *Naples*. Upon this his *Sicilian* Majesty, with the Combined Army under his Command, resolved to meet him, and marched into the Pope's Territories as far as *Monte Rotondo*; but upon the Approach of the *Austrians*, the Combined Army retreated to a strong Camp near *Velletri*, and were followed by the *Austrians*, so that the two Armies, by our last Advices, were encamped within Cannon-shot of each other, and must soon come to an Engagement, or the Combined Army must, for want of Water and Provisions, retreat into the Kingdom of *Naples*; and even in this, it is said, they would find great Difficulty, if there were any *British* Men of War upon the Coast to interrupt their Passage.

The grand *Austrian* Army under the Command of Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, having assembled at *Heilbron*, marched from thence before the End of last Month towards *Mentz*, in order to pass the *Rhine* somewhere near to that City; and on the other hand the *French* Army under Marshal de *Coigny* are preparing for opposing their Passage, and for that Purpose have taken Possession of *Spire*, *Worms*, *Oppenheim*, and all that Part of the *Palatinate*, lying above *Mentz*. As the *Austrians* marched from *Heilbron*, some Skirmishes happened between their *Hussars*, and some Parties belonging to the Emperor's Army encamped in a strong Camp near *Philipsburg*, which have put an End to the Neutrality between those two Armies, and both Parties alledge that the Neutrality was infringed by the other; but whether Prince *Charles* will attack the Imperial Army before he attempts passing the *Rhine*, is a Question that cannot as yet be determined.

Having thus given an Abstract of the warlike Operations in *Europe*, I shall next give a short Account of the most material Negotiations. On the 17th of last Month, the Count de *Wessenaar*, the Dutch Ambassador, took his Leave of his Most Christian Majesty, and set out on his Return

the Hague, where, it was thought, his Royal would have determined the Resolutions of the States General; but as yet have come to no Determination, and even talk of Count *Wassenaer's* return to the French Court, where he left his Secretary to take care of the Affairs of the Republic during his Absence; and what now makes it probable, the Dutch will enter as Principals into the present War. On the 14th of last Month died, in the 31st Year of his Age, at Aurick, *Charles Edward*, Prince of *East Friesland*, and as was the last Male Heir of his Family, the Principality devolves, by Contract of Fraternity, to the King of *Prussia*, who immediately took Possession of it. As the Princes of *East Friesland* have long had a Contest with the Dutch about the City of *Olden*, and Forts of *Licroot*, which, Part of that Principality, are now, have many Years been in the Possession of the Dutch, this Accident must give in some Uneasiness, notwithstanding the following Memorial, delivered the 22d past the *Prussian* Envoy at the Hague, importing, "That the Moment his *Prussian* Majesty heard of the Death of the Prince of *East-Friesland*, his first Care was to their High Mightinesses a fresh Proof of the sincere Friendship which he desires keep up with them: That for this Purpose he had receiv'd Orders to return hither forthwith, and declare to their High Mightinesses, that the King his Master being resolv'd to take Possession of the Territories that have devolv'd to him by the Death of that Prince, and to maintain himself therein by all the Means that God put in his Power, his *Prussian* Majesty is not the less dispos'd to come to a right Understanding with the Republick about what might relate to her Interest or Convenience on this Occasion: Wherefore he is authoriz'd to receive a Communication of their High Mightinesses Desire in regard to this Affair, and that they had put it entirely in their Power to experience, on this Occasion, the Effect of that regard which his *Prussian* Majesty has always had for the Republick, &c."

That must add to the Uneasiness of the Dutch, is a Treaty, which has this Month been notified to several Courts of Europe, between the Emperor, the King of *Prussia*, the Elector *Palatine*, and the King of *Saxony* as Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*.

That confirms *Prussia's* being too much in the Interest of France, is the following Letter from the Earl of *Hyndford*, the British Minister at *Berlin*, to his Britannick Majesty, containing his *Prussian* Majesty's Answer to the Demand of the Succours stipulated by Treaty:

Paris, Pursuant to your Majesty's Orders,

I have, in the most earnest Manner, pressed his *Prussian* Majesty, that he would, conformable to the secret Articles of the Treaty of *Breslaw*, and the Tenor of that of *Westminster*, give, as soon as possible, Orders for causing the Succour of Troops, which he is obliged by those Treaties to furnish, to march upon the first Notice. On the 8th I had a private Audience of the King upon this Subject, when his *Prussian* Majesty, after having hearkened to me with great Attention, and having made a short Pause, said, "His Britannick Majesty cannot render me greater Justice than in not doubting of my Punctuality to execute the Treaties I have concluded with him. My Intention is to confirm him in this Idea, by faithfully and literally fulfilling all my Engagements. Not only 10,000 Men shall be ready for the King your Master, when it happens that he is first attack'd, but I will with Pleasure, in such Case, supply him even with 30,000, and, if needful, I will go at their Head to defend Great Britain. But the Case in Question is quite different; his Most Christian Majesty pretends not to be the Aggressor; he has assur'd me that he is not, and, on the contrary, maintains that he is the offended and even injured Party; and that his Britannick Majesty is the Party attacking, having caused his Troops to march into *Alsace*, and to make Irruptions into that Province. I am, consequently, in the first Place, indispensably bound to seriously examine the Reasons of both Sides, to the End that I may not deviate from any of the Treaties I have entered into. In the mean Time his Britannick Majesty may rest assured, that I shall take no Step which shall be contrary to the Neutrality which I am resolv'd punctually to observe, unless any Power of the Empire should give me Occasion to change my Resolution in this Respect."

"Your Majesty will easily imagine, that a Declaration which was as indeterminate and equivocal as it was unexpected, could not fail of extremely surprizing me, and tho' I was in a Manner struck dumb, yet I so far recovered myself as to urge every Reason which might probably, and with Justice, cause the French King to be consider'd as the first and sole Aggressor; but this had no Effect." His *Prussian* Majesty replied, "All these Reasons from you are excellent, but how can you be assured that his Most Christian Majesty will not alledge some on his Side that are as weighty, and that will plainly shew his Britannick Majesty to be the Aggressor." "I was preparing for a suitable Answer, but his *Prussian* Majesty determined the Audience, by giving me to understand that it was the Day of extraordinary Dispatches, and that Time press'd."

His-

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[Remainder in our next.]



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.

J U L Y, 1744.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 281.

Merius Lævinus, in the Character
of Thomas Winnington, Esq; whose
Speech upon the Motion for an Ad-
dress, was begun in our last, pro-
ceeded thus.



THE Preservation of A
the House of Austria,
and in that the Ba-
lance of Power, is a
Measure which has,
ever since the Re-
volution, been judg-
necessary for this Nation to pur- B
sue, and was never opposed till it
was found to be adopted by our
Ministers. As soon as the Queen of
Hungary was attacked by the King
of Prussia, this Measure was recom-
mended to his Majesty, not only by
the Parliament, but by the universal
Consent of the People; and whilst the
Prudence, or, if you will, the
Folly of the Court of Vienna,
and the Indifference of those who
were equally at least with us, if not
more engaged in Interest to support
it, made it impossible, or at least D
very dangerous to engage openly in
the Quarrel, no Objection was ever
made to this Measure; but, on the

contrary, very loud Complaints were
made against the Pusillanimity of our
Government, and the Neutrality a-
greed to by Hanover, became a com-
mon Topick of Ridicule. During
this Interval, no Man ever supposed
or suggested that the Balance of
Power could be supported any other
Way than by the Support of the
House of Austria; but as soon as it
was known, that a large Body of our
Troops were ordered to prepare for
going abroad, and that our Govern-
ment had resolved to engage openly
and vigorously in the Support of that
House, those very Gentlemen who
had before declared so openly in fa-
vour of this Measure, began to ex-
claim against it, and to represent it
as an arrant Piece of Knight Er-
rantry.

From hence, Sir, we may plainly
see the true Spirit of Opposition, and
the Maxim by which it is generally
governed. The publick Good has
but seldom any Share in its Councils,
and, consequently, is never made
the Rule for judging whether a Mea-
sure be right or wrong. The only
Question is, whether it be a Measure
which our Ministers seem resolved to

U u

pursue.

purſue. If it is, it muſt be wrong: If it is not, it muſt appear to be right in the Eyes of every Man who has a Mind to be thought a true Friend to the Oppoſition. This, Sir, is the Criterion, and, I am afraid, the only Criterion, by which moſt Gentlemen judge of publick Meaſures, till ſuch Time as his Maſteſty thinks fit to give them ſome Share in the Adminiſtration; and from hence we may eaſily ſee the Reaſon why the Support of the Houſe of *Auſtria* was formerly ſo ſtrongly recommended, and why it is now ſo much decried; but, I hope to be able to ſhew, that it is now as unreaſonably decried, as it was before unreaſonably recommended.

When the King of *Pruſſia*'s Attack upon *Sileſia* was firſt communicated to his Maſteſty by the Queen of *Hungary*, we were under no Engagement, nor was it our Intereſt to declare openly and immediately in Favour of either. It was certainly both our Intereſt and Duty to employ firſt our good Offices, and if in them we ſhould fail of Succeſs, we were then to declare againſt that Party who ſhould appear to be the moſt obſtinate and unjuſt. This, I ſay, was both our Intereſt and Duty, and this was what his Maſteſty reſolved on, as appears from his Answer to the Queen of *Hungary*'s Letter; but this was a Point which, at that Juncture, it was neceſſary to handle in the moſt delicate Manner. We knew the Inclinations of the Court of *France* towards this Nation, by the Part they had acted in the War between *Spain* and us, and eſpecially by the Squadron they had ſent to the *West-Indies*, and the Inſtructions they had privately given to that Squadron. We from thence knew, that they wanted only an Opportunity to declare openly in Favour of *Spain* againſt us; and that nothing prevented their declaring o-

penly, but their Fear of our being able to form a powerful Confederacy upon the Continent againſt them.

In this Situation, Sir, we were obliged to manage with our utmoſt Dexterity both the Courts of *France* and *Berlin*, in order to prevent either of them being provoked to throw themſelves headlong into the Arms of *France*. If we had talked to the Queen of *Hungary* in the Language ſome Gentlemen inſiſt on we ſhould: If we had peremptorily told her, that we would give her no Aſſiſtance, unleſs ſhe agreed to the Terms offered by *Pruſſia*, it would, very probably, have provoked her to accept of the Terms offered her by *France*, and to join with the two powerful Nations of *France* and *Spain* in a Confederacy againſt us, which would have drawn after it ſuch a Number of the Powers of *Europe*, as would have made any Sort of Oppoſition or Reſiſtance on our Part impoſſible.

On the other hand, Sir, if we had immediately declared againſt the King of *Pruſſia*: If we had made uſe of none of our good Offices for procuring an Accommodation between him and the Queen of *Hungary*, but had joined with the Queen of *Hungary* in preſcribing a peremptory Law to him, under Pain of being reduced by Force of Arms in Caſe of Diſobedience, it would not only have thrown him into the Arms of *France*, but would have raiſed ſuch a Jealouſy in the other Powers of *Europe*, as might have induced moſt of them to join with *France* and *Pruſſia* againſt the Queen of *Hungary* and us, her only Ally.

Between theſe two Extremes his Maſteſty wiſely choſe the middle Courſe, which was to ſound the Inclinations of our Friends the States General, and to join his good Offices with theirs in endeavouring to bring about a Reconciliation between the Courts of *Berlin* and *Viena*. The

promised his Assistance in Case of Necessity to the latter, he never refused to remonstrate how dangerous it would be to force the former into the Arms of *France*, and how necessary it was for the common Safety of *Europe* to prevent such an unnatural Conjunction. This will appear from the whole Tenor of the Memorials and other Papers that passed between our Court and that of *Vienna*; and as Copies of them have been long upon our Table, I think unnecessary to recite the particular passages, because, I suppose, they have been again and again perused by every Gentleman in the House.

But, Sir, when his Majesty found, that no Accommodation could be brought about by his good Offices, he considered how far he was bound by his Engagements with the Court of *Vienna*, and by them, it is certain, he was bound to assist the Queen of *Hungary* against *Prussia*, or any other Power that should attack her without Provocation. This was the occasion of his Majesty's Speech to his Parliament on the 8th Day of April 1741, and of the Grant then made to his Majesty for enabling him to support the Queen of *Hungary*, and the Liberties and Balance of Power in *Europe*. Considering the preparations making in *France*, and the open Declarations made by *Spain* and *Bavaria*, it was, perhaps, imprudent in the Court of *Vienna* to neglect engaging the King of *Prussia* on their Side, by giving him Satisfaction with respect to his Demands upon *Silesia*, even supposing they had no just Foundation; but the imprudence of that Court did not free us from the Engagements we were under. It was a most just Reason for our not engaging, or not doing any Thing that might engage us, as Principals, in a Quarrel which their Imprudence had made desperate; but it was no Reason for our refusing to give them any Assistance;

after we had, by first making use of our good Offices, prevented the other Powers of *Europe* from conceiving any Jealousy or Resentment, either against us or our Ally the Queen of *Hungary*.

A I shall not presume to say, Sir, nor can I determine, which of the two Courts, of *Vienna* or *Berlin*, were most guilty of Obstinacy or Injustice; but this I will say, that we were under stricter Engagements with the former than we were with the latter; and it was more safe for us, as well as more honourable, to venture forcing the King of *Prussia* into the Arms of *France*, by giving the Queen of *Hungary* some Assistance, than to risk forcing the latter into the Arms of *France*, by a total Neglect of the most solemn Engagements; because, if the other Powers of *Europe*, who were equally engaged with us, had shewn a true Regard to their Engagements, a Confederacy might have been formed against the House of *Bourbon*, tho' joined by *Prussia*; whereas no Confederacy could have been formed against the House of *Bourbon*, if it had been joined by the House of *Austria*. But the other Powers of *Europe* shewed such an Indifference, that it was impossible for us to form any Confederacy against the House of *Bourbon*, either before or after it was joined by *Prussia*, which made it unsafe for us to assist the Queen of *Hungary* any other Way than by granting her Sums of Money, towards enabling her to make a Stand, till such Time as the other Powers of *Europe*, and, perhaps, some of the Confederates of *France*, should open their Eyes, so as to see the Gulph into which they were going to plunge themselves as well as the rest of *Europe*.

G By viewing the Affairs of *Europe* in this Light, which is the only true one, we may see the true Reason, and we must approve of his Majesty's

sty's Conduct, from the Time of the late *Emperor's* Death to the End of the Year 1741, when the unexpected Success of her *Hungarian* Majesty's Arms began to render her Affairs less desperate, and, consequently, to render it less imprudent for this Nation to act more openly and more boldly in her Favour; for even tho' *Prussia* had remained firm to his Alliance with *France*, yet the Augmentations the *Dutch* had made to their Army, the good Disposition that appeared in the King of *Sardinia*, and the Success of the *Muscovites* against the *Svedes*, together with the Wisdom and Vigour that appeared in the Queen of *Hungary's* Councils, gave us well-grounded Hopes, that a Confederacy might be formed sufficient for opposing the utmost Force of *France* and all her Allies; and tho' it could not then be proposed to restore the House of *Austria* to the same Power it was possessed of in the Time of the late *Emperor*, yet it was certainly the Interest of *Europe*, and the Interest of this Nation in particular, to preserve the Power of that House as entire as possible.

I say, Sir, it was in particular the Interest of this Nation to preserve, as entire as possible, the Power of the House of *Austria*. Nay, I will go farther: I will say, that this is more the Interest of this Nation than of any other in *Europe*; and my Reason for saying so is, that whilst the House of *Austria* possesses any Dominions in the *Netherlands*, in *Savabia*, or in *Italy*, it must be a Rival to the House of *Bourbon*; and as we have more to fear from that House of *Bourbon*, and less to fear from the House of *Austria*, than any Nation in *Europe* can have, therefore we are more than any other Nation in *Europe* concerned in preserving the Power of the House of *Austria*. Gentlemen may talk of our being the most remote from the

Danger that may accrue from the overgrown Power of the House of *Bourbon*, but I am of a very different Opinion. So far from being the most remote, I am fully convinced, that after the House of *Austria*, we are the very next to the Danger; and that after reducing the Power of the House of *Austria*, and stripping it of its Dominions in the *Netherlands*, *Savabia*, and *Italy*, the Trade, the Navigation, and, perhaps, the Liberties and Religion of this Nation, would be the very next Sacrifice to the Ambition of the House of *Bourbon*. Whilst it is in our Power to form such an Alliance upon the Continent as may attack the House of *Bourbon* with a formidable Land Army, they will always be cautious of attacking us; because whilst they are in Danger of being vigorously attacked at Land, they can never form such a Navy as will be sufficient for attacking us at Sea; but if *France*, *Spain*, and *Sicily*, were once freed from any Danger of being attacked by Land, they would in a few Years be able to form such a Navy as would enable them to attack us at Sea; and if they should once become our Masters at Sea, their numerous Land Armies would soon make them our Masters at Land, both in our Plantations in *America*, and even in *Britain* and *Ireland*.

This, Sir, would be the Effect of its being out of our Power to form such an Alliance upon the Continent as might attack the House of *Bourbon* with a formidable Army at Land, in case of their making any Attack upon us; and if the Power of the House of *Austria* were very much reduced, or if that House were stripp'd of all its Dominions in *Italy*, and upon the Confines of *France*, how could we form such an Alliance? The House of *Austria* would then cease being any more a Rival to the House of *Bourbon*, and would conse-

requently give itself very little concern about the Alliance or Friendship of this Nation: The Empire would be split into so many Parties, governed by such different Interests, that we could never expect an Alliance or effectual Assistance thence; and the present Imperial Family must continue to be so much influenced by *French* Councils, that we shall always have Reason to dread their joining with *France* against us, rather than to hope for their joining with us against *France*. I shall grant, Sir, that the Powers upon the Continent, especially those whose Dominions border upon, or are near to the Frontiers of *France*, may be more easily attacked, and are speedily made a Prey to the Ambition of that aspiring Nation, in this Country can be supposed to be; but the *French* very well know, that they must not give a wide Scope to their Ambition, as long as either the House of *Austria*, or Great Britain, has any Power to oppose them; because either the one or the other will always serve as a Basis upon which a Confederacy may be formed, which will be sufficient for defeating their ambitious Designs. For this Reason, after they have once reduced the Power of the House of *Austria*, their next Attempt will certainly be against us, for which they can never want a plausible Pretence on Account of the perpetual conflicting Interests of the two Nations; and tho' the lesser Powers of *Europe* would be ready to accept of our Assistance, and to form themselves into a Confederacy under our Banner, upon *France's* attacking any of them, yet we should find it very difficult, if not impossible, to draw a sufficient Number of them into a Confederacy, upon *France's* attacking us, without discovering a Design against any of them; from whence I must conclude, that the Interest, and even the Safety of this

Nation, is more nearly and more closely connected with the Interest and Safety of the House of *Austria*, than most Gentlemen imagine, and much more than some Gentlemen will at present admit.

A This, Sir, will, I think, justify our being the first to embrace the Cause of the Queen of *Hungary* with Vigour, as soon as we saw there were any Hopes of our being able to do it with Success; and the Event will, I hope, shew, that the Design was far from being romantic. I am sure, nothing has yet happened that can furnish the least Shadow of Reason for its being called so. On the contrary, ever since we began to act with Vigour, almost every Month has produced an Argument against its being thought so. The Defection of *Prussia* and *Saxony* were the first Fruits of our bold and generous Design. Whether that Defection was owing to our Address and Management, I shall not pretend to determine; but this I may with some Confidence say, that whatever Disobligations the King of *Prussia* met with from the *French*, whatever Discoveries he made of their selfish Designs, he would not have abandoned their Alliance, and, consequently, their Friendship, without our Interposition; because he neither could, nor would have trusted to any Concessions offered to him by the Court of *Vienna*, if those Offers had not been accompanied with a Tender of our Guaranty; and if the King of *Prussia* had remained firm to the *French* Alliance, I believe, we should have found it very difficult to draw off the King of *Poland*.

The next Fruits, Sir, of our beginning to act with Vigour, was, the shutting up of the *French* Army in *Prague*, the Recovery of *Bohemia*, and the almost total Reduction of *Bavaria*, which brought both the *French* and the Emperor to offer such Terms

Terms to the Queen of *Hungary* as they would before have rejected with Scorn; but as their Offers plainly appeared to be insidious: As they tended only to make the Queen of *Hungary* give up all the Advantages which the Success of her Arms had procured her, without receiving any Advantage, or any Security in Return, she was certainly in the right to reject them: If our Ministers advised her to do so, they were in the right; and if they had advised otherwise, I believe, she would have desired their Excuse; for whatever some Gentlemen in this House may think, I believe, she is above being dictated to by this, or any other Court in *Europe*.

But this Argument, Sir, I shall pursue no farther, because, as the Terms then offered by *France* and the *Emperor* were never laid before this House, we can argue with no Certainty or Propriety upon them. If they related only to the Affairs of *Germany*, as has been commonly reported, it is certain they could not be so much as the Foundation for a general Peace. The only Consequence would have been a Suspension of Arms for two or three Years in *Germany*, where it was most difficult and dangerous for the *French* to carry on the War. In the mean Time, they would have been left at Liberty to attack, and to conquer the Queen of *Hungary's* Dominions in *Flanders* and *Italy*, and if they had met with Success in these two Places, which they probably would, the *Emperor* would have been ready to have joined them in renewing the Attack upon the Queen of *Hungary* in *Germany*, when his Assistance would have been of more Consequence than it can be at present; for after having had two or three Years to establish himself in the Imperial Throne, and to make use of those Prerogatives which are annexed to the Imperial Diadem, he would

have had a much greater Influence in the Empire than he can have at present, and might, perhaps, have been able to obtain a Decree of the Diet against the Queen of *Hungary* if she had refused to give him Satisfaction as to his Claims, none of which were to be renounced by the Terms then proposed.

I hope, I have now shewn, that our Measures have been fundamentally right, ever since the Death of the late *Emperor*: That it was wise, and even necessary for us to give the Queen of *Hungary* some Assistance, after we found our Offices ineffectual, in order to prevent her being forced into the Arms of *France*: That it would have been very unsafe, and, consequently, imprudent in us, to have given her such an Assistance as might have involved ourselves in her Quarrel, so long as her Affairs continued under a desperate Aspect: That it was right in us to assist her openly and vigorously, as soon as there appeared the least Hopes that our assisting her in such a Manner might be attended with Success; and that it is for our Interest, and even necessary for our immediate Safety, to support the House of *Austria*, if possible, tho' we should not be joined by any other Power in *Europe*. These have been our Measures, these Measures, I hope, I have demonstrated to be right; and in the Prosecution of these Measures it will be easy to justify every Part of our Conduct.

As soon as the Success of the Queen of *Hungary's* Arms in *Germany* had rendered it safe and prudent for us to act vigorously in her favour: As soon as the Wisdom of her Counsels, the Conduct of her Generals, and the Bravery of her Troops, had shewn that it was possible to restore her Affairs, notwithstanding the Number of her Enemies, his Majesty resolved to engage in the generous Design, but

litate the Execution of this De-
it was necessary to bring in
Dutch and the King of *Sardinia*,
to take off the Kings of *Prussia*
Poland. With regard to the
which, every one knows, they were
divided into two Parties, one of A
which I shall call the *Austrian* and
the other the *French* Party: The
former were for joining with us in
vigorously supporting the Queen of
Hungary, and the latter for doing
nothing that might provoke *France*,
rather for agreeing to a Neutra- B
lity. These were the Maxims of
the two Parties, and the latter sup-
ported their Maxim with the Dan-
gers they were in upon the Side of
Flanders, in case they should pro-
voke *France* to attack them. The
King of *Sardinia* wanted to have a
part of the *Milanese* yielded to him
the Queen of *Hungary*, and to
be secured against being overpower'd
the Troops of *France* and *Spain*:
and the Kings of *Poland* and *Prus-*
sia wanted to have some Concessions
made to them by the Queen of *Hun-* D
gry in *Bohemia* and *Silesia*, to have
those Concessions guaranty'd by some
of the principal Powers of *Europe*,
and to be secured against the Re-
vocation of *France* and the Emperor.
From these Circumstances it is evi-
dent, that the first Thing we had to E
solve on, was to form as powerful
an Army as we could in *Flanders*,
and to render our Squadron in the
Mediterranean superior to any Thing
that the *French* and *Spaniards* could
put out against it.
By forming an Army in *Flanders*, F
we deprived the *French* Party
in *Holland* of their chief Argument
against joining vigorously with us
in the Support of the Queen of
Hungary; and as the *French* were in
danger of having some Part of their
frontier invaded by that Army, it G
was the most effectual Way we could
take for obliging them to keep their
regular Troops at home, and pre-

venting their being able to send any
great Number of them to the Assist-
ance of the Emperor in *Germany*, or
the *Spaniard* in *Italy*. If we had
sent 50,000 Men to have joined the
Queen of *Hungary's* Troops either
in *Germany* or *Italy* it would have
been much more inconvenient and
expensive to us, and would not have
distressed the *French* so much as the
forming of such an Army upon their
Frontier; because in the former Case,
the *French* could easily have sent an
equal Number of Men to the Assist-
ance of their Allies in either of these
Countries, by withdrawing the reg-
ular Troops from their frontier Gar-
risons, and replacing them with Mi-
litia; whereas in the latter, they
could not trust to their Militia, and
consequently were obliged to keep
their frontier Places fully garison'd
with regular Troops, at the same
Time that they were obliged to keep
an Army of regular Troops upon their
Frontier, equal, at least, to the Army
which we had formed there. It was
not absolutely necessary for our Army
in *Flanders* to enter directly upon
Action; their being posted there, and
kept ready to enter upon Action,
had as good an Effect for the Pur-
poses for which that Army was de-
signed, as if it had immediately en-
tered upon Action. And a proper
Reinforcement being sent to our Squa-
dron in the *Mediterranean*, and pro-
per Assurances given to the King of
Sardinia, these two Measures, to-
gether with the necessary Conces-
sions from the Queen of *Hungary*,
which we were previously assured of,
very soon produced almost all the
Effects that could be expected, and
gave that Turn to the Affairs of
Europe, which even the greatest En-
emies to our Ministers must and do
admit to be both happy and sur-
prising.

From what I have said, Sir, it
will be easy to answer all the Ques-
tions stated by the Hon. Gentleman,
who

who spoke last. Our Army was not at first assembled in *Germany*, because in *Flanders* it was of more Service to the Common Cause. It did not march sooner into *Germany*, because till the *Austrian* Army began to approach the *Rhine*, it could be of no Service there. It continued inactive upon the *Maine*, because, by its being posted there, it produced the same Effect as if it had attacked and beat the *French* Army upon that River: That is to say, it prevented the *French* from sending any Reinforcement to their distressed Army in *Bavaria*; and however sure we may think ourselves of Victory, no Man will say it is prudent to venture a Battle, if the same Effect can be obtained without running any such Risk. If we had attacked and defeated the *French* Army upon the *Maine*, we could not have pursued them into their own Dominions, till the *Austrian* Army came up to our Assistance; whereas if we had met with a Defeat, the Consequence might have been fatal to the Queen of Hungary's Affairs in *Germany*. It was therefore the Business of the *French* to attack our Army upon the *Maine*, if they found they could do it, with any Hopes of Success; but it was very far from being our Business to attack them, or so much as to think of it, so long as we could, without risking a Battle, prevent their sending such a Reinforcement into *Bavaria* as might have given a Turn to their Affairs in that Country; and this Consideration, without knowing any Thing of the Situation of the Place, or the Circumstances of the two Armies, will answer for our not pursuing the Blow we gave them when they attack'd us at *Dettingen*.

It is very certain, Sir, that in that Attack they met with a most severe Check, and, I believe, a most unexpected Repulse; but if I have been rightly informed, their Retreat was not precipitate, nor did they

march off in any great Confusion. They formed again and fronted our Army before they repass'd the River; and as they had a great Number of fresh Troops upon the other Side, and two or three Bridges of Communication, if we had pursued them, it would certainly have brought on a new Engagement, which might have turned out to our Disadvantage, and this it was not our Business to run the Risk of, for the Reason I have already assigned; because as I have said, our obtaining a compleat Victory could have been attended with no great Advantage, whereas our meeting with a Defeat might have occasioned most fatal Consequences.

The same Reason, Sir, may be given for our not attempting any Thing afterwards, till Prince Charles with his Army approached towards us; and why the two Armies did not join and pass the *Rhine* together at *Mentz*, may, I think, be easily accounted for, if we consider that a great Part of *Swabia*, especially that bordering upon the *Rhine*, belongs to the Queen of Hungary. If the *Austrian* Army had marched so low as *Mentz*, it would have exposed all her Dominions in *Swabia*, to have been plundered and destroy'd by the *French* from *Alsace*, and might have furnished them with an Opportunity of penetrating again as far as *Bavaria*, which would have rekindled the War in that Country. For this Reason, I suppose, it was resolved, that Prince Charles, with the *Austrian* Army should march up the *Rhine*, and endeavour to pass that River, in order to attack *Alsace*, whilst the Allied Army pass'd the *Rhine* at *Mentz*, and made a Division upon the Side of the *Palatinate*. This, I say, I suppose to have been the Reason why the two Armies did not march and pass the *Rhine* together at *Mentz*; but as I was not in the Secret, nor had any Com-

in the Conduct of the last Campaign, I shall not pretend to say, that this was the true, and much less, that it was the only one; but that the two Armies were thus separated, and a very great River, as well as a great Distance, between them, every one must see, that the allied Army, even after it was joined with the Dutch, could attempt nothing in Consequence, till such Time as the Austrian Army under Prince Charles could pass the Rhine; and as that Army could not accomplish their Design, this was the true Reason, why nothing more was done during the Campaign.

Having now, I hope, Sir, fully justified our Conduct as well as our Measures, I think, I need not say much in Vindication of the Treaty of Worms. If it was necessary to have the Assistance of the King of Sardinia, it was as necessary to secure the Continuance of that Assistance, as long as the Danger continues; and if we consider how deep our own Honour is concerned, in preventing its being possible for the Spaniards to succeed in Italy, as long as they are in open War with us, no Man will say, we have abused the Assistance of the King of Sardinia at too dear a Rate. As for what relates to the Republick of Geneva, I am surpris'd to hear it called an Act of Injustice. Can there be any Act of Injustice in a fair Purchase? Is the Republick, by that Treaty, to be forced to sell; or are they to be forced to sell at a lower Price than they think reasonable? For such Thing, Sir: If that Republick has not a Mind to part with Sardinia at the Price that shall be offered, the King of Sardinia must go without it, and must have a Compensation some other Way; so that there is nothing in that Treaty but what is just, nothing but what is reasonable, and, considering our present Circumstances, nothing but what

is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of our own Honour, as well as for the Preservation of the House of Austria.

I shall now conclude, Sir, with begging Pardon for troubling the House with this long Discourse in Vindication of our Measures and Conduct, as I said before, it is what has properly nothing to do in this Debate; but as the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, was pleas'd to find Fault with both, I was afraid, his Objections, if they remained unanswered, might have had Weight with some Gentlemen, so far as to prevail with them to give their Negative to this Question; and tho' I give myself very little Concern about its being unanimously approved of, yet I earnestly wish it may be approved of by a Majority, because, I think, that not only the Liberties of Europe, but those of my Country depend upon that Approbation; and therefore, I hope, the House will not only indulge me the Pardon I ask, but agree with me in giving an Affirmative to the Question.

Upon this, Mecænas stood up, and in the Character of George Lyttleton, Esq; spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

THE Hon. Gentleman began with giving us a Reason why he gave himself very little Concern about gaining the unanimous Approbation of this House; because, said he, the Spirit of Opposition has of late Years become so prevalent amongst us, that Unanimity is never to be expected; and that therefore, if a Question be carried by a Majority, be it never so small, the Opposition it meets with can have no Effect upon our foreign Measures. I shall grant, Sir, that our Ministers have of late Years given themselves

very

very little Trouble about gaining the unanimous Approbation of this House, or the general Approbation of the People. And I shall likewise grant, that the Opposition can have very little Effect upon our foreign Measures, because our Ministers seem to be in the same Condition abroad they are at home: They seem to have no Friends but those they purchase, and such will certainly continue their Friends as long as they can pay them their Wages, and no higher Wages can be had from any other Undertaker. But I cannot admit, that the Spirit of Opposition is of late Years become more prevalent in this House than ever it was in former Times, nor can this be suggested by any Gentleman who has studied our History, and speaks sincerely what he thinks. There are many Bills and Motions now agreed to as Things of common Course, which in former Ages would not only have been violently opposed, but scornfully rejected; and the Load of Debts and Taxes this Nation groans under, is a melancholy Proof, that the Spirit of Opposition has not of late Years been so brisk as it ought to have been; for from History I cannot discover, that the Nation has, within this last Century, been exposed to greater foreign Danger, than ever it was in any former Century; and if it was exposed to no greater Danger, no good Reason can be assigned for its having put itself to any greater Expence. The Cause, indeed, may be easily assigned; for Money quenches the Spirit of Opposition, as naturally as Water quenches Fire; and our Ministers having of late Years had much more Money at their Disposal than they ever had before, they have therewith so slackened the Spirit of Opposition, that instead of taking Care not to supply Fuel, they have thought, and have been permitted to think, only of providing themselves with

Water; for which Purpose they have, for this last Century, been continually running the Nation into, or keeping it engaged in unnecessary Broils; because the more publick Money is raised and expended yearly, the more they have annually at their Disposal.

The Hon. Gentleman, in the Progress of his Discourse, was pleased, Sir, to have another Touch at the Opposition, and to give us a Sort of Definition of a true Opposer, in lieu of which I shall give him a Definition of a true Courtier: A true Courtier is a Gentleman who throws aside all Regard for the publick Good, and never thinks of the Right or Wrong of a publick Measure, but whether it be such as the King and his Prime Minister, for the Time being, (who the Minister signifies nothing to him) seem resolved to pursue. If it is, he employs his Talents in all Companies, and in all Places, in proving it to be right: If otherwise, he is at equal Pains to demonstrate its being wrong. Now I will not say but that there are many such Gentlemen as both he and I have described: Perhaps there may be some in this House: If there are, I wish, that every other Gentleman would mark them out, and shew a Regard accordingly to what they say. And I must observe, that at present our true Courtiers, of any standing, are in a most despicable Situation; for every Argument they can bring for justifying our present Measures, must be a Stry upon our Measures for twenty Years past, and a Contradiction to what they themselves have formerly advanced in Justification of those Measures. The true Opposers, as the Hon. Gentleman described them, that is to say, those who constantly opposed till the King thought fit to give them a Share in the Administration: Such Gentlemen, I say, have in this an Advantage of our

the Courtiers; because they are not obliged to contradict themselves, and to employ all their Chicane in proving that to be right, which they have for twenty Years been proving to be wrong.

After these Remarks, Sir, upon what the Hon. Gentleman was pleased to say about Opposition, I shall come to the Question now under our Consideration, and I must begin with declaring my Surprise, how any Gentleman could conceive, and much more how any Gentleman can assert, that in former Times the King's Speech at the Beginning of a Parliament was never any Thing but a short Compliment to the two Houses, when it is so evident, both from our History and Records, that the Fact is directly otherwise. In former Times, especially in the Reigns of *James* and *Charles the First*, the King's Speech upon such Occasions was much longer than it is now. Even in the Reigns of *Charles* and *James the Second*, their Speeches were longer, and more particular, than any Speech I have ever heard from the Throne; but in those Times neither House thought itself obliged, either in Duty or good Manners, to echo back the King's Speech Paragraph by Paragraph. This is but a late Invention of our Ministers, and introduced by them for no other Reason but to procure a side-wind Approbation of their Measures at the Beginning of each Session of Parliament, which, whatever may be pretended, they afterwards make use of as an Argument for preventing Gentlemen joining afterwards in a Censure upon any of their Measures; and whatever may be said or pretended to the contrary, it will always have some Weight with those who have a Regard to their Character, and do not like to act so inconsistent a Part, as that of condemning at the End of a Session, what they have but seemed to approve of at

the Beginning. Courtiers may skip over a Stick, forwards and backwards, when their Interest makes it necessary for them to do so, but Gentlemen of Honour will scorn to act such a Part, and therefore avoid doing any Thing that has the least Appearance of it.

We should therefore always, but more especially upon this Occasion, avoid saying any Thing in our Address, that may look like an Approbation of past Measures. I say, Sir, especially upon this Occasion, because it is evident, that the Speech now before us is calculated, from the Beginning to the End, for procuring some Sort of Approbation to every publick Measure that has been transacted since last Session; and the Proposition now made to us is as evidently calculated for answering that Design. No Man rejoices more than I do upon his Majesty's escaping those Dangers to which he was last Campaign advised to expose his sacred Person; but I cannot say, because I do not think, that he exposed himself to these Dangers, in Defence of the common Cause or the Liberties of *Europe*. No Man can think so but such as think that all our late Measures were calculated for the Defence of the common Cause and the Liberties of *Europe*; and therefore none but such can join in this Part of the Proposition now made to us. Suppose, I think, that all our late Measures were concerted with no other View but to put this Nation to the Expence of maintaining 16,000 *Hanoverian* Troops, and of gaining some Advantage or Addition to the Electorate of *Hanover* by the next Treaty of Peace; could I say, could I insinuate, that his Majesty had exposed himself to Dangers in Defence of the common Cause, or of the Liberties of *Europe*? A thorough-paced Courtier may, perhaps, think, that the Cause of *Hanover* is the common Cause of

X x 2

Europe,

Europe, as much as it has been lately made the Cause of this Nation: Such a one may think, that the Liberties of *Europe* depend as much now upon increasing the Power of the Electorate of *Hanover*, as they formerly depended upon increasing the Power of the House of *Austria*; but I have the Misfortune to think otherwise, and cannot therefore join in this Part of the Address proposed.

Can I, Sir, acknowledge his Majesty's Regard and Attention to the Advice of his Parliament, when, I am very sure, his Parliament never gave such Advice as has been lately followed, nor ever recommended such Measures as have been lately pursued? The Parliament advised his Majesty to join, in assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, with those Powers who are engaged by Treaties, and bound by Interest to support her; but the Parliament never advised his Majesty to take upon himself alone the supporting of that Princess, and much less to take upon himself alone the procuring her an Equivalent for those Territories she has lately been obliged to part with.

In the same Manner, Sir, I might go through every Part of the Address proposed, and shew, that no Part of it that relates to any foreign Transaction can be agreed to by any but those who approve of that Transaction; for in every Article there is a Word or an Expression stolen in, that implies an Approbation of the Transaction to which it relates; therefore, every Gentleman who is resolved never to give a Vote in this House, but what he can give a good Reason for: I say, every such Gentleman must, by this Proposition, be obliged to examine our late Measures; and in order to answer what the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last has said in their Vindication, I shall take the same Liberty that others have taken before me in this Debate.

For this Purpose, Sir, and, in order to sift these Matters to the Bottom, it would be necessary to go far back as the Year 1720, when the Affairs of *Mecklemburg* first produced a Coolness between the Court of *Vienna* and *Hanover*, on Account of the Emperor's then Beginning to examine into and curtail the Sum claimed by the Elector of *Hanover* as due to him from the Duchy of *Mecklemburg*; because the Refusal of the Court of *Hanover* on that Account, and the Conduct of this Nation in pursuance of that Refusal, has brought *Europe* upon that Precipice on which it stands at present. For this Reason, I say, it would be necessary to take a View of our publick Measures for twenty Years past; and tho' some of our present Ministers may say, they are not answerable for what happened before they came into the Administration, I must tell them, that they are answerable for the Crimes of their Predecessors, as long as those Crimes remain unpunished, especially if it should appear, that they have been the chief Cause of the Impunity their Predecessors have had the good Luck to meet with. But as this would lead me into a Deduction of Facts and Circumstances which would take up too much of your Time, I shall go no farther back than the late Emperor's Death.

That unlucky, tho' no one can say, unforeseen Accident should certainly have opened the Eyes of our Ministers, and made them perceive the Oversight they were guilty of, when they guaranty'd the *Pragmatic Sanction*, in not procuring some Satisfaction for the King of *Prussia*, with regard to his Claims on *Silesia*, in order to secure the Assistance of that Prince in Defence of the *Pragmatic Sanction*. But if our Ministers were then so stupidly blind as not to have their Eyes opened by that Accident, surely the Invasion of *Silesia*

Prussia should have open'd her Eyes, and made them lose no time in repairing the Oversight they had been guilty of when they guaranteed the *Pragmatick Sanction*. The Justice or Injustice of his *Prussian Majesty's* Claims was what ought to have been admitted into our Consideration, nor indeed had we any Thing to do with it. The Necessity of securing that Prince in our Interest ought to have been our only Consideration; and considering the plain Declarations of *Spain* and *Bavaria*, and the Probability that both would be assisted by *France*, no Man that was not wilfully blind could be seeing this Necessity. Therefore, our Ministers should have lost no Time in communicating their Thoughts to the Court of *Vienna*, and insinuating, in the gentlest Manner they could, the Necessity of her *Hungarian Majesty's* entering immediately into a Negotiation with *Prussia* upon the Plan of what he himself had offered.

This, Sir, might have been done without talking in a dictating Manner, or giving the Queen of *Hungary* the least Cause for being offended. But afterwards, if we had said that Princess unreasonably, or even imprudently, haughty or obstinate, we might and ought to have acted in a more peremptory Manner, and even told her plainly, that it was to expect no Assistance from her, if she did not by some Concessions engage *Prussia* in her Interest. I shall grant, that this would not have been conformable to the Letter of our Engagements, of mutual Defence and Guaranty entered into in the Year 1731; but all such Engagements imply the Condition of a Possibility of Performance; and if, by her Imprudence, made it impossible for us to perform our Engagements, the Fault was hers and not ours; for, according to the Letter of our Engagements, we had

not so much as a Moment's Time to employ our good Offices; and therefore, if it was right to depart so far from our Engagements as to employ our good Offices with the King of *Prussia*, towards a Reconciliation, it would likewise have been right to have departed from them altogether, had she by her Obstinacy rendered the Performance impossible or too dangerous.

But, it seems, we were afraid of talking peremptorily or sincerely to the Queen of *Hungary*, lest, by so doing we should have provoked her to throw herself into the Arms of *France*. Sir, if ever there was such a Thing as a vain Fear, this was one. When we consider the extensive Pretensions of *Spain* and *Bavaria*, and the antient Animosity between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, can we suppose, that any Man in his right Sense was afraid of the Queen of *Hungary's* throwing herself into the Arms of *France*, and thereby bringing herself under a Necessity to satisfy, or, at least, compound the extensive Claims of *Spain* and *Bavaria*, without any Consideration, rather than make some few Concessions to *Prussia* in *Silesia*, for a very valuable Consideration? Whatever some Gentlemen may now pretend, it is impossible to suppose that they, or any one else was affected with such a Fear. But on the other Side, there were most just Grounds to fear, nay there was almost an absolute Certainty, that her refusing to give any Satisfaction to *Prussia*, and our supporting and encouraging her in that Refusal, would force *Prussia* into an Alliance with *France*, as it soon after did.

Having thus shewn, what should have been the Conduct of our Ministers upon the late Emperor's Death, and the Invasion of *Silesia* by *Prussia*, I shall next examine, what was their Conduct. The late Emperor died *October* 20th, and the King of *Prussia*

Prussia invaded *Silesia* about the Middle of *December*. The Queen of *Hungary* notified this Invasion to our Court by a Letter dated the 29th of *December*; but so far were our Ministers from bestirring themselves either to prevent or accommodate this Contest, that his Majesty did not answer this Letter till the End of *February*, for tho' it bears Date the 29th of *January*, it was not deliver'd to the Queen of *Hungary's* Minister here till near the End of *February*; and as a Copy of that Answer is not only before us, but has been printed*, I am surpris'd to hear any Gentleman assert, that our Court, in that Letter, or in any other Paper at that Time, either advised, or remonstrated to the Court of *Vienna* the Necessity of giving Satisfaction to, and engaging the King of *Prussia* in her Interest. On the contrary, our Ministers (for even that Letter I must here call the Letter of our Ministers) therein say, that there ought not to be the least Derogation from the Faith of solemn Treaties, that they would endeavour to persuade the King of *Prussia* to desist from his hostile Enterprize, and that if he did not, they would faithfully and religiously perform the Treaties that obliged them to assist her Majesty; and they conclude, that this was the same Language they had held to her Minister her; from whence we must conclude, that her Majesty was acquainted with these their Sentiments before she had them in Writing, which was most unreasonably delay'd considering how pressing the Occasion was.

At that Time, Sir, we had such a Regard for the *Dutch* that we would not so much as Answer the Queen of *Hungary's* Letter, or employ our good Offices with the King of *Prussia*, without their Concurrence, nor till we were informed of their Sentiments, and had entered into a Concert with them; and what was this

Concert, Sir? By my Lord *Harbington's* Letter to Mr. *Robinson*, of the 27th of *February*, we are inform'd what it was. It was not to advise the Queen of *Hungary* to give Satisfaction to *Prussia*, but by friendly Representations to endeavour to prevail upon the King of *Prussia*, to desist from his present Enterprize; that should not succeed, to deter him from the Prosecution of it by declaring their joint Resolution to fulfill their Engagements to the Court of *Vienna*; and if neither of these Methods should prove sufficient, to proceed to oblige that Prince, by Force of Arms, to withdraw his Troops from *Silesia*.

This, Sir, was the Concert proposed by our Minister at the *Hague*, and, at the same Time, as that Letter likewise informs us, the Queen of *Hungary's* Minister here, was inform'd, that his Majesty was resolv'd to perform his Engagements to the Queen of *Hungary*, as soon as a proper Plan for the military Operations could be settled; and that our Minister at *Vienna* was desired to assure that Court of, as he certainly did accordingly. In short, all the Accounts we have of the Conduct of our Ministers at that Time, and for some Time before, they seem to have been under a much greater Concern about settling with the Queen of *Hungary* and the *Dutch* a Plan for attacking *Prussia*, than they were about settling the Differences between the Prince and the Queen of *Hungary*. Nay, they seem to have been under a Concern lest the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Prussia* should accommodate their Differences; and thereby deprive them of an Opportunity of attacking the Dominions of the latter; for by the Letter we have mentioned, our Minister at *Vienna* was instructed to feel the Pulse of that Court, as to their inclination to come to an Accommodation with *Prussia*.

la, but expressly ordered not to
 se them one Way or other.

Considering the Circumstances of
 pe at that Time, Sir, it would
 very difficult to account for this
 duct in our Ministers, if we had
 got some Papers upon our Table A
 furnishes us with the proper

The Papers I mean, Sir, is
 which is called *A Project of a*
vention, and that which is called
marks of the Court of Vienna on
Harrington's Letter of the 28th
 April. From these Papers it ap- B

ers, that when the King of Prus-
 first entered *Silesia*, some wrong-
 ded Minister formed a Scheme
 taking hold of that Opportunity

add some Part of the *Prussian*
 minions to the Electorate of Ha-
 ver, and for this Purpose it was C
 posed, that an Alliance should be
 med between the Queen of Hun-

ry, *Great Britain*, *Holland*, *Ha-*
ver, *Saxony*, and *Muscovy*, for at-
 tacking *Prussia*, and dividing his
 minions amongst them; for by

Terms proposed, each Party was D
 keep what he could conquer.
 is Project was communicated to

unt *Ostein*, the *Austrian* Minister
 re, and by him to the Court of
 enna, where it was drawn up into

Form of a Treaty, a Copy of
 ich we have upon our Table, in- E
 ed, as I have said, *A Project of a*
vention; but tho' it was drawn

in form at *Vienna*, that Court, in
 the Remarks I have mentioned, ex-
 pressly declare, that in this Project

only followed what others desired,
 and that it was drawn only in Conse- F
 quence of the Relations sent by Count

stein. This Project was, it seems,
 adopted by our Ministers here, and
 fond were they of it, that it pre-
 sented their seeing the Danger and

confusion *Europe* would be involved
 by a Confederacy between *France*, G
ain, the *Emperor*, the *Electors* *Pa-*
line and *Cologne*, the King of
Prussia, and the King of *Sweden*.

Or perhaps their Fondness for this
 Project made them such Fools as to
 believe the Protestations of the Court
 of *France*, that they would adhere
 to the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick*
Sanction, and give no Assistance to
Spain or *Bavaria*, nor any Way ob-
 struct our Schemes in *Germany*.

But our Ministers, Sir, enjoyed
 but a very short While the Pleasure
 of indulging themselves with the
 Hopes of being able to make an
 Addition to the Electorate of *Hano-*
ver at the Expence of *Prussia*; for

soon after the Beginning of *March*,
 as appears from the Lord *Harring-*
ton's Letter of the 5th of that Month,

they had certain Information, that
France was preparing to throw off
 the Mask, and that a Treaty was far C
 advanced between *Prussia* and *France*.

This made their Scheme against *Prus-*
sia a little dangerous; and I believe
 they had, at the same Time, the
 Mortification to find, that the *Dutch*

would have nothing to do with it,
 which made it absolutely impractica-
 ble. Upon this, I shall grant, they be-
 gan to advise the Queen of *Hungary*

to make it up at any Rate with the
 King of *Prussia*; but they made that
 Advice ineffectual, by promising, at
 the same Time, to fulfil their En-

gagements to her at all Events, tho'
 by the fresh Instructions they sent
 to our Minister at the *Russian* Court,

which the Queen of *Hungary*, in
 the Remarks I have mentioned, com-
 plains of, it appears, they had no

real Intention to perform that Pro-
 mise; for if they had been really
 determined to assist the Queen of

Hungary, they would not surely have
 desisted from endeavouring to bring
 the powerful Empire of *Russia* into
 the same Measure; but as both the

Queen of *Hungary*, and the Court of
Russia, shewed themselves a little
 cool as to our Project of dividing
 the *Prussian* Dominions, as both of

them declared against having any
 Share in the Conquests, our Mini-
 sters,

sters, whatever they might promise, began to be very indifferent about assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, as soon as they found that no Advantage could thereby be got for the Electorate of *Hanover*; and that Electorate, notwithstanding all the Promises of our Ministers, to assist the Queen of *Hungary* in all Events, concluded at last a Neutrality with *France*.

That Neutrality, Sir, I shall not give myself the Trouble of finding Fault with. The Neutrality itself was never made a Topick of Ridicule; but the Manner in which it was negotiated became very justly a Topick of Ridicule, and the Consequences it had, or at least seemed to have, upon the Measures of this Nation, became a Subject for the most melancholy Reflections to every true *Englishman*. It is highly probable, that in the Treaty itself there was no Stipulation for the Neutrality of this Kingdom; for no *English* Minister would dare to sign such a Treaty; but I will say, that while the same Counsels prevailed here, it appeared to be a Neutrality for *England* as well as *Hanover*; for otherwise there is no accounting for the Conduct of our Ministers with regard to our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*. We knew, that our declared Enemies the *Spaniards*, were preparing a very formidable Embarkation at *Barcelona*, and as formidable a Squadron at *Cadix*, as they could fit out: We knew, that the *French*, who, as has been acknowledged by the Advocates for this Address, wanted only an Opportunity to attack us, were preparing as formidable a Squadron at *Toulon* as they could fit out. In these Circumstances we must admit, that our Ministers had, or had not, an Assurance upon which they could depend, that none of these Preparations were designed against our Possessions in the *Mediterranean*. But such an Assu-

rance they could not have, *England*, as well as *Hanover*, was included in the Neutrality, by the secret Article, or, at least, by the verbal Engagement; and if they had no such Assurance, their neglecting to reinforce Admiral *Haddock's* Squadron, so as to make it equal to the Combined Squadron of *France* and *Spain*, was a monstrous Crime, and was the Cause of that Affront which was put upon the Flag of *England* by the *French* Admiral; for no Man, I hope, will pretend to say, that it was not the Power of our Ministers, to have provided our Admiral with such a Squadron as would have enabled him to give a good Account of both these Squadrons; and if he had been so provided, and properly instructed, I believe, no *Frenchman* whatever would have dared to tell him, *You shall not attack the declared Enemies of your Country*.

I hope, Sir, I have now clearly shewed, from the best Authorities, that the Court of *Vienna's* refusal to give any Satisfaction to *Prussia* was not owing to any Obstinacy in that Court, but to the Designs of the Court of *Hanover*, which governed the Measures of our Ministers here; and to confirm what I say, beyond Contradiction, I shall produce one other Authority, from the Mouth of one of our own Ministers, I mean our Minister at *Vienna*, who, as appears from Lord *Harrington's* Letter of the 27th of *February*, had informed our Court here, that the *Great Duke*, and some of the principal Ministers at *Vienna* seemed inclined, and even were desirous to come to an Accommodation with the King of *Prussia*, upon the Foot of the Plan suggested by Mr. *Götter*, which the *Great Duke* was so fond of as to call his own. From hence it is evident, that the Court of *Vienna* were not obstinate, but were ready to come to an Accommodation.

accommodation with the King of Prussia, upon the Plan which he himself offered by Mr. Gotter, his Minister at Vienna; and that they were diverted from this salutary Measure by our taking the Danes and Hessians into our Pay, and by the extreme Readiness our Ministers shew'd at that Time to join with them in attacking the King of Prussia. It was this that made them afterwards suppose it inconsistent with their Honour to enter into any Treaty with Prussia, till he had withdrawn his Troops from Silesia; and tho', when we saw the Danger we had brought Europe and ourselves into by seconding the selfish Views of Hanover: I say, tho' we were advised the Court of Vienna to make it up at any Rate with Prussia, yet we never endeavour'd to make them alter this Opinion, but on the contrary confirm'd them in it, by negotiating at the Prussian Court upon this Foot only *, and by promising them our Assistance in all Events; which we continued to do till the very Time of the Hanover Neutrality's being concluded.

Thus, Sir, it must appear, that if it became impossible to give the Queen of Hungary any effectual Assistance, that Impossibility was occasioned solely by the Schemes and Blunders of our Ministers; but when after the French began to pull off the Mask, and even tho' the King of Prussia had then actually concluded his Alliance with them, the Thing was far from being impossible or impracticable. If we can believe the Court of Vienna in the Remarks I have mentioned, the Prussians were ready to have attacked Prussia, if we had not, upon seeing the Danger arising from France, diverted them from it, by sending new and different Instructions to our Minister at their Court. And if the Empire of Russia had declared openly and strenuously in

Favour of the Queen of Hungary, it is highly probable that we might have prevail'd on the King and Kingdom of Poland to do the same, especially if the Queen of Hungary had made him some Concessions in A Silesia, in order to unite his Kingdom and Electorate. Such a Confederacy, Sir, with a commanding British Squadron in the Baltick, and another in the Mediterranean, might have shewn, that it was not impossible to give effectual Assistance to the Queen of Hungary; but B Hanover might possibly have suffer'd in the Scuffle, and from the Moment we perceived this, we began to be as much governed by unreasonable Fears, as we had before been by unreasonable Hopes. This made us C permit our Enemies, the Spaniards, to land their Troops quietly in Italy: This made the Court of Hanover beg a Neutrality: This procur'd the House of Bavaria the Imperial Diadem; and this gave such a Turn to the System of Europe, as made the vigorous Measures we have since D pursued as ridiculous, as our preceding pusillanimous Measures were absurd.

I come now, Sir, to the Beginning of the famous Year 1742, which gave such a Turn to the Affairs of this Nation as may be the E Ruin of the Liberties of Europe, and will certainly, in my Opinion, pave the Way for the utter Ruin, or the firm Re-establishment of the Liberties of this Country; but before I begin to examine the Measures we have since that Time pursued, I must examine how the System of Europe stood at the Beginning of this Year. The Duke of Bavaria being chosen Emperor by eight of the nine Electors of the Empire, and thereby the Imperial Diadem gone from the House of Austria, for this Emperor's Life-time at least, that House could no longer be set up as the Rival of the House of Bour-

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* See *Annals of Europe* for 1741, p. 470.

bon, nor could the Balance of Power be now established, as formerly, upon the Power of the House of *Austria*, without getting the Election of the present Emperor declared void, and the Queen of *Hungary* established in all her Father's Dominions, or having an Equivalent for what she should be obliged to yield up for restoring the Peace of *Germany*. This, Sir, was apparently impossible, considering the then Circumstances of *Europe*, and the governing Politicks at the respective Courts. The *Dutch* were for nothing but negotiating, and seemed absolutely resolved to trust rather to a new Confederacy for preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*, than to engage themselves in the War merely for supporting or restoring the House of *Austria*: The Affairs of *Russia* and *Sweden* had taken such a new and extraordinary Turn as made it highly probable, that if they took any Share in the Troubles in *Germany*, it would be in favour of the *French* and *Bavarians*. The Court of *Denmark* was in a League with *France*: Three, or I may say five of the Electors of the Empire, to wit, *Prussia*, *Saxony*, *Bavaria*, *Palatine*, and *Cologne*, were actually engaged in War with the House of *Austria*; and the whole Empire seemed resolved to support the Election they had made, and the Dignity of the Head they had chosen.

In these Circumstances, Sir, it was absolutely impossible for us to restore the House of *Austria* to its former Power and Dignity, or to re-establish the Balance of Power in *Europe* upon the Power of that House; and therefore the only wise Thing we could do was to join with the *Dutch* in negotiating the Re-establishment of the Peace of *Germany*, and securing the Liberties of *Europe* against the future ambitious Projects of *France*, by a Confederacy among the Princes who were most likely to

suffer by those Projects. I shall readily grant, that it was the Interest of this Nation to have preserved the old System in *Europe*, or to have restored it, if it had been in our Power: Nay, I shall grant, that this was more our Interest than was the Interest of any other Power in *Europe*, because we were in the least Danger, or most remote from the Danger of suffering by the overgrown Power of the House of *Austria*; and therefore it was certainly right, both in the Parliament and People, to recommend to his Majesty the Preservation of the old System; but after this had been rendered impossible by our own blundering or timidous Conduct, no Man of common Sense could recommend to his Majesty what evidently appeared to be impossible; and therefore it was most reasonable and right that those who had at first recommended our assisting the Queen of *Hungary* in the most vigorous Manner, should now recommend our assisting her no farther than was necessary for forming and establishing the Confederacy, whereon, for the future, the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe* was to depend.

For this Purpose, Sir, nothing more was necessary than to take Care, that *France* should get no Increase of Dominions by the new Division of *Europe* that was to be made. Whether the Power of the House of *Bavaria*, now the Imperial, was or was not to be encreased, at the Expence of the House of *Austria*, was not now the Question; because, if the Affair had been settled by our Mediation, the House of *Bavaria* would have been as ready as the House of *Austria* to have entered into a Confederacy against the future ambitious Projects of *France*. While the present Connection subsists between the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, it is indeed the general Interest, and whilst the present War subsists

between Spain and us, it is, in particular, our Interest, to prevent that Crown's making any new Conquest in Italy; but otherwise it would have signified nothing to the rest of Europe, or to us, whether the Queen of Hungary should keep Possession of A her Dominions in Italy, or should hold up a Part of them to a Son of Spain. Therefore it was certainly our Interest, about the Beginning of the Year 1742, to have joined with the Dutch in the Plan of Negotiation, and in the mean Time to have assisted the Queen of Hungary with Money, and to have opposed the Designs of her and our Enemies the Spaniards with our Squadrons. By these Means we might soon have restored the Peace of Germany; and the surprising Success of the Queen of Hungary's Arms, about the End of the Year 1741, had made this more easy than could before have been expected.

This, I say, Sir, was at that Time our Interest; but soon after the Beginning of that Year, a new Minister got himself, I shall not say how, into the King's Council, who immediately resolved at any Rate to get himself into the King's Closet; and for this Purpose he resolved to take Advantage of the Spirit that had appeared in this Nation in favour of the Queen of Hungary, in order to squeeze from thence some Benefit for the Electorate of Hanover. In pursuance of the Plan he had formed, and advised, a most extraordinary Zeal began to appear in our Councils for assisting and supporting the Queen of Hungary, and our Ministers, even those who just before had betray'd the Cause of Europe and their Country to their Enemies of France, began to affect high Metal and Courage, and a high Contempt of the Power of France. G Soon after, it began to be whisper'd, that a large Body of our British Troops were to be sent to Flanders,

For what End no body could imagine, because it was known, from our common News Papers, that the Dutch had positively declared against it; and every one knew, that the Money those Troops would cost us, would have been of much greater Service to the Queen of Hungary, who did not want Soldiers, as good at least as ours, but Money to maintain those Soldiers, and to provide them with Arms and Ammunition. Every one therefore concluded, that B 16 or 20,000 British Troops in Flanders could be of no Service to the Queen of Hungary, especially as the French were tied up from attacking her upon that Quarter by their Engagements with the Dutch, and more especially as the Dutch threatened, C that they would declare against whichever Side should strike the first Blow in Flanders.

Whatever the Friends of our Ministers may pretend, Sir, every Man who impartially examines the Dates and Circumstances of what afterwards happened, must conclude, that D the sending of our Troops to Flanders had not the least Effect upon the Counsels of France, or of any other Power in Europe, nor in the least contributed to the future Successes of the Queen of Hungary. E Whoever considers the Politicks and the preceding Conduct of France, must see, that tho' the French were desirous enough to have the Power of the House of Austria reduced, they had no Mind to take the whole Load upon themselves, or to venture F the total Destruction of their Army in conquering Provinces for the Emperor in Germany, or for the Queen of Spain in Italy. If they had resolved upon this, they might have had the Queen of Hungary drove out of Germany as well as Italy the very first Campaign. But they were so far from resolving upon this, that they never did embark in the Affairs of Germany till they were assured

sured of the Alliance with *Prussia*, which they at last obtained merely by the bad Conduct of our Ministers; nor did they send a Man to the Assistance of the *Spaniards* in *Italy*, tho' they knew, that they might have done it without any Interruption from our Squadron.

From their Conduct the preceding Campaign it is therefore evident, Sir, that their Design was, to get the Power of the House of *Austria* in *Germany* reduced chiefly by the *German* Princes themselves; and the Power of that House in *Italy* reduced solely by the *Spaniards* and such of the *Italian* Princes as should join with them. This, I am persuaded, was their Design, and therefore I must conclude, that if we had taken the least Care to prevent *Prussia's* entering into an Alliance with them, none of their Troops would have entered *Germany*; nor would any of the *Spanish* Troops have entered *Italy*, if we had taken Care to reinforce sufficiently, and instruct properly, the Squadron we had in the *Mediterranean*. This being the Case, Sir, as soon as the *French* found themselves abandoned by *Prussia* and *Saxony*, and that we had reinforced and properly instructed our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, they thought no more of prosecuting the War, but of negotiating a Peace; and if we had seconded them, I am persuaded, a Peace might that Summer have been concluded, more safe for the Liberties of *Europe*, and more beneficial and honourable for this Nation, than any, I am afraid, we shall hereafter be able to obtain. It was not therefore the Troops we sent to *Flanders*, but the Court of *Vienna's* agreeing to give Satisfaction to *Prussia* and *Saxony*, that prevented the *French* assisting the *Spaniards* in *Italy*, or sending Reinforcements to their Army in *Germany*; for were it to be supposed, that the *French* had not Troops e-

nough for both these Purposes, as well as for opposing the little Army we were to form in *Flanders*, it would be ridiculous to suppose, that our forming an Army in *Flanders*, where they were sure we could not act, would prevent their sending their Troops where they were absolutely necessary for the Success of their Designs. And it was not Fear that prevented the *Dutch* from joining in our Measures, but it was either because they did not approve of them, or because our Behaviour at the Time of the *Hanover* Neutrality had given them a Diffidence, which could not be removed by our new Minister, who, they saw, was to be under the same Influence with his Predecessor. One of these two, I say, or perhaps Part of both, was the Reason why the *Dutch* did not join in our Measures; for tho' few People here at first knew the true Motive of our sending a Body of our Troops to *Flanders*, the States General were probably from the Beginning apprised of it, and therefore I do not wonder at their Declarations upon that Occasion.

Long before the End of the Summer, Sir, the true Motive began to appear; for as soon as it began to be whispered, that a Body of 16,000 *Hanoverian* Troops was to be taken into *British* Pay, every one began to smell out the Secret: Every one began to see, that our Troops were not sent to *Flanders* to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, but to afford a Handle for taking 16,000 *Hanoverians* into *British* Pay, and that this was the Project which our new Minister had formed for gaining what he wanted and so ardently desired. If the Design had been to give any real and effectual Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, the proper Way would have been to have sent our *British* Troops to *Hanover*, which we might have easily done, even tho' the *Dutch* had refused them

them a Passage thro' their Country, and by being joined there by the 5000 Hessians in *British* Pay, and the 16,000 *Hanoverians* that were to be taken into *British* Pay, they would have formed an Army sufficient for driving the *French* Army A under *Maillebois* out of *Germany*, which would have prevented his marching to the Relief of *Prague*; or if he had marched that Way, they might have followed close at his Heels, and thereby prevented the *Austrians* from being obliged to B raise the Siege of that Place. But this, Sir, would have immediately engaged our Mercenaries in Action, whereas their Design was not to fight but to take our Money; and therefore Care was taken to march them to a Place where we could not C engage them in Action, without the Concurrence of the *Dutch*, which we were pretty sure we could not obtain.

In the mean Time the Behaviour of the *French* towards the King of *Prussia*, especially about the Time D of the Battle of *Crotzka*, had made him ready to hearken to any Proposals that might be made him on the Part of the Court of *Vienna*; and the latter were so sensible of the true Design of our forming an Army in *Flanders*, and were now so fully E convinced, that no effectual Assistance could be expected from hence, that they were now ready to offer Terms much more advantageous for the King of *Prussia*, and less advantageous for themselves, than those offered by that Prince at the Beginning, and by Encouragement from hence, if not by our Instigation, rejected. This Temper in the two Courts soon brought on an Accommodation, and that was naturally followed by an Accommodation between the Courts of *Vienna* and G *Dresden*. Can it be supposed, Sir, that the Courts of *Berlin* and *Dresden* were ever afraid of the Resent-

ment of *France*, when by joining with the Queen of *Hungary* it would have been easy for them to have drove all the *French* Armies out of *Germany*, had they been as numerous as it was possible for *France* to send thither? Could the Difference between our having 20,000 Men in *England*, or in *Flanders*, make any material Difference in their Fears or their Hopes, when all the World knows, that we can send 20,000 or 40,000 Men to *Flanders* whenever we please? No, Sir, it was their own Interest, and that alone, by which they were governed, and if that had been rightly considered immediately after the *Emperor's* Death, no *Frenchman* would have entered *Germany*, no *Spaniard* would have entered *Italy*, in a hostile Manner; the *Grand Duke* would have been chosen *Emperor*, the Balance of Power would have been established upon its ancient Foundation, and the monstrous Expence prevented which this Nation has been, and is like to be put to.

As I have said before, Sir, when the *French* found themselves abandoned by the *Prussians* and *Saxons*, they thought no more of prosecuting the War, but of negotiating a Peace in *Germany*. Their first Propositions E were perhaps insidious, as all *French* Propositions ever were, and ever will be; but as the Affairs of *Germany* were then circumstanced, we might have taken the Bait without allowing ourselves to be caught in the Snare. All the Princes of *Germany* then desired to see the Peace of F their Country restored; and if reasonable Terms had been proposed by us and rejected by *France* and the *Emperor*, it would have united *Europe* as well as *Germany* in our Favour; but a Peace was now inconsistent with the favourite Scheme of G our Minister; because if a Suspension of Arms had been upon any Terms agreed on, he could have found

no Pretence for taking any *Hanoverian* Troops into *British* Pay; therefore, we gave no helping Hand towards restoring the Peace of *Germany*, but on the contrary, if the Truth were known, I believe, it would appear, that we used some Methods for preventing it, and thereby our Minister found Means to execute the Scheme he had projected. The Troops of *Hanover* were taken into *British* Pay at a Time when they could be of no immediate Service, and marched to a Place where they could give no Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, nor any Terror or Uneasiness to the Court of *France*. Nay, that Court had, perhaps, private Assurances, that these Troops should not be employed against them, otherwise I cannot account for their sending Mr. Maillebois out of *Westphalia*, since it was certainly in their Power to have sent an Army equal to his, from *Alsace*, for the Relief of their Army then besieged in the City of *Prague*; and no Man will suppose, that our Troops in *Flanders* could prevent their sending any Troops out of *Alsace*.

Our Army being thus, and for these Ends, Sir, formed in *Flanders*, and sent into Winter Quarters almost as soon as formed, it could not but occasion great Uneasiness and Discontent among the People of this Kingdom; and the violent Opposition this Measure met with in Parliament, convinced our Ministers, that notwithstanding its having been approved of by a Majority, it would be necessary to make a Shew, at least, of doing something with this Army the ensuing Campaign. This, Sir, was the true Cause of its March into *Germany* last Spring; but what it was to do there, no Man could then, no Man can as yet tell; for that this Army, or this March, was the Cause of the *French* Troops evacuating *Germany*, is certainly a Mistake. The *French* Court had resolved upon this before our Army marched: All they wanted was to get their Troops out of *Germany* without any considerable Loss; and the March of our Army to *Germany* was so far from preventing the Retreat of their Troops from *Bavaria*, that a considerable Body of Troops was detached from their Army in *Swabia*, and sent to *Bavaria* to facilitate this Retreat, without our attempting in the least to interrupt or disturb them in this Design; which convinces me, that there would have been no Action between our Army and the *French* in *Germany*, if the latter had not attacked us; and that they would not have done, if they had not thought they had got such an Opportunity of ruining our Army as no political Reason could justify their neglecting. By the Bravery of our Troops, 'tis true, and the Conduct of some of their inferior Generals, they were shamefully repulsed; and the Use, or rather the Use we made of that Repulse, or of Prince *Charles's* joining us with a numerous and victorious Army, is a Proof, that we are more concerned about continuing these Mercenaries in our Pay, than about obtaining an honourable Peace, either for ourselves or the Queen of *Hungary*.

But I should be glad to know what it is we aim at by maintaining a numerous Land Army, either in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*. Is it to be supposed, that if we had no Army there, the *French* would attempt to recover *Bavaria* from the Queen of *Hungary*, without the Assistance of any of the *German* Princes? They know too well the Expence and the Hazard of such an Undertaking to attempt it; and we may depend on it, they never will march another Way into *Germany*, unless our extravagant Schemes again procure them the Alliance of some of the chief Princes of *Germany*.

Will then the Queen of Hungary must be safe upon the Side of Germany, and if we had not fed her up with Hopes of assisting her in making Conquests upon France, which is not in our Power to do, she might before this Time have made both the Spaniards and the French back of their Designs against her in Italy, by pouring great Armies into that Country, and by the Distress which might have been brought upon her Enemies by Means of our Squadron. This, without our putting ourselves to the Expence either of sending our Troops abroad, or of hiring Mercenaries, would have procured a Peace with regard to her Dominions in Italy; and when this is done, she never did nor will refuse to restore the Emperor to his hereditary Dominions in Germany, unless her and our Success against France should inspire her with such ambitious Sentiments as may again unite the greatest Part of Germany, with France and Spain, against her. But of this, I believe, there is no great Danger, because it would be next to a Miracle if we should have any Success; for by shifting the chief Seat of the War from Germany and Italy to the Frontiers of France, we shall make the Prosecution of it so cheap and easy to France, and so expensive and difficult to this Nation, that before we can bring France into any Distress our Funds will be quite exhausted, and then we must accept of such Terms as our Enemies shall please to prescribe; from all which I must conclude, that our maintaining a Land Army upon the Continent, and encouraging the Queen of Hungary to attempt making Conquests upon France, may be attended with many Mischiefs, but can be attended with no one Advantage, either to this Nation or the Queen of Hungary.

Having thus shewn, Sir, that our

Measures have in every Step been wrong, ever since the late Emperor's Death, and that they are now worse than ever they were before, because they are more expensive, and may subject us to greater Dangers, I hope, no Gentleman will be sway'd by the Argument, that our putting a Negative upon this Motion may put a Stop to or prevent the Prosecution of the Measures we are now engaged in; for this, I think, would be of the most signal Advantage to this Nation, and would probably be the Means of very soon restoring the Tranquillity of Europe, which is of itself a sufficient Reason for my giving my Negative to this Question.

C *The next that spoke in this Debate was Cn. Fulvius, in the Character of Henry Fox, Esq; whose Speech was to this Effect.*

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

THE Hon. Gentleman who made and seconded this Motion, and the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last but one, have so much exhausted the Subject, and have so fully stated every Argument that can be made use of in Support of the Motion, or in Vindication of our late Measures, that I should have given you no Trouble upon this Occasion, if the extraordinary Nature of this Debate had not called me up. The present Debate, Sir, is such a one as I never was Witness to in this House before, and hope, I shall never again. It is not a Debate, as usual, about the Form of our Address, or about amending the Motion for an Address; but it is a Debate, whether we shall address or no; for as no Amendment has been proposed, the Question must be, whether we shall return any, or no Address, by Way of Answer to the most gracious Speech his Majesty has been

been pleased to make to us from the Throne? And will any Gentleman so far violate his Duty to his Sovereign, as to give a Negative to such a Question? In most Questions, Sir, I must confess, I am well enough satisfied with seeing a Majority upon what I think the right Side; and the Greatness or Smallness of that Majority gives me very little Concern; but upon this Question, Sir, if the Gentlemen who have hitherto opposed the Motion, think fit to make it the Question, I must say, I should be sorry to see one contradictory Vote; therefore, if Gentlemen are resolved not to agree to the Proposition now made to us, I hope they will, in common Decency, and out of Respect to their Sovereign, propose some new Amendment, or, at least, the previous Question, that it may not seem to have been a Question in this House, whether or no we shall return Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious Speech from the Throne?

As this had not before been taken Notice of, I thought it absolutely necessary, Sir, not to let it pass unobserved, lest some Gentlemen might, by the plausible Objections made against our Measures, be induced to shew a Want of Respect to their Sovereign, without being sensible of it, which, I am sure, they will not, when they are fully apprised of the true Nature of the Question now before us. And now I am up, I hope, I shall be excused, if before I sit down again, I endeavour to answer the Objections that have been started against our Conduct since the Death of the late Emperor, and to shew the Weakness of the Excuse that has been made for some Gentlemen differing so much now from the Sentiments they so warmly expressed three Years ago.

[This SPEECH to be concluded, and the JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

TRIAL in relation to, JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and the Earl of ANGLESEY, continued from p. 293.

A The Hearing of the Witnesses for the Defendant, who were 33 in Number, being ended, the Counsel for the Lessor of the Plaintiff opened the Nature of their Evidence in their Reply.

B MR. Serjeant Marshall. My Lord, we will shew that Lady Albam was not in Wexford in Spring Assizes 1715, and that she did not live at Vice's for a Year after.

And as the Necessity of the Defendant's Evidence introduced the Child of Joan Landy, we will shew Joan Landy's Child to be dead and buried; we will support the Character of Joan Laffan, and impeach the Credit of the Defendant's Witnesses.

C Caesar Colclough, Esq; says, He has seen the Lady Albam, and knows Mrs. Giffard. Says, he remembers the Trial of Mr. Masterfon, and Mr. Walsh, for he was at the Trial at Wexford Assizes. Says, they were indicted for inlisting Men for the Pretender, and they came off with Honour, and Shame to their Prosecutors. Says, he took as much Care as he could to see Justice done there. Says, that Colonel Toplady was High Sheriff. Says, he does not remember to have seen Lady Albam at that Assizes; and that she could not attend that Trial, and sit near him, but he must have seen her; and believes if she attended the Trial, he should have known it. Says, that he would not have set by any Lady at that Trial, he was so solicitous for Mr. Masterfon, who was his Relation; and if any Women of Distinction had been there, he believes he should have heard it. Says, he heard she was at the Assizes of Wexford.

in 1716, when Mr. Doyle was

Being asked, if he believes Mrs. Giffard can be believed on her Oath; he cannot form a Belief whether she can be believed; as Circumstances happen Persons may change, and that Mrs. Giffard is very poor.

John Hufsey. Being asked if he knows Mrs. Heath, and whether he has any, and what Discourse with her about the Lessor of the Plain; says, he knows Mrs. Heath, and had some Discourse with her about two Years and a half ago; says, he was serv'd with a Subpœna the Thursday before his Examination; that a Gentleman sent in his Name as Deponent by Deponent's Servant; and afterwards served him with a Subpœna; says, he went on a certain Evening to drink Tea at Mrs. Heath's Lodgings along with a Gentlewoman; says, he cannot tell what introduced Mr. Annesley in Conversation; says, Mrs. Heath said, nobody knew that Gentleman's Affairs better than herself, for that she had a long Time lived with Lady Altham, his Mother; says, Mrs. Heath seemed to speak with some concern about him; says, she said the Duchess of Buckingham sent for her three Times in private about Mr. Annesley; says, he is sure Mrs. Heath called Lady Altham Mr. Annesley's Mother, and that she said the young Gentleman was very much loved. Says, he came to Ireland the latter End of July, and lives at a place called Painsdown, near Rathfriland, in the County of Kildare; says, he saw Mrs. Heath several Times; that his first Acquaintance with her was about five Years ago; says, that he told several Times of that Conversation; that he spoke of to his Sister in Smithfield; that he spoke of it in his own House; that he believes he mentioned it now and then since his coming to Town; and that he told it to some Gentlemen in

London in the Coffee-houses. Says, he never saw Mr. M'Kercher till last Year in the Globe Coffee-house; says, he lodged in Orange-Court, near St. James's, in London. Being asked, who was in Company when Mrs. Heath spoke to him; says, one Mrs. Simpson, and a young Gentlewoman that lodged up one Pair of Stairs, were in Company, and that Deponent had seen Mrs. Heath before that in Company with Mrs. Simpson; says, that Mrs. Heath then lived in a Court about forty Yards from St. Andrew's Church in Holborn, and he was to see her last July; that he had Letters for Mrs. Simpson; and that he gave them to Mrs. Heath; that he did not stay, but left the Letters with Mrs. Heath. C Says, that at the last Conversation he had with her, she told him, she believed she should come to his Country about being a Witness for Lord Anglesey; says, there was no Conversation about the Nature of the Evidence, she only said that she D was to give Evidence for Lord Anglesey, but that he did not hear what Evidence she was to give; says, that he told her, if she went she ought to be well paid; says, he never had any Conversation with her since about the Affair; says, E there was some Difference between the first Conversation and the last Conversation, because she seemed concerned for Mr. Annesley the first Time the Conversation was about him; therefore he remembered the Words, and was positive she mentioned Lady Altham, his Mother. F Says, he was employed as a Steward in one of the Yachts by the Board of Green Cloth. Being asked, what Religion he was of; says, he was a Roman Catholick.

Mary Heath was ordered by the Court to be called again, to declare what she could say against Hufsey's Evidence.

Mary Heath sworn. Being asked

if she knew one Mr. *John Hufsey*; says, she did, and drank Tea with him and one Mrs. *Simpson*. Being asked if she ever spoke to Mr. *Hufsey*, and what she said to him; says, she never said to Mr. *Hufsey* what he had sworn, or that Lady *Altbam* A had a Child, or that she was Mother to Mr. *Annesley*.

Then *Hufsey* being asked about the Conversation, insisted, that Mrs. *Heath* told him that Lady *Altbam* was Mr. *Annesley's* Mother.

Heath being again asked, if Lady *Altbam* lodged at *Vice's* more than once; says, that Lady *Altbam* did not lodge at *Vice's* more than once, and that she lodged there a little before the Queen's Death, and after, and lodged there on King George's Birth-Day. Being asked, whether Lady *Altbam* was at the Trial of Mr. *Masterfon* and Mr. *Walsh* at *Wexford* Assizes; says, my Lady was. Being asked, if she knew one Mr. *Higgison*; says, she did not know any Thing of Mr. *Higgison*.

Hufsey being asked, whether he knew before last *Thursday*, that he was to be examined; says, he did not. Being asked, whether he took any Notice to Mrs. *Heath* the second Time, when he found she changed her Mind; says, he did not take any Notice, nor did he mention any Thing of it to her. Being asked by Defendant's Counsel, why he would not prevent Perjury; says, he did not think farther about it; says, that Mrs. *Heath's* mentioning to be examined for Lord *Anglesey*, made Deponent think she changed her Mind. Being asked, whether he believed what *Heath* said on the first Conversation to be true; says, he could not say that he believed it to be true at the Time of the first Conversation, but gave himself no Trouble about it. Says, that at the Time G of the second Conversation he did not recollect what was said at the Time of the first, and believes it

was since the second Conversation that he recollected the first Conversation; says, he spoke of it before, and therefore recollected; says, he spoke of it several Times, and refreshed his Memory about it,

Thomas Higgison says, He knew the late Lord and Lady *Altbam*, and that he knew *Arthur* the late Earl of *Anglesey*; says, that he was Receiver of the late Earl of *Anglesey's* Rents in the County of *Wexford*, from the Year 1711, to the Year 1716, and that he knew Lady *Altbam* in 1715; that he collected Rents at a Place called *Clonimes* in 1715; that the *Thursday* before Easter he went to *Clonimes* to go to *Wexford* Assizes, and that he went the *Tuesday* after Easter Sunday to *Dunmain*, and met there *John Wenden's* Wife, and one *Taylor*, and some other Servants; says, he enquired if my Lord was at home, but was told he was gone abroad.

Hufsey says, my Lady came down, and that he saw her at the Back-door, and remembers that she was big-bellied, and that she gave him two Glasses of White-Wine, and that he drank to her *Ladyship's* happy Delivery, Says, he went to *Major Rogers's* in *Enniscorthy*, and went from *Enniscorthy* to one *Hayes's*, who lived between *Enniscorthy* and *Wexford*; and *Thursday* Morning, which was the *Thursday* after Easter Sunday, he came to *Wexford* Assizes; says, that the Spring Assizes that Year began on *Saturday*, April the 16th; says, he saw some Tenants of my Lord *Anglesey* there, and received some Money from them. Being asked, if he could remember what Dress my Lady had on; says, he remembers my Lady *Altbam* had on a white Apron, a white Handkerchief, and a strip'd Gown. Says, he paid Money to Lord *Altbam* at *Wexford*, and saw his Coachman; says, he was at the *Big-Lux*, and had one Pint of White-Wine there.

he heard afterwards that Mr. Altham and Mr. Masterfon were try'd at Wexford. Says, he paid my Lord Rent, which Deponent's Son received at the Nanny-Water, in the County of Meath, which is Part of my Lord Altham's Estate. Being asked, if he entered all the Money he received of my Lord Anglesey's Rents in his Books; says, he did, and made an Entry every Day in his Books of what he received; says, he received 10*l.* from Mrs. Giffard on Thursday going to Clonsilla; that he received 4*l.* from Mr. Thomas Houghton; that he received the 28*l.* at Enniscorthy, Wednesday in Easter Week from his Son (except 14*s.* Expences) which the Deponent paid my Lord in Wexford. Being asked, what Day of the Month it is he came to Clonimes; says, on Thursday before Easter Sunday; that he was backwards and forwards to Clonsilla from Clonimes for three Days; that he lay at Mr. Sutton's every Night; that he went to Mr. Houghton's on Monday, and returned to Mr. Sutton's at Night; that he went first to Dunmain, and afterwards went to Enniscorthy. Says, he cannot tell whether Dunmain be the nearest Road from Clonimes to Enniscorthy; and Deponent says, that Lord Anglesey said there would be many Pretenders to his Estate, and desired the Deponent to turn Tenant to Mr. Charles Annesley.

Defendant's Counsel desired Deponent to look over his Papers, which he accordingly did; and then mentioned particular Times of his receiving some Rents: That he received Rents from Mr. Thomas Houghton in 1713, and to the best of his Memory received four Pounds.

Mr. Caesar Colclough being in Court, was asked, If he had seen Lord Altham at Wexford Affizes; G says, he does not remember to have seen him there.

Then Higginson being again interrogated, says, he could not tell

the Day of the Week he received Houghton's Rents; says, he received Giffard's, Houghton's, and one Sutton's Rent within three Days Time; says, he believes it was after the 21st of May he lay at Ross. That he lay either at one Browning's or Boucher's. Being asked the particular Manner of his entering the Receipt of the Rents; says, he entered the particular Day of the Month on which he received the Money. Says, he very often lay at Dunmain before the Time of his going to the Affizes; and lay several Nights at Dunmain before Lady Altham came thither. Says, he called at Dunmain to acquaint my Lord that his Son would pay that Money. Being ask'd, if he made an Entry of that Money, says he is sure he did, and took Receipts, and has seen that Entry, and believes it was the 21st of April. Says, the Money was paid about Ten in the Morning. Says, he believes he was not at Dunmain for two Years before that Time, nor was he there afterwards. Says, he did not see my Lady at Dunmain before that Time, but saw her at Ross. Says, he received Lord Altham's Rents a long Time in the County of Meath, but did not receive the Rents at Ross. Says, he paid some Part of the Rents towards a Chariot; that he was bound for 70*l.* and lost 20*l.* by it. Says, he survey'd Lands for Earl James, and Earl Arthur. Says, that in June or July, 1715, it was said in the Presence of the late Lord Anglesey, that Lord Altham had a Son, and Lord Anglesey wished he had one. Says, he received a Subpœna to appear on the Trial. Being asked, if he believed Mr. William Knapper to be an honest Man, or that he would forswear himself; says, he believes Mr. Knapper to be an honest Man, and that he believed no honest Man would forswear himself.

Col. Loftus was called to support
Z z 2 Mrs.

Mrs. Giffard's Character, and he was asked by the Defendant's Counsel, Whether he believed Mrs. Giffard could be believed upon her Oath: Col. Loftus answered, that he believes she may be believed upon her Oath.

The Plaintiff's Counsel thereupon asked Col. Loftus, Whether Mrs. Lambert could be believed upon her Oath: He said, he could not take upon him to say how a Woman could be believed, that lived in the State she lived in. — And thereupon mentioned something injurious to her Character.

William Stephens sworn. Being asked, if he knew Arthur Herd, and whether he had any, and what Discourse with him; says, he knew Arthur Herd and saw him when Mr. Annesley came to the Bear Inn in Enniscorthy; and that he then asked Herd, what Strangers those were; that Herd then said, This is the right Heir to the Anglesey Estate, if Right would take Place.

Being ask'd, whether he said that Herd told him Lady Altham had a Child; says, Herd did not say that Lady Altham had a Child; but Deponent says, he met Herd in the Street, and that Herd told him he (Mr. Annesley) was the young Lord. Being asked as to Herd's Character; says, he never heard but that he was an honest Man, and believes that Herd may be believed on his Oath; and Deponent said, he did not see the young Lord at the Time that Herd had this Discourse with him, for that he was down at Tom King's at the Bear. Deponent says, he talk'd of the Discourse he had with Herd to one Bartholomew Furlong, who lives under Colonel Richards, when Furlong was subpcna'd. Being asked upon what Occasion he told it to Furlong; says, because Furlong said Arthur Herd was a material Evidence. Being asked what Furlong told him; says, Furlong told him nothing. Being asked what

brought him to Town; says, Horle brought him to Town.

The Defendant's Counsel made Remarks on the Indecency of the Witness's Answers on so solemn an Examination, and then ask'd, If the Horle was his own; he answered, it was not his own, but he hired it. And being ask'd, who hir'd the Horle for him; he said he could not tell, he found the Horle at the Door; he said he was serv'd with a Subpcena by one O'Neil, but that he had no Discourse with O'Neil about giving his Evidence. Being asked what Business he followed; he said, he kept a Publick-House and a Shop in Enniscorthy.

William Houghton says, He has known Arthur Herd very well these 15 or 16 Years past; that he happened to go into Arthur Herd's Shop about a Wig, and had some Discourse with him, and heard him say Mr. James Annesley was the true Heir to the Estate the Earl of Anglesey possessed, as he verily believed, and that he knew him from a Child at Dunmain and at Ross. Being ask'd if he made use of these Words, That he knew him at Dunmain and at Ross; says, he did. Being asked where he was born; says, he was born at Ross, and lived at the Town of Enniscorthy 53 Years next Christmas. Being asked how he came to give his Evidence here; says, he heard of a Letter which went to Ross, and that the Letter was the sole Thing that occasion'd his coming to give his Evidence, and that he came of his own Accord. Being asked what he said to the Letter; says, he said he would do all the Justice in his Power to Mr. Annesley; says, he had no Thoughts of coming, but that his Conscience prick'd him, hearing that Arthur Herd had given such Evidence. Being ask'd when it was he resolv'd on coming to give his Evidence; says, when he heard it was going hard against

Annesley, he had Thoughts of being. Being asked what the Substance of the Letter was; says, the Letter gave an Account of the Trial; that the Letter came to Mrs. Sinnott, as she was talking of the Trial, was said that *Arthur Herd* turn'd A to Mr. *James Annesley*, and that surprised every one. Says, that being told about that *Herd* was come an Evidence for Lord Angle-

Deponent mentioned that *Herd* formerly declared otherwise; and Deponent said, that hearing of *Herd's* B Evidence, he did recollect what *Herd* had formerly said. Being ask'd whether he knew that he should have Time enough to give his Evidence; says, if he did not, he should have the Road back again.

John Ryan sworn. Being asked, whether he knew Mr. *Downes*, and had Conversation with him about *James Annesley*, the Lessor of Plaintiff; says, he knows Mr.

Downes very well, that Mr. *Downes* told him in Discourse, that Lord *Ham* said to the Child, *You Bar-* D *rd, get up and salute the Man who calls you a Christian*, and that he should get 200*l.* for giving this Evidence. Deponent said, it was on a

Day in the Summer or Harvest was a Twelve-month that Mr.

Downes said those Words; says, that Deponent then told Mr. *Downes*,

that he was old, and his Memory might be treacherous; whereupon

Downes said, that he would get a Remedy, that he should get Absol-

ution from some other Gentlemen, if his Memory was not sufficient to sup-

port his Oath. Being ask'd if Mr. *Downes* made any Application to him

for a Remedy; says, he did not. Being asked, if he was a Priest.

Plaintiff's Counsel desired him to answer that Question, and

Witness refused answering it. G

Being ask'd if it was in Confession *Downes* told it him; says, it

was not, it was only in common Conversation. Being ask'd if Mr.

Downes told it to him as what was really true or not; says, he does not know: And being asked what were his own Sentiments of it; he said, whether it was true or false, he thought it bad, to receive Money for giving his Testimony: He said, Mr. *Downes* is thought to be very unguarded in his Expressions, but would not say positively that Mr. *Downes* would swear to a Falsity. Being asked if it is a Practice for a Man to be absolved before a Fact is committed; as suppose a Man should say he would swear a false Thing, could he be absolved in such a Case before he swore? says, he could not be absolved in that Case.

Mr. *Downes* was called upon the Table to know what he could say to support his own Testimony.

He was asked if he had any Conversation with Mr. *Ryan* about his giving his Evidence here, or if he told him that he was to get 200*l.* for giving his Evidence: Mr. *Downes* said, he never had any Conversation with him about what he was to swear, and never told him that he was to get 200*l.* for giving his Evidence; and said, he never received a Penny, nor was he to receive a Penny for giving this Evidence.

Ryan insisted, that Mr. *Downes* E told him he was to receive 200*l.* for giving his Evidence.

Then *Ryan* being asked where he lived, and what Persons he knew; he mentioned the Places he liv'd in, and some Persons he knew; he said, that he absconded, but was found out, and served with a Subpœna to give his Testimony here; and he added, that he was not to get a Penny for giving his Evidence. Being ask'd, if he told any Person what he said Mr. *Downes* had mentioned to him; says, that happening to be in Company with three Gentlemen at *Ros*, and hearing them talk of Mr. *Downes*, he mentioned the Words to them; says, he also men-

tioned

tioned the Affair to one *Kelly*, and supposes that *Kelly* might talk of it. Being asked where he set up in *Dublin*; he said, he set up at the *White-Cross Inn* in *Pill-Lane*; he said, he did not come to Town with a View of giving his Evidence, but about other Business, and was subpoena'd since his coming to Town. Being asked if any Witnesses for the Plaintiff lodg'd at the Inn at which he set up; he said, he heard there were some of Plaintiff's Evidences there. Being asked if he ever set up at that Inn before; says, he never did. And being asked who recommended the House to him; says, it was one *Kelly* who came to Town along with him. And being asked if that *Kelly* was concerned in any Respect for the Plaintiff; he said, he believed he was.

Col. Loftus called to give a Character of *Father Downes*.

Said, he was a Tenant of his for ten or twelve Years, and behaved well, and said he generally had a good Character, and that he should believe him upon his Oath.

Mr. Serjeant Marshal mentioned the Limitations of the Estate by the Will of *Earl James*, and observed that *Lord Altham* was Tenant for Life, Remainder to his Son; and that by concealing that he had a Son, it was easier for him to sell Reversions; and that it was his Interest to conceal a Son from his Creditors; that tho' sometimes the Lord *Altham* and the present Defendant were not upon good Terms, yet they joined in setting Reversionary Leases. He then set forth the Limitations of the Wills and Codicils, which were on the Table.

Eleanor Murphy called again. Being asked if *Rolph* did live at the House of *Dunmain* in her Time; says, that *Rolph* did not live there in her Time; says, she was Laundry-maid there when *Lady Altham* was brought to Bed. Being desired

to name the other Servants; says, *Mrs. Heath* and *Anthony Dyer* lived there, and *Mary Doyle* was House-maid, and one *Weedon* was Coachman; but says, she did not remember (that *Mary Waters*, or one *Sa-right*, was there when *Lady Altham* came to the Country. Says, that a Woman Cook came along with *Lady*, and that there was not a Maid Cook in her Time. Being asked if she remember'd one *Betty Doyle* of *Dunmain*; says, she did not remember *Betty Doyle*'s living there; she mentioned another Woman being there who was a Weeder in the Garden. Being asked whether *Mary Doyle* lived in the House before her, says, that *Mary Doyle* was in the House before her. Being asked if *Mrs. Butler* is dead or alive; says, she knows not whether she be dead or alive: Says, *Mr. Taylor* hired the Deponent, and at that Time she heard *Lady Altham* was to come home. She said, that her Ladyship was at *Captain Butler*'s before she had a Child.

Thomas Rolph was called again to be examined, and *Eleanor Murphy* was on the Table at the same Time in Court.

Eleanor Murphy was ask'd if she knew *Rolph*; *Murphy* said, she never knew *Rolph*.

Rolph was ask'd what Time he came to *Lord Altham*'s Service: He said, he came in 1711, or 1712, and left it in 1715, and was in *Dunmain* when *Lord* and *Lady Altham* came together: He said, he was always in *Dunmain* except when *Lady Altham* went to *Wexford* Assizes. Being ask'd if one *Charles Meagher* the Butler was there in his Time; he said that *Meagher* was not there in his Time.

Mary Doyle called again to be examined, and sworn.

Being ask'd how long she liv'd in the Service; says, she liv'd four Months in the Service, and then

Charles Meagher was Butler in her time, and that *Rolph* was not there in his Time.

Rolph was ask'd, if he remember-
Mary Doyle there; he said, he
not remember her a Servant
in his Time.

Mary Doyle was ask'd if *Dennis Redmonds* was there in her Time; he said he was; and that *Eleanor Murphy* staid in the Service after; She said, she came into the Service after *Christmas*; and that *Eleanor Murphy* was in Service before her; and that she herself was in the Service before Lady *Altham* came to *Dunmain*.

Murphy said, she liv'd with *Ma-
n Butler* in *Ros* before she came to *Dunmain*.

Rolph was ask'd, if *Joan Laffan* was there in his Time; he said, *Joan Laffan* was not there in his time; and that he was in my Lord *Altham's* Service when my Lady *Altham* came to *Dunmain*, in *Christ-*
1713.

Eleanor Murphy said, she saw *Joan Laffan* at Mr. *Butler's* when she was in Service at Mr. *Butler's*, and that *Dennis Redmonds* was in Service in *Dunmain* when she was there.

Rolph being ask'd where he lived before he came over to *Ireland*; he said, he lived in *Chelsea*. Being ask'd where he took Shipping for the Kingdom; he said, he took Shipping at *Holyhead*, and went home by the Way of *Bristol*.

[To be continued.]

THE AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

All Ages and Countries have been delighted and improved by the Apothegms, or short Instructions, that wise and good Men have delivered to their Children and Posterity; and as they carry so forceable,

so irresistible a Charm with them, as by their *Laconic* Method, as it were, to steal upon the Mind, and convince us, before we are aware, of the Intention of the Writer; whereas long Discourses might frighten and alarm, too much, our little Vanities, and prejudice instead of reforming us: You will excuse my Desire, that you would insert the following admirable Letter in your *Magazine*. It was written by a Parent to his Son, then going abroad. I leave it to your Perusal, and am,

S I R,

Your obedient Servant,

L. G. C.

My dearest and most beloved Son,

AS Providence is about to remove you at a great Distance from me, tho', I hope, but for a Season, I could not forbear suggesting the few following Thoughts to you, which you are to take rather as the Overflowings of the Affection of a Father, than as necessary on your Part, whose Mind, I know, is capable of the best Reflections, and possess'd of generous and laudable Sentiments, and amiable Dispositions.

Cultivate, then, my Son, in yourself and others, as much as you can, the Belief of a Supreme Being, and of an universal Providence, at least.

Amidst the several religious Parties in the World, there is such a Thing as true Religion, abstracted from the Consideration of all those Parties, and which the sensible and virtuous Part of Mankind are of; consisting in a reverential Regard to the Supreme Being, and in seeking, by the Practice of Virtue, to secure his Approbation in this State, and in any future State of Existence.

The excellent Faculties and Powers Men are endued with, the vast Improvements they are capable of, and the Desire, if they are virtuous, and Apprehensions, if vicious, of an

an Hereafter, seem, at least, to be strong Presumptions of such a State. And certainly, if there may be a future State, and much more if it be probable there will, we ought to have a Regard to it in our Actions and Conduct in this Life.

In such a State of Things, where Vice and Bigotry seem almost to divide the World between them, a wise Man will take Care, that he be neither irreligious or profane on the one Hand, nor a Bigot or Enthusiast on the other.

Among the several Sorts of what are called Revelations, I believe you will find the Christian to be most agreeable to Reason and the Nature of Things, and, if rightly understood, to be a most perfect Representation of all moral Virtues. As therefore the Providence of God might set this up, or permit it to be set up, for the Good of Mankind, in Aid of their Reason, I would advise you to cultivate a Veneration for the Writings wherein it is contained, and for its Divine Author. Difference of Stile, Difference of Customs, and the different Tenets of Mankind, in different Ages and Countries, and, perhaps, some Corruptions and Interpolations, have, indeed, occasioned much Obscurity, to us, in several Parts of these Books; but all the Rules of a good Life and virtuous Conduct are sufficiently plain and intelligible.

The different Parties among Christians I pay little Regard to, in Comparison of the wise and sincerely good Man, who may be said to be a Christian at large.

Publick Worship, if for the Good of Mankind in general, ought to be kept up; tho' the Manner of it, in some religious Assemblies, may be very lame and defective; and in others, too superstitious. But your own Reason will tell you, that you have no Call to Affront the established Religion of any Country. If

you can, with Safety to yourself, cure any Man of his Superstition, you may do it; but if you have no fair Opportunity, you are not required to attempt it.

As I know you are a Lover of a Virtue, I doubt not but you will take all proper Opportunities, according to your Sphere in Life, to promote and recommend it. And tho' it may not be in your Power to make Men compleatly virtuous, yet you will do a great Service to the World, if you make them less vicious; which, as God has blessed you with great Abilities, may sometimes, perhaps, be in your Power to do: But the proper Seasons for these Things must be left to your own Discretion.

And now, my dearest Son, I commit you to the Protection of the great and supreme Preserver of Mankind. May he grant you, and your honourable Friend, a safe Journey, and a safe and prosperous Voyage. May he bring you safe to the desired Ground. May all your laudable Enterprises be crowned with Success, that you may live happily and comfortably, and may have it in your Power to display that Benevolence and Generosity, which is so natural to you, and which you have ever cultivated according to your Ability. And finally, may it please God, that I may be again blest'd with the Sight and most agreeable Conversation of my dearest Child, for whom I pray the best of Blessings, both temporal and eternal Happiness.

Your most affectionate Father,
Sept. 9, Friend and Companion,
1742. SOPHRONIUS

Universal Spectator, July 7. N^o 312.

The Use and Abuse of RICHES.

SEEK not proud Riches, says the great Lord Bacon, but such as thou may'st get justly, soberly

soberly, distribute chearfully, and leave contentedly. Yet have no abstract, nor friarly Contempt of them.

In these few Words, if I am not mistaken, is comprised the whole Doctrine concerning the *Acquisition* A and *Use of Riches*.

Proud Riches I take to be such a proportion of them as may create or cherish a vain Pride in the Possessor. He that looks with Contempt upon those to whom Fortune has been less liberal, or aims at En- B joyments from them that are out of the Reach of his Situation, Birth, Abilities, or Constitution, may be said to have *proud Riches*. The Poet has given us some Characters, wherein his Pride has extended to Crowns.

Wise *Peter* sees the world's respect for gold, and therefore hopes, this nation may be sold :

Glorious ambition ! *Peter*, swell thy store, and be what *Rome's* great *Didius* was before. The crown of *Poland*, venal twice an age, to just three millions stinted modest *Gage* : but nobler scenes *Maria's* dreams unfold, hereditary realms, and worlds of gold. congenial souls ! whose life one av'rice joins, and one fate buries in th' *Asurian* mines.

MR. POPE to Lord Bathurst.

I must not omit what we are told in the Notes on this Passage, that *Peter* here mention'd was a *dexterous Attorney*, and allow'd to be a E if not a *safe*, Conveyancer ; as *Didius*, *Peter* is exhorted to imitate, was a *Roman Lawyer*, so rich as to purchase the Empire, when it was set to sale upon the Death of *Marinax*. *Gage* and *Maria* were two F persons of Quality, who each of them, in the Time of the *Mississipi*, expected to realize above 300,000 *l*. each upon such Royal Visions as are here described. The Annotator adds, that they since retired to *Spain*, and were in Search of Gold in the Mines of *Asurias*. But I have heard, tho' G I know not whether with any Truth, that this *Gage* is the famous Count *Gages*, who has been since better

employ'd in the Command of an Army.

Mr. *Larws*, Author of the Delusion of these noble Persons, had once so much ideal Wealth, that he was said to be more than able to purchase all the Northern Kingdoms of *Europe*.—But he too neglected to realize, and so fell together with his Project.

Did these Monopolizers of Wealth but once think with the same great Poet, certainly they would be drawn B off from this Extravagance.

What riches give us, let us first enquire :
Meat, fire, and cloaths. What more ? *meat, cloaths, and fire*.

And ring the *Changes* upon them as long as we will, this is all they have to give us. Why then should they C furnish Occasion to *Pride* ? Since these are the Portion of all but the very miserable Part of Mankind.

Our noble Philosopher does not teach a Contempt for Riches in themselves, but only for the Vices that are too apt to attend on, or arise D from them. The Desire of acquiring them is liable to betray into Measures that are not strictly justifiable, tho' Fear of Punishment may prevent any Infringement of a declared Law ; and therefore he advises, that they *be got justly*. A fond and excessive Hankering after Pleasure, as placed in the Gratification of some sensual Appetite, or a penurious Inclination to hoard or increase, to the Extinction of all Bowels of Mercy towards our Fellow Creatures, and perhaps of Care for our own Persons, are equally apt to wait on the Possession of Abundance : For which Reason he admonishes to *use soberly, and distribute chearfully*. And as a foolish Attachment to Life, when the very Dregs of it are drawn to the Bottom, and every Passion is extinct but this of *having*, is also common ; the last Admonition, to *leave contentedly*, is not less pertinent and wise than the others.

Supercilius is a Man of very austere and formal Deportment, always talking of Honesty, Justice, and doing as one would be done unto. When he makes a Bargain, if you tie him down to Terms, he certainly stands strictly to them, and is very punctual in his Payments. But those who have once made a Contract with him, are always more cautious in a second, because if it lies in his Way to make a little Gain by *out-witting*, which he methodically distinguishes from *cheating*, *Supercilius* never fails to improve the Opportunity.

Certainly there never were such fraudulent Methods *publicly* used in the Acquisition of Money, as we have seen in our own Age. Who that thinks of *Gaming* and *Extortion*, can avoid remembering the Name of *Charteris*? That reflects on *false Conveyancing*, and does not recal the Image of *Japhet Crook*, alias *Sir Peter Strainger*, suffering the Amputation of his Ears for it at *Charing-Cross*? Can we remember the *South-Sea* Year, and not the Name of *Blunt*? Or the *Charitable Corporation*, and forget that of *S——n*?

These Ways of getting, were certainly all of them quite inconsistent with Justice; but the latter most notoriously bad, as it was a direct Abuse, to the contrary Purpose, of an Establishment made *ex professo* to relieve the Poor. But it would make one shudder to think, that even the Managers of these should come to such a Temper of *Steel-Heartedness*, as the Poet describes, F when he introduces them thus:

The grave Sir Gilbert holds it for a rule,
That 'every man in want is knave or fool:
'God cannot love (says *Blunt*, with lifted eyes)
'The wretch he starves.'—And piously [denies:
But rev'rend S****n, with a softer air,
Admits, and leaves them, providence's care.

As to the *sober Users* and *cheerful Dispensers* of the good Things of

this World, how few of them shall we meet with, in Comparison with those who run into the contrary Excesses of *Rint* or *Penury*? In every Part, not of *London* only, but of the whole Kingdom, we see many *beggarly Instances* of the Effects of the former, and of others spurring on, with all the Strength in their Power, to *Beggary* and *Disease*, if not to Death. And as to the latter, I have been assured of one miserable Example, that may serve in the Room of several, of a *necessitous Wretch* worth his 20 *Thousands*, who obstinately died, perhaps an Hour or two before his Time, for Want of a little sugar'd Milk (his favourite Food) because there was no Sugar in the House, and a Quarter of a Pound would cost five Farthings.

Verbosus is what we call a very sociable Man, and will be sure, when you converse with him, not to forget his own Riches. He tells you the many cunning Ways he made use of in the Acquisition of them, and the great Care he takes in preserving them. But talk to him of generous and humane Actions, and he either laughs at you, or does not seem to understand your Meaning. To help another with any Part of your Fortune, in *Verbosus's* System of Morality, is to injure yourself of just so much; and yet *Verbosus* has no Child to inherit his Money.

The Examples of utmost Reluctancy to part with Life, when Money is the only Thing they are capable of enjoying, are so many, that it had been needless to quote any of them in Prose, if Mr. Pope had not given us one occasionally with a great deal of Humour in Verse.

I give and I devise (old *Euclid* said,
And sigh'd) my lands and tenements to *Nod*
Your money, Sir? My money, Sir! what all
Why if I must (then wept) I give it *Pod*
The manor, Sir? The manor! hold, he cry'd
Not that, —I cannot part with that, —
dy'd.

A vain Desire, in those who have merited nothing of Mankind, to preserve on Marble the Memory of a Name that will ever be repeated with Contempt, if not with Execrations, is not less ridiculous than a fond Anxiety to prolong Life beyond Enjoyment.—But I shall give the Contrast of almost all these Characters in that amiable one of the *Man of Rofs*.

Who hung with woods yon mountain's sultry brow? (flow?—

From the dry rock who bade the waters Whose caufeway parts the vale with shady rows?

Whose seats the weary traveler repose; Who taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise?

The *man of Rofs*, each lisping babe replies. Behold the market-place with poor o'er-spread!

The *man of Rofs* divides the weekly bread. He feeds yon alms-house, neat, but void of state,

Where age and want sit smiling at the gate: Him portion'd maids, apprentis'd orphans blest,

The young who labour, and the old who rest. Is any sick? The *man of Rofs* relives, Prescribes, attends, the medicine makes and gives.

Is there a variance? Enter but his door, Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more. Despairing quacks with curses fled the place, And vile attorneys, now an useless race.

And all this, we are told in the same charming Manner, with an Estate of only 500/. a Year. Yet this good Man had not at his Death any Ambition of extending his Memory: For, as the Poet adds,

Who builds a church to god, and not to fame, Will never mark the marble with his name: Go search it there * where to be born and die, Of rich and poor makes all the history. Enough that virtue fill'd the space between, Prov'd by the ends of being, to have been.

Westminster Journal, July 14. N^o 138.

OF PAPER TROOPS, and POCKETING ARMIES.

IN the Memoirs of the Count de Guiche, lately published in French, we have this remarkable Passage con-

cerning the State of the United Provinces, in 1665, when they were invaded by *Bernard de Galen*, Bishop of *Munster*.

“ The States had not in all 4000 Men to oppose against their Enemy :

A The *French* Succours, which *Lewis XIV.* sent them, were so inconsiderable, that it was found necessary, when the *Dutch* Fleet returned into their Ports, to cause the Infantry that had been put on board it to disembark. It consisted of 4000 Men, B which, added to those they had thrown into *Groningen*, made in all 6000 Foot; their whole Cavalry amounting to 2500. In *Maestricht* they had left only 7 or 800 Men; in *Breda* and *Boisseluduc* 3 or 400; and the rest of their Towns, which,

C as well as their Forts, are pretty numerous, were garison'd in like Manner; some of the latter being entrusted solely to the Vigilance of a common Jailor. And yet the States had 60,000 *Men upon Paper*, and the same Number in their *Purse*. D But in the Field the Number was at most not greater than I say upon the *Iffel*, and 4000 Men, Horse and Foot included, in *Groningen*. The rest went to the Profit of the Officers, of whom the greatest Part, being the *Sons of Burgomasters*, were exempt from Chastisement; and consequently this Evil could receive no Remedy, nor the Crime any Punishment.”

Were it peculiar to the *Dutch* Form of Government to indulge and screen such Practices, I should not have thought this Particular worth taking Notice of.—But as Vices, publick, or private, are apt to communicate their Poison thro' all Countries, and to insinuate into all Constitutions, it ought to be remember'd, that there may be such a Thing as raising Men upon *Paper only*, or putting them into *private Purses*.

The Men voted last Session for the Service of the present Year in

A a a 2

Flan-

* In the Parish Register.

Flanders, were 21,358 *British*, and 16,263 *Hanoverians*, making in all 37,626 Men in the Pay of Great Britain only:—And yet, if we believe the Accounts of both Friends and Enemies, after the sending over of several additional Regiments, after the Junction of both *Austrians* and *Dutch* to these, the whole Allied Army does not amount to more than 45,000 Men; that is, but 7400 more than what are now actually paid for by parliamentary Provision in Great Britain.

How is this? Do our Allies fall thus incredibly short of their Proportion to the whole Number? Or is any Part of our Share to be looked upon as *Paper* and *Purse* *Men* only?

Since we must have a Land War with France, as it seems at present we have no Hopes of avoiding it, for God's-sake let it be an honest War for ourselves! Let us do our own Part with strict Justice;—but let us insist upon the same Exactness in all who confederate with us in the same Cause!

But if it be not the Fault of our Friends, if it be we who sink upon ourselves, the Business, tho' not so mortifying, will be equally dangerous if not enquired into:—And enquired into certainly it may be, unless some Interest prevails among us, equal to that of a *Dutch Burgomaster*, for screening of Wrong. Whether it be the Interest of each respective Father or Friend, who screens his Son or him he has recommended, or whether it be one grand Interest that screens the whole Iniquity, it is equally injurious to the Commonwealth, and should, by the Commonwealth, be equally opposed and reſented.

To make War a Jobb only (which would in Effect be the Case, if an Army were kept abroad only to pocket another at home) is something more horrid and unnatural than any other Kind of Treachery against the People. To Jobb in Contracts and Treaties is the old Art, that has only met with some Improvement of late Years: No Lives are lost in such Jobbs, and if a little Honour is exposed, the Nation's whole Stock is not irrecoverably lost. But a military Jobb, which keeps upon Paper and in Purse a Part of the Army that is nominally in the Field, is making an actual Sacrifice of the poor Wretches who are actually in the Service, and with it of the Glory that might have attended the Operations of the whole Complement.

And yet that such Jobbs have been made, might be proved from a great many Instances, besides that of the States General in 1665. Our own War in Spain during a great Part of it, seems to have been rather a Jobb to those whose Hearts were

in Flanders, than a Series of proper Efforts to recover Spain itself, tho' we were professedly fighting for the whole Spanish Monarchy. And that there was not something of a Jobb in the Flanders War towards the End, when France had effectually made Offers, that to common Sense were high enough to have been satisfactory, would not be very easy to demonstrate. But as this was a successful Business, and cost us only Money and Men, our Honour being secured by Victory after Victory, it was a long while before we thought proper to complain of the Undertakers.

But these, and some others we could mention, were *English* Jobbs; that is, for the private Benefit of *Englishmen*, how much soever the publick Interest or England might suffer by them, and that of Holland and Germany be promoted at her Expence. This was the more tolerable, as we saw the Money got by them, in a great Measure, spent among us, and we had the Honour of boasting, that we could shew perhaps the richest Subject in Europe. But if ever one of these bloody Jobbs should be again carried on, against a Tide of Ill-Fortune, and with this aggravating Circumstance, that no *Englishman* could be the better for it, that England had no Chance of again circulating any Part of the Wealth she had wantonly given, this would indeed be a more melancholy State for us than any we meet with in History. The Paper in this Case would be *English*, but the Purse would be *foreign*; and whether *Sar—n*, *Hun—n*, or *Han—n*, would little avail to those who had only the Honour of filling it.

If then it be possible that such a Jobb may be, is it not proper that Enquiry should be often made, that a jealous Watch should be always kept, that no Troops be maintained upon Paper, which do not exist in Person, lest they should be all put into some such voracious Purse? The Poet talks of pocketing States, and surely it is altogether as easy, by this Means, to pocket Armies.

We do not insinuate that any such Thing has been done, or that any who have now the Power are capable of doing it: But the Possibility of the Fact should excite the proper Caution which the Honest cannot condemn, and the Dishonest may apprehend so as to refrain.

Before our Destruction can be so far effected, there must certainly be a great Degeneracy among all Orders of Men. The Maxim has been long received, That Great Britain can never be ruined but by her Parliaments. But if Parliaments should ever grow

so weak, so negligent, or so corrupt, suffer a foreign Influence to prevail in their Measures and Resolutions, we should be stupid indeed if we thought ourselves any longer secure. If Places, Pen- Honours, Grants, or Promises, should prevail with Individuals of this venereal Body, as to make a Majority of them humble Servants of those who have Baited to throw out, what iniquitous may not be transacted, what Paper might not be kept up and pocketed? Our late excellent Poet, whose Loss every one of the Muses now laments, has set us so many Pictures, in his Satires, of such an universal Degeneracy, that it would take up too much Room even to show them all. But there is one so applicable to the present Argument, that I make no Apology for transcribing it. It is humorously excusing the Avarice of John Blunt, the South-Sea Director, upon his Foresight of this Degeneracy, which made him desirous to buy both the national Treasures, that he might give Peace to all. A Wizard, according to the Satirist, has shown him this Prophecy, which we may rather pray than hope never to see fulfill'd.

Angels Corruption, like a gen'ral flood,
Will deluge all; and Avarice creeping on,
Shall like a low-born mist, and blot the sun:
The peasant and patriot ply alike the stocks,
The judge shall jobb, the bishop bite the town,
The beggarly dukes pack cards for half a crown.
Britain sunk in lucre's sordid charms,
France reveng'd of Anne's and Edward's arms!

Old England, July 14. N^o 76.

I R,

ALTHOUGH, for Decency's Sake, the Application of the C—L— is not so nicely scrutiniz'd into as all other Grants, yet from the People ought to be, it is no longer sacred from Enquiry, than it appears to be decently used.

To support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown is the Reason assign'd for granting it; by which we are to understand, that our Princes are at once to be secur'd from Want, and enabled to be just, generous, and magnificent.

But Justice is the Corner-Stone of the Kingdom. As it is difficult for a Prince to maintain his Dignity in the Midst of Necessity, so his Honour must suffer, if he neglects to gratify his Vanity, or even his Generosity, at the Expence of Justice.

The Servants and Tradesmen of the

Crown have the first Claims upon the Crown: As the Publick has made an ample Provision for them, as all imaginable Care has been taken to make that Provision certain, by engaging to make good all Deficiencies, they ought to have the full Benefit of it, both in Time and Value; and till their Demands are satisfy'd, or the proper Regulations are made for satisfying them, strictly speaking, the Crown has not a Shilling to throw away.

We have already had melancholy Experience, that when the Crown, either by an Excess of Goodness, or an Excess of Prodigality, has run farther into Debt than it could easily discharge, that Debt has always been saddled upon the People; who, in Exchange, had only the wretched Consolation of an unmeaning Promise, that they should never more be Sufferers that Way.

When therefore, the C—L— is known to be 6 Q—rs in Arrear, it becomes a reasonable Matter of Alarm to the People: And whenever the Crown Creditors have the Mortification to see the Money which properly belongs to them, wantonly or wickedly wasted, while they labour under all Manner of Difficulties and Distresses for the Want of it, it is not to be presum'd but that they will esteem it a crying Grievance; and that they will secretly repine, if they do not openly complain of it.

When the late Q. Anne made Application to Parliament, for a Sum of Money to discharge the Debts of her Civil List, the Whigs, of those Times, took great Offence at it: And yet her Household Revenue bore no Comparison to that which is, at present, so deservedly annex'd to the Crown. It was, besides, notorious, that she had taken Part in the Difficulties, which the War had brought upon her Subjects; and had, for several Years, contributed 100,000*l.* towards the Expence of it.

On the other hand, in the late Reign, even under the Administration of those very Whigs, the Precedent was twice follow'd without any such noble Generosity to plead in Excuse for it.

Again, as the famous Affair of the pretended 115,000*l.* Deficiency, serves to shew, that Ministers are not over-nice in their Demands; so the thundering Item contain'd in the famous Report, for ten Years special and secret Service, shews, likewise, that they are not over frugal in their Issues.

With a laudable Christian Charity we may conclude, if we please, the mighty Sum there specify'd, was dispend'd in the noblest Manner, in obtaining Intelligence,

in rewarding Merit, in the Furtherance of useful Knowledge, in the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, and the Exercise of every Royal Virtue.

But when we follow the Directions of human Policy, we are to suspend the Use of Christian Charity: We are to take nothing upon Trust, and to reason only from what we see.

In plain *English*, when the *Art of Corrupting*, has been avow'd to be the principal, if not the sole Art of Governing, we can never too carefully watch a Leak, which bids fair to drain the Commonwealth.

There have been Men who have deserv'd the highest Favours which the Crown had to bestow; and there have been Times, when the Publick did not stand in Need of the Royal Charity.

At present, whatever the C — L — can spare, the Publick has Need of: And who is there amongst us that has a Right to challenge so vast a Pension as 4000*l.* a Year, or ought to accept it, if it was offer'd him? I am sure the Man of real Merit would think it his Duty to refuse what, it would be little less than Impudence to ask: And would disdain to increase his private Fortune, by increasing the publick Calamities.

What then should we say, if a known Criminal, who had already gorg'd both himself and every one of his Creatures with the Spoils of the State; who had been equally rapacious and prodigal; who had by his Crimes only escaped the Punishment that was due to them; and who, if he had not destroy'd the *Constitution*, must have been destroy'd by it: What should we say, if such a Man as this, when his Country was sinking under the Mischiefs which he had been the principal Cause of, should again fasten upon it, and in the Face of the World, demand, receive, and enjoy the very Gratuity which he had before sold for its Value in ready Cash, and which he had even empty'd the Exchequer to procure the Payment of?

Should we not say, that this Man was Master of such Secrets as enabled him to stand upon Terms with ———, as well as set the People at Defiance? That this extravagant Grant was by Way of Commutation for the Act of Grace which had been deny'd him? That the Person most obnoxious to the People was the most acceptable at *****? That what was complain'd of as *Grievances*, were there represented and understood as *Servitudes*? That, consequently, the very Na-

ture of G ————t was revers'd; and that the People, for the future, were to expect neither Justice nor Mercy?

I am,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

GEORGE STANLEY

Westminster Journal, July 21. N^o 172

Properties and Effects of Mr. TORRANT'S LANTHORN, CAP and STAFF.

IT is so long since I gave any Account of the Effects of my Lanthorn, that Readers may think I have entirely lost the Use of it during the Summer: But will please to remember, that the light me along the Streets is one of the *most valuable* Properties of it, for that it has peculiar and inestimable Excellence in supplying the Want of Windows, so much complain'd of by *Manus*, in the Breast; as my Cap conveys me, like that of *Fortunatus*, into the most secret Place invisible; and my Staff has somewhat the Qualities of *Ithuriel's Spear*, detectable with a Touch on the Shoulder the Temper of the Heart, and having always a great Propensity to fall heavy on the Scalp of Villain.

That I do not often publish the Disorders I make by these, separately or jointly should not be ascribed to any Negligence but to that Principle of Tenderness which I set out, and which inclines me to spare every Offender that gives the least Hope of Amendment. I have now become, fairly enter'd in my *Folio Memorial Book*, 15 Grofs of Bagnio Intrigues, when in the Parties, on one Side at least, has been of Distinction: But as I turn'd a painful Light upon them all, and have never repeated the Crime, others but once or twice, I shall expose only the hardest Wretches, that are seen again after Admonition.

Fulvia would do well to take the Hint lest her Husband should know her by Description I intend to give, if she does not suddenly reform; and *Arabella*, who thinks herself so secure in the good Opinion of her loving Spouse, may so alarm him as to light up an unextinguishable Flame of Jealousy.

But above all I would give Warning to one or two great young Rakes, of excellent high Quality, for whose Characters I have therefore a sincere Regard. They may remember two or three severe Trials within, at different Times, when the

* Note, 4000*l.* a Year paid by the Officers of the Ex——, without Deduction of Fees, Taxes, &c. is equal to a Pension of 5000*l.* subject to those Incumbrances.

purfuing illegal Pleasures in the most
amous Company. It was at thofe In-
that I turn'd my *Lantern* full upon
Breasts, tho' they could not them-
tell the Cause of their own tranfient

arife.
in Bargains, after the ftrongeft
ations of Integrity, I have register'd
than 3674, that were all under Co-
of the Law, and the R—gues conti-
still in fair Reputation. My Friend
did not know my Perfon, nor
Power of my Light, when he fo cun-
over-reach'd a *propane* Man of the
ld to the Tune of a cool *Five Hun-*
with this *juftifying* Referve all the
in his own Mind, that he would ap-
Part of it to the Good of the Bro-
hood, by giving more liberally at the
Collection. And as to *Shylock*, he
not aware who was looking into his
rt when he caufed the Stocks to fall by
ell-manag'd falfe Report, pleafing him-
with the Thought that he was only
ng fo much of his own, as a Son of
nam, whofe Seed were to inherit the
th.

Frankly, the Libertine, is more open.
profefles no Senfe of Religion, and
not defire you fhould think he has
of Honefty, except juft whilt he is
ing a Bargain with you: For if he
pens to be a little too fharp, he imme-
ely tells of it with Exultation, and
n pleads a Kind of Merit from it to
helf. But for all *Frankly's* Pretences,
cannot help reflecting, that he has now
then with Difficulty concealed the An-
th within, which was at the very Mo-
nts when he was obliged for a little of
Light upon his Confcience.

Will Cogwell pretends he plays only for
erfion, and that it is equal to him whe-
he wins or lofes. Accordingly he has
Art of keeping on a cheerful Counte-
nce, and Spirits to perpetuate a noify
gh, which deceives thofe he plays with,
et makes them think he is altogether as
ifferent as he pretends. But if I was to
blift what I have feen of the Workings
Avarice from a Run of good Luck, or
extreme Tortures of his Mind when
rtune is againft him, the World would
k upon him in no better Light than a
mmon *Gambler*. I know at leaft 940
extended Indifferents, who are every Day
ome Game or other, and have all of
em, more or lefs, *Will's* Turn of Tem-
and Confcience. — But thefe are vul-
e Offenders.

My moft exact and critical Obfervations
ve been made among the Great, who
nifted me with Variety of Entertain-

ment. Nobles without Honour, Soldiers
without Courage, and Zealots without Vir-
tue, were common Spectacles. Yet all
thefe were good and fair Outfides, which
paffed well enough with the Publick.

Of the *State Orators* I perceived very few
whole Hearts and Tongues were in the
fame Key Thofe who declared in behalf
of the prefent M——ry and prefent
Meafures, had either Pl ce, P——n,
or Expectation always uppermoft in their
Thoughts; and thofe who declaimed a-
gainft them, in general, had much the
fame Motives, believing that more would be
given to buy off a feemingly virulent En-
emy, than to reward an officious voluble
Friend.

Six eminent *Patriots*, who the Year be-
fore had bellow'd ftrenuoufly in behalf of
their Country, I forefaw at the firft would
attend laft Seafon with a firm Refolution
to remain filent. I obferved the Struggles
between Intereft and Honefty, and how
the former, by Degrees, worked the latter
quite out of every Mind. In one Breaft
the Conteft was pretty fmart, and I had
Hope for fome Time that Honefty would
get the better: But a Reinforcement came
to the oppofite Side in a frefh Promise,
and the Field was immediately carried.
As to the other five, the Reluctancy they
difcovered was only affected, to fave Ap-
pearances; they having from the firft de-
termined that *Honefty* fhould give Way, as
foon as fhe could draw off with any Sha-
dow of Honour.

I kept a Lift of the occafion-1 Lapses
during the whole Seafon, and found them
to amount to 435, among the Men who
are not yet look'd upon to be abfolute-
ly fallen. Thefe were only Compliances
in particular Cafes, when fmall Gratifi-
cations were made to help on fome fingle
Meafure, without a Pr ce being bid to buy
off the whole Man. But by what I could
fee of the moft who accepted thefe Ac-
knowledgments, who were in Number 93
(fome of them having lapsed 6 or 7 Times
during the Term of Bufinefs) there is no-
thing wanting but a fufficient Offer to make
them entire Converts to the *Golden Calf*;
and I expect to fee two Thirds of them
rank'd on that Side in the next Lifts that
are published.

His Honour the *High Prieft* of this Idol,
and *Paymafter General* of all the *Conformifts*,
has had more of my Attendance than any
other Individual. I have obferved him at
the feveral great *Crifes* of publick Affairs,
and perceived him always fo confuted
at every new Turn, or unexpected Cir-
cumftance, that it was manifelt he had
not formed to himfelf any regular Plan or
Con-

Conduct, in which Precaution had been taken not to be impeded by common Accidents.

When Advice came that Prince Charles had passed the Rhine, I happened to be at the Levee of this Person. Such a Tumult and Hurry of Thoughts distracted his Intellects, and mingled with his Joy, that I was certain he knew not what particular Consequences to expect from such an Event. Ideas of Conquest however flow'd in abundantly, some of which he express'd. I could distinguish that his Imagination had already led the *Hussars* to the Gates of *Paris*, when his Reverie was interrupted by this pertinent Question from one present: Pray, my Lord, has not this *Alsace* been formerly the Scene of many a rugged Campaign? To which his Lordship answering, that undoubtedly it had, the following short Dialogue ensued between them.

Friend. Why then should you expect it will be sooner over-run now than in other Wars, when the Empire was united against France?

Peer. Prince Charles is a brave and gallant General, and is at the Head of a brave and gallant Army.

Friend. Were not the Princes *Lewis* of *Baden* and *Eugene* of *Savoy* brave and gallant Generals? Was not the Elector of *Hannover*, afterwards our most gracious Sovereign, a brave and gallant General? And had not they, at least sometimes, brave and gallant Armies?

Peer. True: But the Armies of France were always more numerous: Whereas the *Austrians* are now much superior in Number.

Friend. Are we sure they will continue so? *Belleisle* had but a short March, and *D'Harcourt* not a very long one, to join *Marshal Coigny*.

Peer. They will then weaken themselves too much in the *Netherlands*.

Friend. Remember; when France made that Stand in *Alsace* against the Empire, she was not weak in the *Netherlands*; she found us Work there for ten Years, tho' a *Marlborough* commanded. May not what has happened be expected to happen again?

Here his Lordship turning peevishly about, I came out incognito as I went in, and laid by my Cap and Lantern for that Opportunity.

From the Craft'man, July 21.

THERE are some Maxims in Government so self-evident, that any Attempt to prove them would be almost as ridiculous, as to demonstrate that Grass is green, or that the Sun shines at Noon-

Day. One of these Axioms is; That War is always to be avoided, unless when it is absolutely necessary to shun a greater Evil. A second is; That, when War is become necessary, it ought to be carried on in the most advantageous Manner for ourselves, and the most destructive for our Enemies. A third is; That we may the better bear the Burden, and reduce them the sooner to Reason. A fourth is; That at such Times especially Malversation, Misapplication, and Impropriety of the publick Money, ought to be strictly to be enquired into; as also to bring all Offenders to condign Punishment, and even to scrutinize diligently the Conduct of all those whose Behaviour has rendered them, in the least, liable to Suspicion. A fourth is; That the same good Husbandry is then to be observed, and that, in order to prevent all Temptation to Extravagance, or sinking into private Pockets, an accurate or distinct Account of the publick Expence should be laid before those, whose Province it is to inspect it, at least, once every Year. A fifth is; That the bestowing suitable Rewards upon those who have deserved well of the Commonwealth, tho' highly material in itself, as not being of equal Importance with the rest; because we trust, even in the worst Times, there never will be wanting a sufficient Number of real Patriots, who will be willing to serve their Country, tho' they were to gain no other Recompence than what arises from being conscious to have done their Duty. So self-evident are these Maxims, that we may venture to affirm, according as they have been more or less observed, in all Ages, the several States, and Kingdoms of the Earth, have flourish'd or declined.—He then examined how far we have kept them in View, in our Conduct of late Years, and how far we have deviated from them, and on this Account: And concludes, The Necessity of enquiring into the Conduct of those, who are liable to Suspicion, is manifest. Had a certain great Criminal been brought to Justice, and had the Conduct of some Persons at *Cartagena* been strictly enquired into, we should, probably, have had a better Account of the Behaviour of many of our Officers in the last Sea-Fight, and Admiral *Matthews* had now been better employ'd, than in watching the Motions of the French and Spanish Fleets.—We may remember that, in Queen *Ann's* Reign, when the Lords were debating on the most proper Method of distressing the Enemy, a certain Peer, famous for Wit and Humour, said, He knew no Way so effectual as to put them out of the A—y.

DE in ALEXANDRUM POPE.

A MICHAËLE CULLIN.

Apofrophe ad Angliam.

HÆU! tibi diræ rapuere Parcæ
 Gloriam Phœbi, decus & Sororum?
 tibi gignent fimilem futura
 Sæcula vatem?

tibi poft hac fidibus canoris
 Num gratas celebrabit umbras,
 qua movet lenes Tamefis recurvo
 Flumine limphas?

allicis quifnam fpoliis onuftos
 Martia natos referet Camenâ?
 tibi Britannorum domitis triumphos
 Dicit Iberis?

querant Caftæ gemini Sorores
 pœ pellectæ juga celfa Pindi.
 tuis letus Citharæ Repertor
 Manfit in oris:

tandiu Popi nemus omne cantus
 didit blandos, celeres morari
 minum lapfus, validosque duras
 Ducere quercus.

on tuo vati celebris canendo
 erret Amphion, neque qui tremendum
 exit Inferni modulis Tyrannum
 Thracius Orpheus.

alis ad fummas volucris Tonantis
 folitur nubes rapido volatu,
 ardidis femper propiora terris
 Nubila fpernens;

alis ad fedes rapitur fupernas
 rduus vates, celerique pennâ
 vidit coelum, rutilamque feſe
 Condit in æthram.

alcius nunquam gelidas Cayſtri
 ignus ad ripas cecinit, fupremum
 ritum ducens, properansque vitæ
 Tangere metam.

enit Phœbi Chorus omnis urnam
 mat, ad facram Charitis favillam
 tæ lugent, queriturque raptum
 Mœſtus Apollo.

u fuper vatis tumulum recentes
 argito flores, viridique lauro
 ingito crines, memorique ferva
 Marmore famam.

In ENGLISH, thus.

TO BRITAIN,

On the DEATH of Mr. POPE.

AN ODE.

DEJECTED iſle, what grief creates,
 This ſtroke of the relentleſs fates,
 That hence thy poet tore?

Apollo, and the Mufes joy;
 What can ſo great a loſs ſupply?
 What future age reſtore?

Who now ſhall ſing thy ſpreading ſhades;
 Thy beauteous hills, thy flow'ry meads,
 Thy ſpring, thy ſummer pride?

Or who rehearſe, in equal lays;
 While the ſweet ſtream meandering plays,
 Thy Thames all-pleaſing tide?

Who now, ſhould Mars propitious ſmile,
 And France, quite vanquiſh'd by your iſſe,
 In all her projects fail;

Or who, if thou ſhouldeſt Spain ſubdue,
 To verſe alike and virtue true,
 Record the glorious tale?

From Pindus' top the Mufes fly,
 Tho' Pæbus with his lyre was by,
 To hear his ſweeter ſtrains;
 Pæbus himſelf confeſs'd his power,
 And leaving the Caſſian bower,
 Mingles with Britiſh ſwains:

While Pope bids Windſor's forests riſe,
 Still with his various ſubjects vies,
 Now lofty, loud, and ſhrill;
 And now like Zephyr's ev'ning breeze,
 That gently fans the bending trees,
 Softly ſweet and ſtill.

Not he, whom ſtubborn ſtones obey'd,
 Than thee with ſweeter muſick play'd,
 Or ſhall in fame excel;
 Nor e'en the Thracian bard, whoſe lyre
 Could with ſoft flames of pity fire
 The tyrant lord of hell.

As the great Thund'rer's bird aſpires
 To reach his lord's ætherial fires,
 Where pointed light'nings glow;
 Tours thro' the ever-yielding ſkies,
 Diſdaining, as aloft he flies,
 The earth's dull ſoil below:

So Pope his ſteady flight purſues,
 Far, far above our aching views,
 To realms of endleſs day,
 Superior to the ſtarry ſpheres,
 Where muſick, like his own, he hears,
 While tuneful ſeraphs play.

On Caſter's bank the ſwan expires,
 While muſick his laſt breath inſpires,
 Leſs tuneful ſtill than thine;
 To death thou couldeſt thy note prolong,
 Thy laſt was ſtill the ſweeteſt ſong,
 And ſtill the moſt divine.

The Mufes their loſt poet mourn,
 The Graces weep about his urn,
 And Pæbus drops a tear.
 With roſes ſtrew the ſacred ground,
 With laurel let his brows be bound,
 And marble altars rear.

354 *The Power of Beauty.* Set by Mr. CAREY.

Allegramente.

Is there a charm, ye pow'rs a—bove, to ease a wounded breast; thro'

reason's glass to look at love, to wish and yet to rest?

Let wisdom boast, 'tis all in vain, an empire o'er the mind; 'tis

beauty, beauty holds the chain, and triumphs o'er mankind, and

triumphs o'er mankind.

2.
Thrice happy birds, who on the spray,
Unartful notes prolong;
Your feather'd mates reward the lay,
And yield to pow'rful song.
By nature fierce, without controul,
The human savage ran,
Till love refin'd his stubborn soul,
And civiliz'd the man,
And civiliz'd the man.

3.
Verse turns aside the tyrant's rage,
And cheers the drooping slave;
It wins a smile from hoary age,
And disappoints the grave.
The force of numbers must succeed,
And sooth each other ear,
Tho' my fond cause shou'd *Phœbus* plead,
He'd find a *Daphne* here,
He'd find a *Daphne* here.

4.
And heav'n such wond'rous gifts produce,
To curse our wretched race?
Must we all the heart accuse,
And yet approve the face?

Thus in the sun bedrop'd with gold,
The basking adder lies,
The swain admires each shining fold,
Then grasps the snake and dies,
Then grasps the snake and dies.

For the GERMAN FLUTE.



A LETTER

from a SON, in a distant Part of the
World, March 2, 1743.

HAIL, much-lov'd man! forgive the
aspiring Muse, [soar;
That still, tho' feebly pinion'd, aims to
Whilst I recount my long and wearied
course, [shores.
From Albion's cliffs, to these rough sandy
supremest Good! whose providential sway,
Remotest seas, and prostrate nations tell;
Whether ador'd invisible, all pure,
Diffuse as light, thro'out eternal space;
Or circumscrib'd, a local deity,
As narrow ignorance has long maintain'd;
Accept the grateful praise, which, taught to
rise
From my glad heart, invades thy open ears,
For ev'ry instance of thy gracious aid,
For ev'ry wonder in my favour wrought,
Whilst roving, thus, thro' ocean's utmost
bounds. [scene
Pleas'd and delighted with the distant
Of Asia's gorgeous piles, with fleeting haste,
We crost'd to that fam'd town, which,
meanly lost,
Caust fatal pangs in dying Mary's breast.
But there my growing hopes too soon were
damp'd, [man,
And mournful, parting from the godlike
Who snatch'd me from oblivion's sick'ning
shade,
westward bent my solitary way,

Hard circumstance! but what my Lord re-
quests,

What he commands, submits I still obey.
But ah! my friend, when haply you arrive,
Where od'rous gums revive the fragrant air,
Where Nilus laves, or sad Euphrates rolls;
When gentle zephyrs spread their fanning
wings,

Or cooling grottos bar the scorching rays,
Think how I freeze, and how intensely burn;
And that must sure provoke the pitying sigh.

Now Eurus, glad some, fills the swelling
sails, [wind,

The lab'ring cordage cracks before the
And the sharp prow divides the yielding main.
See, far behind, Ocrinum's less'ning height,
Known head-land of Danmonium, rocky
coast, [curs'd:

Long, by the shipwreck'd seaman, justly
Now frightful Scilly, mocks the straining sight,
Whose useful fires, expiring, faintly gleam.

Adieu, ye native, ever worship'd plains!
Yet, ere bright Phæbus, many annual
rounds, [the globe,

Has with his glorious influence chear'd
You'll rise, in added splendor, still more
bright:

See, pale Iberians strike the obedient flag,
Where e'er thy dreaded fleets triumphant
ride;

See, humbled Gaul with lowly aspect bends,
And asks thy union, with dejected cry!

See ev'ry region of the earth conspire,
To waft their wealth to thy protecting ports
Ah! may I yet revisit thee once more!

B b b 2

Once

Once more survey thy *Thames'* unequal'd
towers; [stray,
Or thro' *Cum's* winding vales, transported
Attentive to *Maria's* moving song.

Now, afar north, we chill our lifeless
blood, [fire,
And now, far south, confess the glowing
Toss'd and retoss'd from pole to utmost
pole; [tease.

Whilst storms appale, and calms succeeding
Here *Boreas*, blustering o'er the rising waves,
Provokes the horrid storm; see, forked glare
The livid light'nings thro' the vast expanse!
And hark! loud thunder rolls with deafning
roar! [stores,

The black sulphureous clouds discharge their
And the green flashes start the face of night:
No more the helm obeys the pilot's hand;
See, born aloft, our masts pervade the skies,
And now we're bury'd in the gulph below.

Then the scant gale, perplexing, dies
away, [peace;

Nature is wrapt in hush, and smoothest
And our tall vessel recks her giddy head,
As swell on swell rebuffs her lofty sides.
See, azure streaks the crystal vault o'er-
spread!

Resplendent *Cynthia* gilds the shining deep,
Whose sportive furrows o'er each other
play.

Dreadful vicissitudes! but grateful still,
To minds resolv'd to attain the heights of
fame,

To genii, who aspire, tho' still surrounded
By ev'ry wretched ill that starts the soul,
To purchase honour, and to serve mankind.
Let reptiles, mean and sordid, safely lurk,
Bury'd, luxuriously, in holes and corners;
Ours is the useful life, tho' want and an-
guish,

Famine, and all the direful train of evils,
That human nature shrinks at, oft conspire
To check our frailty in the glorious race.

Now the thick, foggy mists are seen to rise
O'er *Newfoundland's* extensive fishy banks;
And ploughing on with kind auspicious gales,
We pass the false *Nantucket's* treach'rous
sands; [course,

Till bleak north-westers stop our further
Which, fraught with all their wintry plagues,
combine,

To bar us from our hospitable port.

At length we view the long'd for, shining
spire,

With such a joy as dol'rous mortals feel,
When rais'd from death's approach to lively
health; [sight,

Scarcely we believe or trust our wond'ring
When *Sandy-Hook* extends its friendly arms,
And the green, verdant spots salute our eyes,
Which, far and wide, the hills and dales
o'er-spread;

The latest gift of *Ceres* to the year *.

* In October.

Fondly I gaze all o'er the seemingly pale,
And there, my friend, obey'd thy dear
commands;

But, tho' my ev'ry gaze invite my stay,
I once again commit me to the waves.

But sure I well deserv'd the odious name
Ingratitude conveys, if I not chant
Your praises, fair ones of this growing land;

Free, gentle, good, and virtuous, you adorn
The ev'ry stage of life; the dutious child,
Th' endearing mother, and the prudent wife.

This I can tell; but your excelling charms
Transcend the reach of my too feeble lay.
Laurentia! ah could I describe thy worth!
For she a *Helen's* beauty could outvie,
And chaste *Lucretia's* boasted virtue foil.
How my delighted hours have wing'd their
round,

Still list'ning as she spoke; for ev'ry grace,
Sure, waited on her tongue and smooth'd
her voice. [well,

Adieu, sweet nymph! for ever, nymph, fare-
No more I see thee guide the whirling wheels,
O'er *Hempstead's* wide, extended, level
plain; [verge,

Or, wrapp'd in transport, catch thy ev'ry
Soft, tuneful, *Sappho*! gen'rous-hearted fair.
For thee, each year, a festal day shall wake,
To glad me with remembrance of the maid,
And all the joyous hours that she inspir'd!

Alas! my dearest *Campbell*, where art
thou?

To echo forth *Laurentia's* endless praise!
But ah! thou'rt fled, and now exists no
more

In mortal semblance! dearest shade, attend!
Ah! hover o'er me with thy angel wings,
And chase away the grief that hurts my soul;
Grief, endless grief, for thy untimely fall
Could rocks and sands, or warring waves
conjoin'd, [tribe,

With howling winds, or all the hideous
Of savages, that prowl this desert waste,
Could these and more have wing'd thy last
hour,

We jointly then had render'd up our breath,
Happy to fall united! Now alone
I wander, comfortless, from place to place,

And like the shipwreck'd mariner, aguish,
On some curs'd barren shelve, I seek in
vain, [frailty,

With wand'ring eyes, for help in my de-
Soon we survey the shores that owe their
name

To *Charles's* bride, high looming from afar;
And soon we change, for all that fails
dread,

The spritely music and the sportful dance,
Where jocund damsels, and their well-
pleas'd mates,

Pass the delicious moments, void of care,
And only study how to laugh and love,
Contented, happy, under *Casfort's* sway.

On the DEPARTURE of a GENTLEMAN
to FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

YE mirthful moments, now, alas! ye
cloy, [joy,
Whilst melancholic gloom damps ev'ry
The sportful tho't, in ev'ry mind, allays,
And the salt tear the anxious heart displays.

Fidelio's gone! to climes far hence a-
way, [liv'ning day,
And, ah! we've lost, with him, the en-
No longer *Phæbus* darts a cheerful ray.
He's gone! and with him all my soul held
dear,

Sense, wit, and honour, and a friend sincere,
Where winter reigns eternal, horrid sight!
And blooming *Flora* never gives delight;
Or where scorch'd sands, with heat exces-

sive, glow,
And cooling streams, reviving, never flow.

Fidelio's gone! is heard in ev'ry grove,
Once cheerful seat of harmony and love;

Fidelio's gone! is heard from all around;

No more yon trees are with their verdure
crown'd;

The airy warblers, now, no more we hear,
Sweet *Philomel* no more enchants the ear.

Enamell'd, once, that mead surpriz'd the
view;

There, once, the cowslip and the primrose
The blushing rose, the vi'let there were
found,

And painted daisies spread the enchanted
How joyful, once, did ev'ry plain appear!

What mirth, abundant, wing'd the fleeting
year!

But see! how chang'd, how alter'd is the
To grief and woe, from joyful and serene!

No more those rills, in murmurs, glide
along,

And, in soft accents, trill their speaking
No more yon plains shine glad some to
the sight,

No more those meads are in gay robes
All nature seems array'd in sable night.

Yon fields no more transport in vivid
green,

Nor blooming, now, the fair-dy'd rose is
Yon flowers no more perfume the fanning
gale,

Which, in soft breathings, whisper'd thro'
No more young *Strephon* tends his bleating
care,

Nor *Florimel* or *Sue* his wishes share;
The nymphs and swains all solitary stray,
Each hour adds torment to the tedious day.

Kind heav'n, ah! waft him with propi-

tious gales, [fairs;
And fill, with timely blasts, his swelling
In safety land him where his views direct,
Preserve him safe and all his ways protect;
Quickly return him to the mourning train,
Then flies each care, and vanishes each pain.

R.

[To be concluded in our next.]

* Addison.

The FIFTEENTH EPODE of HORACE
imitated.*Nox erat, & Caelo fulgebat Luna sereno, &c.*

STARS gayly twinkled, and the moon
shone bright,
Soft blew the zephyrs, fair was all the night,
When you, false *Cæloe* (to the gods and me)
Call'd heav'n to witness your sincerity;
When close I clasp'd thee in my wanton
arms,

Fondly delighted with your yielding charms.
Remember all the tender things you said,
Remember too the solemn vows you made:
• Sooner the wolf shall from the lambkin run,
• The swelling winds the silent ocean thum;
• Sooner the sun his splendor shall resign,
• Stars cease to glimmer, or the moon to
shine;

• Than I to love, or love but only you:
• Heav'n knows my honour, as it hears
my vow.

No more, false jilt; I know thy treach'rous
art,

Your tongue how perjur'd, and how false
But know, if 'tis within the pow'r of man
To flight ingratitude, or scorn disdain,
No more thy once too pleasing charms I'll
prize,

Nor ask the relics of another's joys;
But court with transport some engaging fair,
True to my wish, and worthy of my care.
Then with what rising envy shalt thou
see,

Her freely toy and wanton on my knee,
And curse thy folly in deceiving me?
And you, who proudly boast of her em-
brace,

And glory in your fancy'd happiness,
Tho' to thy lap full streams of riches flow,
Uncommon sweetness grace thy well-turn'd
brow,

Tho' you some honourable title wear,
Or perfect manhood in each limb appear;
Raise not your flatter'd hopes, for soon
you'll find,

Her love's deceitful, and as base her mind:
Then, while you mourn the falshood of your
fair,

I, in my turn, may laugh at your despair.
S. B.

A S O N G.

In a certain MILITARY RETREAT.

Tam, Florimel.

WHAT pleasures more rejoice,
Than those our friendship yields,
And ev'ry moment gilds;
When thus retir'd to envy'd shades,
No anxious care, or pain invades.

Our passions all controul'd,
By reason's op'ning ray,
Which dawns like new-born day,
And ev'ry sentiment refin'd,
Hail! happy we of human kind!

Tho' fleeting from our eyes,
• The god-like man departs;
Who sways our honest hearts:
Yet in our souls his maxims dwell,
Which teach to speak and act so well.

Let fortune fickle frown,
Let adverse fate conspire,
To rob our each desire;
Yet honour's laws we'll still obey,
And follow virtue's glorious way.

On the DEATH of Mr. POPE.

THOU prince of bards, the Muses
graves thy name, [the]
The first and best within the book
Deep in the brazen leaves thy name be
stand,

The lasting glory of the *British* land.
Thy works, with wonder, ages yet shall
Shall read, and read them with enrapt
mind.

Not ancient *Homer*, or the *Mantuan* bard
Or the fam'd *Horace* challenge such regard
As those sublimer numbers thou dost tread
While fleshly chains bound thy aspiring
Fast down to earth, and kept thy soaring
From that blest land where living was
roll:

Thro' verdant meads, divinely sweet
And with immortal verdure deck each
Thro living green, o'er golden pebbles
Kiss the fair banks, and gently glide
Bright and transparent, as they sweetly
Reflect the trees that on the margin
Thro' heav'nly plains in smooth meads
glide,

And as they flow, display their silver
Here dwells our *Pope*, immortaliz'd in
Whose lays are worthy of a seraph's tongue
Immortal bard! for thy immortal lays,
The Muses crown thee with unfading
AMARANTH

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRIUMPH.

(Written extempore as the Waggon loaded with
Treasure pass'd thro' the City of London)

LESS shall proud *Rome* her ancient
phies boast,
The conquer'd country, and the cap
Her fierce dominion *Asia*, *Africa* know
But round the globe her eagle never
Thro ev'ry clime is *Albion's* thunder
And *Anson's* spoils are from a tribute

[The Verses from Poole, and several
Pieces, in our next.]

* The principal Officer was gone to London;

Monthly Chronologer.

FREDERICA in Georgia, March 29. On the 22d Instant our largest Bomb Magazine, and also a smaller one of Powder, which stood at a considerable Distance

the other, were both set on fire, blown up, no body knows how, or whom; but it is shrewdly suspected, this Piece of Villainy was perpetrated by an Irishman, set on by the Spaniards, who came down lately to this Place from the Town, but disappeared the next morning after it happened. The Corporal of the Guard, with two Centinels, have been examined, and are still under Confinement, in order for Trial; many Houses damaged by the Splinters of the Bombs, some burnt; but the Magazine at the other end, and the two other lesser ones, full of Powder and Powder are safe. It seems very extraordinary, that no body received any hurt on this Occasion, except one Centinel who was wounded only in the Arm.

A Spanish Schooner arrived from Port-Royal Harbour, Jamaica, April 21. On the 23d past the Ripper arrived from cruizing in the Windward Passage, and brought in with her a Spanish Schooner of War of 18 Guns and 8 Swivels, 140 Men, being taken under the Island of Cuba. She has on board 1200 Chests of Silver, and a great Quantity of rich Merchandize, is called the Conde de Vico, and was bound to Vera Cruz.

On Saturday, June 30, the Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when William Quarenton House-breaking, James Gulliland for uttering and publishing a forged and counterfeit Will, knowing it to be such, and William Cox and his Sister-in-Law Sarah Cox for a Robbery, received Sentence of Death.

The following LETTER having been handed out, we thought proper to give it our Readers, to whom, we hope, it will not be unacceptable.

I R, *Nation, June 30, 1744.*
We that live retired in the Country, often content ourselves with the Information we derive from the News-Paper on a Market-Day; I did not so early receive the Advertisement from your Office of the 23d of this Month; That, in pursuance of his Majesty's Pleasure, the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Privy had made the following Promotions as mentioned: In which I could not but

observe, there was no Mention of my Name among the Flag-Officers; tho' by your Letter of the 16th Instant, you directed to me as Vice-Admiral of the Red, and (by their Lordships Orders) desired my Opinion on an Affair for his Majesty's Service, which I very honestly gave them, as I judged most conducive to his Honour: So that their Lordships could not be uninformed, that I was in the Land of the Living.

Tho' the Promotions are said to be made by their Lordships Orders, yet we all know the Communication of his Majesty's Pleasure must come from the first Lord in the Commission; from whom principally his Majesty is supposed to receive his Informations, on which his Royal Orders are founded. And as it is a known Maxim of our Law, *that the King can do no Wrong*, founded, as I apprehend, on the Persuasion, that the Crown never does so, but from the Misinformation of those whose respective Provinces are to inform his Majesty of the particular Affairs under their Care, the first Suggestion that naturally occurs to an Officer, that has the fullest Testimony in his Custody, of having happily served his Majesty in the Command he was intrusted with, to his Royal Approbation, is, that your first Commissioner must either have informed his Majesty, that I was dead, or have laid something to my Charge, rendering me unfit to rise in my Rank in the Royal Navy; of which being insensible myself, I desire their Lordships would be pleas'd to inform me in what it consists, having both in Action and Advice, always, to the best of my Judgment, endeavour'd to serve our Royal Master with a Zeal and Activity becoming a faithful and loyal Subject, and having hitherto received the Approbation of your Board. I confess, at my Time of Life, a Retirement from the Hurry of Business, to prepare for the General Audit, which every Christian ought to have perpetually in his Mind, is what can't but be desirable, and might rather give me Occasion to rejoice, than any Concern, which (I thank God) it does very little; yet, that I might not, by any, be thought to be one that would decline the publick Service, I have thought proper to remind their Lordships, I am living, and have (I thank God) the same honest Zeal reigning in my Breast, that has animated me,

me, on all Occasions, to approve myself a faithful and zealous Subject and Servant to my Royal Master; and if the First Lord Commissioner has represented me in any other Light, to our Royal Master, he has acted with a Degeneracy unbecoming the Descendant from a noble Father, whose Memory I reverence and esteem, tho' I have no Compliments to make to the Judgment or Conduct of the Son.

To *Thomas Corbett, Esq;*
Secretary of the Admiralty.

N. B. To this no Answer was return'd.

TUESDAY, July 3.

The following Gentlemen were created Doctors in Divinity at the Commencement at Cambridge, viz. Mr. Hayter, of Emanuel; Mess. Tunstall, Wilmot, and Anstley, of St. John's; Mr. Clemenix, of Peter-House; Mr. Sommer, of King's; and Mr. Moody, of Queen's; and 84 Masters of Arts were elected.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

The Treasure taken by Admiral Anson, consisting of 298 Chests of Silver, 18 of Gold, and 20 Barrels of Gold Dust, was carried thro' the City in 32 Waggon, preceded by a Kettle-Drum, Trumpets, and French Horns, guarded by the Seamen, commanded by the Officers, and was lodg'd in the Tower.

An Express arrived at the Admiralty-Office, with an Account, that his Majesty's Ships the *Hampton-Court*, *Chester*, and *Grampus* Sloop had taken eight French West-Indiamen, viz. five from Hispaniola, and three from Martinico, laden with Sugar, Indigo, Coffee, Cocoa, Hides, Elephants Teeth, some Gold Dust and Money.

SATURDAY, 7.

His Majesty's Ship the *Port-Maben*, commanded by Capt. Harrison, being on a Cruise, took a French Ship to the Southward of Cape Clear, called the *New Alliance*, of 250 Tons, with 33 Men, and brought her into Bristol. Her Loading consists chiefly of Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, and Coffee.

MONDAY, 9.

An Order was sent from the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Marshal of that Court, to take into Custody the Lieutenants Frye, Davidson, and Colepepper, then on board his Majesty's Ship the *Fowey*, at Long-Reach, lately arrived from Jamaica, who were tried there for Mutiny and disobeying Orders; the former of whom is to be imprisoned for 15 Years, and the other two for five.

TUESDAY, 10.

Mr. Alderman Bernard, and Mr. Alderman Pennant, were chosen Sheriffs for

London and Middlesex, in the Room of two Gentlemen chosen on the 25th who refused to serve the Office, as Dissenters. (See p. 308.)

THURSDAY, 12.

Was christen'd, at *Warrington*, in *Chesterfield* in *Derbyshire*, the Son of *Arthur Bulkeley*, of that Place, and his Wife; which we mention for the following remarkable Circumstance, That Infant had, by their Representations, Godfathers, *Edward Downs*, of *Warrington*, *Chester*, Esq; the Infant's Great Great Great Uncle; *Dr. Ashton*, Master of *Jesus College* in *Cambridge*; and his Brother *Mr. Joseph Ashton*, of *Surry-street* in *Strand*, the Infant's Great Great Great Uncles: And for Godmothers, *Mrs. Wood*, of *Barnesley* in *Yorkshire*, the Infant's Great Great Great Great Aunt; *Mrs. Jane Wainwright*, of *Middlewood-Hall* in *Yorkshire*, the Infant's Great Great Great mother; and *Mrs. Dorothy Greene*, of the same Place, the Infant's Great Grandmother.

TUESDAY, 17.

Advice came from *Jamaica*, that a *York* Man of War had taken a Spanish Ship, from *Cartagena* in *Old Spain* to *Havanna*, laden with Stores and Money.

THURSDAY, 19.

Was held a General Court of the *Sea Company*, when a Dividend of 1 qrs. was declared due at *Midsummer* last of the Stock of that Company, payable the 7th of *August* next.

The Parliament was further prorogued from *Aug. 2*, to *Sept. 20*.

Six Dutch Men of War arrived at *Spithead* to join our Squadron there.

FRIDAY, 27.

Sir *John Balchen* sailed with his Majesty's Ships under his Command, and six Dutch Men of War, from *Spithead* to *St. Helen*, where he was joined by three more Dutch Ships.

A Proclamation was issued, ordering Ships from *Santa Cruz*, or any other Port in *West Barbary*, to perform Quarantine on Account of the Plague in those Parts.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

LORD Gowran, to the fifth Daughter of Lord Gowran.—*Cbri. Houghton*, Esq; Miss Fanny Scawen.—*Paul Jodrell*, Esq; Miss Warner.—*James Martin*, Esq; to Miss Fanny Welstead.—*George Mason*, Esq; Miss Edwards.—*Alex. Philpot*, Esq; to Miss Charlotte Barnard.—*Mr. Pickering*, Merchant at *Stepney*, to Miss Francis May.—*Mr. Priestly*, a *West-India* Merchant, to Miss Sally Martin.—*Counsellor Womersley*, to Miss Meadows.—*Mr. Richard Bacon*, of *Luton* in *Bedfordshire*, to Miss Ann Gile.

William Lowmes, Esq; to Miss Kitty
—John Blackall, Esq; to Miss Eliz.
—Paul Morton, Esq; to Miss Polly
—Thornly, Esq; to Miss
—Rev. Dr. Ruffel, to Miss Decker.
—Lady of Sir Henry John Packer, Bart.
—Countess of a Son and Heir.—Countess of
—Jesse, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

R. Pellet, an eminent Physician and
F.R.S.—Roger Gale, Esq; F.R.S. of
ancient Family in Yorkshire.—Mr. John
F.R.S. Master of a Disfenting Aca-
in Moorfields, a Gentleman of great
learning, with a remarkable Mixture of
—James Long, Esq; Colonel of a
ment of Foot now in Flanders.—Lord
of the Kingdom of Ireland.—Richard
Esq; an eminent Brewer in
—Mr. Matthew Massey, for-
a Turkey Merchant of this City.—
Southgate, Esq; one of the most emi-
Land Surveyors in this Kingdom.—
James Bull, formerly in the Levant
—William Pierce, Esq; aged 92,
of a large Estate in Surry.—Giles
Esq; at Hollyport in Berkshire,
merly High Sheriff of Staffordshire.—
Earl of Lauderdale, one of the Six-
Peers for Scotland, succeeded by his
son, James Lord Maitland, now Earl
Lauderdale.—The Lady of Sir Walter Ro-
Bart.—William Chetwynd, of Bed-
in Surry, Esq;—Lady J. Anson,
mother of Sir Thomas J. Anson, Bart.—
Edward Kne, at Lee in Kent, aged
—The Lady of his Grace the Arch-
shop of Canterbury.—George Huxley, Esq;
Mem. of Parl. for Newport in Hamp-
shire, and Commissary General of the
forces.—Sir John Chardin, of Kempton-Park
at Hampton-Court, Bart Son to Sir John
Chardin, so well known for his Travels in
Persia and the Eastern Countries.—John
Arnold, Esq; an eminent West-India Mer-
chant.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Andrew Layton, to the Rectory of
St. Matthew in Ipswich.—Mr. Geo.
Huxley, to the Vicarage of Wbersted in Suff-
olk.—Mr. Richard Marsb, to the Vicarage
of Feverham.—Mr. Robert Mason, to the
Vicarage of Bramford in Suffolk.—Mr. Tho.
Huxley, to the Vicarage of Shipwirth in
Suffolk.—Mr. Theophilus Barbault, to the
Rectory of St. Vedast, alias Foster-Lane,
London.—George Cowpertwaite, M.A. cho-
sen by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's
Hospital, Vicar of Mayland, and Samuel
Huxley, M.A. Vicar of Little Wakering;
both in Essex.—Mr. Capel Berrow, chosen
Rector of St. Bennet and St. Peter Paul's
Church.—Robert Downes, Dean of Derry,
Bishop of Leighlin and Fermanagh; Dr.

Arthur Smyth, Dean of Derry in his Room;
who is succeeded by Anthony Thompson, M.A.
in the Deanery of St. Eunan.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

HON. — Hay, Esq; made one of
the Commissioners for Victualling his
Majesty's Navy.—Major Alexander Heron,
who had General Oglethorpe's Commission
to act as Lieut. Col. upon the Spanish In-
vasion of Georgia, appointed by his Ma-
jesty Lieut. Col. to the said General's Reg.
of Foot, in the Room of Lieut. Col. Cooke.
(See p. 306.)—Geo. Fitzgerald, Esq; made
Captain of a Company in Major General
Penfonby's Reg. of Foot.—Lieut. Gordon,
who was abroad with Admiral Anson as
Lieut. of Marines, made Capt. of a Comp.
in a Marching Reg.—Will. Nugent made
Captain in Lieut. Gen. Howard's Reg.—St.
John Leader, Capt. in Durore's.—David
Chapeau, Capt. in Gen. Pulteney's, and Ma-
jor of Brigade to the Duke of Marlborough.
—Stafford, Capt. in Pulteney's.—
John Young, in Frampton's.—Charles Leslie,
in Campbell's.—Bates, in Durore's.—Hardy,
Capt. in Barrell's.—Edward Montague, Esq;
made a Commissioner of Appeals for re-
gulating the Excise.—Joshua Walsford, Esq;
made Lieut. and Adjutant, in the First
Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.—Third
Son of the Earl of Albemarle, made an
Ensign in the First Regiment of Foot
Guards.

[The Bankrupts in our next.]

Abstract of the London WEEKLY
BILL, from June 26. to July 24.

Christned	{ Males 517 Females 536 }	1053
Buried	{ Males 662 Females 696 }	1358
Died under 2 Years old		556
Between 2 and 5		125
5	10	55
10	20	53
20	30	102
30	40	125
40	50	115
50	60	87
60	70	64
70	80	49
80	90	23
90 and upwards		4
		1358

Hay 40 to 44. 1 Load.

Ccc

THE

THE *Austrians* having made themselves Masters of the Isle of *Heron* on the *Rhine*, whilst the *French* Troops in the Neighbourhood were rejoicing for the taking of *Münch*, and having fortified the Place so as to defend their Troops from the *French* Artillery, the famous *Col. Mentzel* went in the Afternoon of the 15th past, after having been at an Entertainment which General *Berenshaw* gave to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, to found the River there, and having exposed himself too much upon the Western Parapet of that Island, he received a Shot in the Belly, of which he died next Morning, very much regretted, and very much regretting his own Rashness in exposing himself, when it could be of no Service to his Sovereign.

The *Imperial* Army, which, as mentioned in our last, was incamped and strongly fortified under the Cannon of *Philipsburg*, lest that Camp, and passed over the *Rhine* on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of last Month, in order to join the *French* Army under Marshal *Catigny*, and assist in preventing the *Austrians* from passing that River. On the 19th Prince *Charles* invited all his chief Generals to a Repast in the Evening, at which nothing was talked of but the Impossibility of passing the *Rhine* in the Face of the *Imperial* and *French* Army: Every General in his Turn exaggerated the Difficulties they had to encounter in such an Attempt; and Prince *Charles* publicly and openly approved every Thing they said, in order to mislead the Spies that might be overhearing them. At the End of the Repast, which continued till Midnight, the Generals of the several Divisions had sealed Orders given them privately, which they were to open and execute with the utmost Dispatch upon a certain Signal. At Break of Day, the Signal being the Firing of six Guns, was given, the Orders were opened, and all the Divisions of the Army marched at once according to the Directions given therein. By this Means the whole *Austrian* Army passed the *Rhine*, without any great Opposition, and with very little Loss, according to the authentick Account.

The next Account we had of this Army was from Prince *Charles's* Head Quarters, at *Lauterbourg*, dated July 7, N. S. as follows: His Most Serene Highness Prince *Charles* having detached Count *Nadasdi* to make himself Master of the Town and of the Lines of *Lauterbourg*, this General thereupon, immediately after his Arrival, sent to summon the Town to surrender; which the Commandant having refused, Count *Nadasdi* demanded of his Highness some Cannon and a Reinforcement, without which he could not succeed in taking the Lines. The Prince thereupon imme-

diately sent the Prince of *Walferden* General *Prising*, with four Regiments of Foot and three of Horse, and went with them himself; but scarce were they got Half-way but the Town demanded to capitulate. This Post being of great consequence, his Most Serene Highness ordered that the Capitulation should be given without standing upon Trifles; and accordingly signed, though the Garrison consisted of 1700 Men, and this might have held out 10 Days. The Queen, or her Allies, during one Day and a Day.

As soon as his Most Serene Highness arrived at *Lauterbourg*, he reinforced 200 Men of the Regiment of *Ferret*, which General *Nadasdi* had ordered to enter into it, to the Number of 800; and hearing that the Enemy was in March, he detached General *Nadasdi* towards the Town. His Highness being returned at Nine at Night to the Army, Advice came that the main Body of the *French* and *Austrians* was rang'd in order of Battle behind a Wood, which we had in our Front, and as it was then duskish, his Highness sent out Parties on every Side, to observe what pass'd; but they not returning at Six in the Morning, the Army could not march till Eight. Marching towards *Lauterbourg*, the Prince received Advice, that General *Nadasdi* had taken Possession of *Weissenbourg*, the Garrison of which he surrendered Prisoners of War, in Sight of the advanced Guard of the Enemy, which General *Nadasdi* had just beaten; but the General giving Notice, at the same Time that the whole Army was preparing to pour in upon him, and that he could not keep his Post long, his Highness sent immediate Orders for the *French* Garrison of *Weissenbourg* to march out; and having made them lay down their Arms, he caused the aforesaid four Regiments of Infantry to enter into the Place, in order to support General *Nadasdi* till the Army had pass'd the Lines. At the same Time he ordered four Regiments of Cavalry to advance and sent to the Army to hasten their March, fearing the *French*, coming to push General *Nadasdi*, might get into his Lines and hinder the Passage of our Men. Within an Hour after the Infantry began to come up, and the whole Army filed off immediately. As soon as it was formed he issued Orders to General *Nadasdi* to abandon *Weissenbourg*, and he detached 500 Grenadiers and Horse to facilitate his Retreat, which he executed with his whole Corps, excepting one Battalion of the Regiment of *Ingoltsch*, which, notwithstanding every Thing

could be said, would not quit their Post, in which they maintained themselves Nine at Night, when the French retook the Town, after having assaulted it three several Times. The whole Corps under General *Nadasti* performed Wonders, 6000 Men having held out the whole Day, against 40,000, and given the Army Time to establish themselves in the Lines. The Enemy had above 2000 Men killed, without mentioning the Wounded and the Prisoners. We took four Standards, one Pair of *Hessian* Colours, and the Kettle Drums of a French Regiment, which was entirely destroyed. Our Loss amounts to about 200 Men, including the Kill'd and those made Prisoners of the Battalion of *Forstberg*, and 200 wounded. We are Masters of the Town and Lines of *Lauterbourg*, in which we have found nine Pieces of Cannon, with a Magazine sufficient to support the Army eight Days. General *Princkau* is in March in order to join us with his Corps, which, in their Way, have seized several Magazines, and whose Avant Guard, under the Command of Prince *Herbach*, has defeated two Regiments of French Horse on the Side of *Spire*.

By this successful Attack of the *Imperialists* and French upon *Weissenbourg*, though it cost them dear, yet it was of great Advantage to them, because they thereby opened for themselves a Retreat into *Alsace*, which they would otherwise have found very difficult; but as they could not force Prince *Charles* out of the Lines of *Wormsbourg*, they soon abandoned *Weissenbourg*, and retreated to a Camp behind the River *Mutter* near *Hagenau*; where they could have been attacked in a few Days by the *Austrians*, but when these last were on the Point of marching up to the Enemy, they were prevented by a sudden overflowing of the *Rhine*, and all the other Rivers in that Country, occasioned by heavy Showers of Rain, as well as by the melting of the Snows in the Mountains of *Switzerland*. In the mean Time they have block'd up *Landau*, and laid Siege to *Fort Menn*; and General *Batbiani*, with a Reinforcement of 20,000 Men from *Bovarja*, and a great Train of Artillery, arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Rheinhausen* on the 10th Instant.

After the Surrender of *Ypres*, as mentioned in our last, a large Detachment from the French Army in *Flanders* marched and laid Siege to *Furnes*, having made themselves Masters of *Fort Knocque*, in their Way thither. This Place was likewise surrendered after a feeble Resistance; but because they could undertake any Thing else, Most Christian Majesty received the agreeable News of Prince *Charles's* having passed the *Rhine*, with the whole *Au-*

strian Army under his Command; whereupon his Majesty resolved to march with the best Part of his Army in *Flanders*, to oppose Prince *Charles's* Progress, and, if possible, to drive him back over the *Rhine*. Accordingly, both his Majesty and his Troops have begun their March for *Alsace*; and Count *Saxe* is left in *Flanders* with a Body of between 40 and 50,000 Men, with which he has taken Possession of a strong Camp behind the *Lys*, where the French are entrenching themselves up to their Teeth. As the Confederate Army in *Flanders* is now superior to the Enemy, both in the Number and Quality of their Troops, they passed the *Scheldt* on the 20th Instant, in order to begin to act upon the Offensive; and now we shall see, whether they can conquer Towns towards the End of the Campaign, with as much Rapidity as the French did at the Beginning. If so, we may expect to see *Dunkirk* again in our Possession before the End of the Campaign; for Coastwise is certainly the *English* Road to *Paris* from *Flanders*, and was the Road the Great Duke of *Marlborough* would have chosen, if he had not been twice over-ruled by the Selfishness of our good Allies the *Dutch*.

When every one thought, that the *Spaniards* had opened to themselves a Way into *Lombardy*, by possessing themselves of *Oneglia*, they suddenly changed their Resolution, abandoned that Place soon after their having taken Possession of it, and returned towards *Nice*. This Change was, it is said, occasioned by the Instances of the *Genoise*, Admiral *Matthevi* having signified to the Senate, that he would lay their City in Ashes, if they suffered the *Spaniards* to pass through their Territories. But whatever it was owing to, they suffered severely in their Retreat; for their Rear-Guard was attack'd in the Rear by the Marquis de *Sinsan*, at the Head of six Battalions of *Piedmontese* regular Troops, and flanked by the Militia of the Country, by which they were put in Confusion, and lost about 1200 Men. From *Nice* the *Spaniards* marched to *Briançon*, where they again joined the French, and by our last Accounts from *Paris*, we have Advice, that on the 10th Instant, these two Armies had attacked and taken by Storm the Castles of *Dumont* and *Dauphin*; but that they lost in this Attack, 150 Officers and 4000 Men, and that most of the principal Officers of both Armies are either killed or wounded.

The *Austrian* Army under Prince *Lobkowitz*, and the Combined Army under the King of the *Two Sicilies*, are still cannonading each other from their respective Camps near *Velletri*.

The

The last Day of last Month we were surprized with the News that M. de la Chesnardie, the French Ambassador at the Russian Court, had been ordered, on the 6th, to leave Moscow in 24 Hours, and the Empire of Russia as soon as possible, on Account of some Conspiracies he had been fomenting. He begg'd hard to see the Empress before his Departure; but could not obtain that Favour; so that he was obliged to set out next Morning with an Officer who was to attend him to the Frontier, without his being allowed to see any Person of Consequence either at Moscow, or upon the Road.

By the Captain of a French Privateer, brought in Prisoner to Poole, we had lately an Account, that two Men of War of 70 Guns each, and 20 Merchantmen, sailed

from Brest for Newfoundland, upon their Declaration of War; and, by a Courier from Paris of the 18th inst, we heard that a Courier had passed thro' that City, to the King with the News, that the Governor of Canada had attack'd the English of Acadia and Newfoundland, killed 900, and took 1200 of them Prisoners, after which he made himself Master of several Ports, took a great Number of English Vessels, and was preparing to attack the Town of Placentia, Capital of the Conquest made to the English by the Treaty of Utrecht. This Advantage, if true in Part, is certainly, as all French Advantages are, much exaggerated; and we wish but scarcely hope, we may be able to our next to shew, that it is absolutely false.

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[The Remainder in our next.]



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1744.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 336.

Speech of Cn. Fulvius, in the Chamber of Henry Fox, Esq; and the Debate upon the Motion for an Address to his Majesty, concluded.



SHALL most readily grant, Sir, that the Death of the late *Emperor* was not only an Event that might have been foreseen, but an Event that every one knew would infallibly happen. No Man, I believe, ever supposed him to be immortal; but when we guaranteed the *Pragmatick Sanction*, neither was nor could be foreseen, that he would die before the Election of a King of the *Romans*: Considering his Age, and the Vigour of his Constitution, it was with great probability to be supposed, that he would live till he had a Grandson by his eldest Daughter. If he had lived till that Time, and if his Grandson had been in his Life-time chosen King of the *Romans*, I am convinced, there would have been no Dispute about the *Austrian Succession*: At least none of the Pretenders to a share of that Succession would have ventured to have had recourse to

Arms. His Grandson would have succeeded him peaceably, not only in all the Dominions he died possessed of, but also in the Imperial Dignity; and that he should do so, was not only the Interest of *Europe*, but of this Nation in particular. It was not, therefore, our Business, at the Time we guaranteed the *Pragmatick Sanction*, to inquire into, much less to revive the old Disputes between the House of *Austria* and the House of *Brandenburg*: Those Disputes had been accommodated many Years before, and both Parties had rested, and then seemed to rest, satisfied under that Accommodation. If they had been revived, there would have been no putting an End to them, without giving some Part of the *Austrian Territories* to the King of *Prussia*, and this was neither for our Interest, nor was it for the Interest of *Europe*, because it would have diminished the Power of the House of *Austria*, and thereby rendered that House a less equal Match for the House of *Bourbon*.

But suppose, Sir, that it could have been foreseen, that the late *Emperor* would die before the Election

tion of any King of the *Romans*, could it be foreseen, that the late King of *Prussia* would die just before him, and that the present King of *Prussia* would be a Prince of such an enterprising Genius, as to revive all the old Claims that had been either neglected or yielded up by his Ancestors, and to vindicate those Claims by an Army, before he made so much as a Demand by an Ambassador? If this had been also foreseen, it could not have been guarded against; for suppose a Satisfaction had been stipulated for the King of *Prussia* in *Silesia*, at the Time we guarantied the *Pragmatick Sanction*, it is more than probable that this King of *Prussia* would not have stood to the Agreement then made, no more than, we find, he has stood to the Agreements formerly made. The Argument he now makes use of would have been as good in the one Case as the other; for he might have said, that his Ancestors were forced into the last as well as the first. Consequently we must suppose, that in order to purchase his Friendship some new Concessions must have been made to him; and therefore, I think, it was most prudent to make no Concessions, till it became necessary to purchase his Friendship; because whatever Concessions had been made before, would have been of no Consideration in the new Agreement; and the same Way of arguing will hold against the House of *Austria's* making Concessions to any of the other Princes of *Germany*, at the Time we guarantied the *Pragmatick Sanction*.

Having thus shewn, Sir, that the Conduct of our Ministers before the late *Emperor's* Death is not liable to any Objection, I shall next examine their Conduct since that fatal Event. It has been admitted, I think, by every Gentleman who has spoke in this Debate, and must be admitted by every Gentleman who under-

stands the true Interest of *Europe* and of this Nation in particular, that upon the Death of the late *Emperor*, it was our Business to have a Succession transmitted as entire as possible to his eldest Daughter, the present Queen of *Hungary*, and, if possible, to have her Husband, the *Great Duke*, chosen *Emperor*; frequently, when the King of *Prussia* invaded *Silesia*, it was not our Interest or Business to advise the *Emperor* of *Vienna* to yield any Part of the rich Province to him, as long as there were any Hopes of compelling him to desist from his hostile Enterprise. The Manner in which he laid his Claim to some Lordships there: His entering that Duke with an armed Force, without having made any previous Demand, was a high Insult not only upon the Queen of *Hungary*, but upon the Nation, and upon every Potentate in *Europe*, that had guarantied the *Pragmatick Sanction*; and it was apparently made without any Concert with any of the other Powers of *Europe*. There was at first great Reason to think, that it would be easy to compel him to desist, and to bring about a Reconciliation between him and the Queen of *Hungary*, without inchoaching upon the Balance of Power, by obliging her to yield him any Part of her Dominions. If this could have been done, it must be allowed that it was our Interest to do it; and tho' *Spain* and *Bavaria* had set up Claims against the Queen of *Hungary*, yet, as these two joined together with *Prussia* would have been but a feeble Confederacy against the Queen of *Hungary* and her Allies, their Declarations could have no Effect upon our Resolutions, nor ought we to have allowed them to terrify us from doing what our own Interest, as well as the Interest of *Europe*, required of us.

France alone, Sir, was the Power that at this Conjunction we were to regard

ard; because, if *France* had remained quiet, the Queen of *Hungary*, with a little of our Assistance, might have forced all the others to sue for Peace. Let us then candidly consider the Circumstances of the Part of *France* at the Time of the Emperor's Death, in order to determine whether our Ministers had Reason to apprehend, that she would support either the King of *Prussia*, or any of the other Claimants. *France* had but two Years been guarantied in the most solemn Manner the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and she received a most valuable Confirmation for that Guaranty: The Kingdom of *France* was at that Time, and is still, liable to be involved in domestick Broils, by the Death either of their King, or his Son; and the Court was under the Influence of a Minister, who, besides his being a very old Man, had never shewn any great Inclination to involve his Country in a dangerous War. In these Circumstances it was not to be supposed, that the Court of *France* would interfere in the Affairs of *Germany*, any other way than by its good Offices to endeavour to reconcile the contending Parties; and while the Court of *France* seemed to continue in this Solution, the Queen of *Hungary* had no Occasion to purchase the Friendship of the King of *Prussia*, the Expence of one of her richest Provinces, nor was it agreeable to her Interest, or the Interest of *Europe*, to advise her to do so.

What then were we to do, Sir? F
In our own Interest, and our Engagements with the Queen of *Hungary*, pointed out to us, what we were to do; which was, to assist her in driving the King of *Prussia* out of *Silesia*, in case we could not, by good Offices, prevail on him to G
withdraw from thence, and to leave his Arms to the impartial Judgment of the Diet of the Empire. This must

justify every Step of his Majesty's Conduct from the Death of the late Emperor to the Time of his having certain Information that the *French*, notwithstanding their solemn Engagements and many Protections, were resolved, and preparing to assist the Duke of *Bavaria*, and King of *Spain*, in their Attempts against the Queen of *Hungary*, and were soliciting the King of *Prussia* to enter into the Alliance. This produced a thorough Change in the Face of Affairs, and made it necessary for his Majesty to alter his Measures. It became now impossible to preserve intire the Dominions of the late Emperor: It became necessary for the Queen of *Hungary* to yield up a Part, in order to preserve the rest, and it was now C
her Interest, as well as the Interest of this Nation, and of *Europe*, to offer some Satisfaction to the King of *Prussia* with regard to his Claims in *Silesia*. Accordingly his Majesty lost no Time, after hearing of the *French* Designs, in communicating the same to her, and then he advised D
her, in as strong Terms as one Sovereign Prince can make use of to another, I say, he then advised her to make it up at any Rate with the King of *Prussia*, and at the same Time to engage, if possible, the E
King of *Poland* in her Interest. This will appear from my Lord *Harrington's* Letter of the 15th of *March* 1740-41; and tho' it is there said, that his Majesty was determined to fulfil his Engagements to her in all Events, this was no more than what his Majesty was obliged in Honour to do; but then we are to consider, that these Engagements obliged his Majesty to furnish no more than 8000 Foot and 4000 Horse; and the Court of *Vienna* alone were to consider, whether with this Assistance they could make Head against the King of *Prussia*, and all the other Princes that were then preparing to attack them. If they thought they D d d 2 could,

could, they were in the Right not to make any Concessions to *Prussia*; and if this was their Opinion, surely his Majesty had no Right to tell them they made a wrong Judgment of their own Strength, much less had he a Right to tell the Queen of *Hungary*, that unless she would yield one of her best Provinces, or the greatest Part of it, to the *Prussians*, he would not give her even that Assistance, which, by a most solemn Treaty, he was obliged to give her.

We must therefore admit, Sir, B that upon the Manifestation of the Designs of *France*, his Majesty, or if you please, our Ministers, did all that was incumbent upon them, and all they could do towards prevailing with the Court of *Vienna* to make Concessions both to *Prussia* and *Saxony*, in order to gain them to their Interest. His Majesty apprised them early of the Danger they were threatened with from *France*: He from thence shewed them the Necessity they were under of gaining the Kings of *Prussia* and *Poland*: He advised them to yield to that Necessity; and if they would not follow his Advice, the Misfortunes and the Distresses they were afterwards brought under, must all be laid at their own Door, neither his Majesty nor any of his Ministers are in the least to blame.

But tho' the Court of *Vienna* would not take his Majesty's Advice, this, Sir, did not free him from the Engagements he was under by the Treaty of *Vienna* in 1731; therefore he declared, as he was in Honour obliged to do, that in all Events he would send her the Assistance stipulated by that Treaty, and accordingly the 300,000*l.* granted by Parliament was faithfully remitted to her. If his Majesty engaged no farther in her Cause: If he put this Nation to no further Expence in a Cause which, in all human Probability, appeared to be desperate, instead of Censure, I think, his Mi-

nisters, or those who advised him, deserve our most grateful Acknowledgments. And if *Hanover* took Care of itself by a Neutrality, and thereby freed itself from the Danger it was exposed to by a *Prussian* Army on one Side, and a *French* Army on the other, surely none of our Ministers are to blame for it: Nay, if they had advised it, they ought to be applauded; for if *Hanover* had been attacked, we were not only bound in Honour, but by an express Parliamentary Engagement, to defend it to the utmost of our Power. But to suppose, that the Neutrality for *Hanover* had any Influence upon the Conduct of this Nation, is directly contrary to Experience, especially with regard to our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*; for that Squadron began to act in a very open Manner in Favour of the Queen of *Hungary*, long before the Time for the *Hanover* Neutrality was expired, and every one knows, that our Troops began to embark for *Flanders* before the Expiration of that Neutrality; therefore we must suppose, that in the Negotiation for that Neutrality there was nothing proposed, much less stipulated, that could any Way affect the Conduct of *Great Britain*; and consequently, what happened in the *Mediterranean*, with regard to the *Spanish* Embarkation's getting unmolested to *Italy*, or with regard to their Squadron's being protected by the *French*, must be imputed to Accident, to false Intelligence, or to *French* Breach of Faith, none of which can be absolutely guarded against by the most watchful Minister that ever was.

Before I leave *Hanover*, Sir, I must take Notice of what has been said about the Plan of a Treaty for dividing the Dominions of *Prussia*, which, it is pretended, was first suggested to the *Austrian* Ministers here. As to that Project, I think, it has not been asserted, that it

first suggested by any of our Ministers; and, I believe, I may venture to affirm, that it was not suggested by any one who had in the Honour to be in his Majesty's Councils; but suppose it had, can see no Reason why it should be found fault with. It was not, true, the Interest of this Nation to make any Conquests upon *Prussia*, to take and hold any Thing in that Part of the World; but as few Nations like to put themselves to certain Expence, and to expose themselves to the Dangers of War, without a Prospect of some Reward, and as it was our Interest to engage other Powers in the same Bottom with us, it would therefore have been right in us to propose, that they should keep what they could conquer from *Prussia*, in order to induce them to join with us in compelling him to desist from his Enterprize upon *Silesia*. If this Project had been actually carried into Execution, and if *Hanover* had thereby got some Addition to her Dominions, could it have been of any Disadvantage to this Kingdom? Instead of enviously repining, ought we not rather to have rejoiced at such a fortunate Event? For tho' this Nation is not to be engaged in any War, merely on Account of *Hanover*, yet when that Electorate joins with us in carrying on a just and necessary War, we are not surely to grudge her making the same Advantage with our Allies. On the contrary, I think, we should study her Advantage more than that of any other Ally; for this plain Reason, because we can at all Times depend more certainly upon her Assistance; and the more the intrinsic Power of that Electorate is increased, the more able it will be to defend itself, and consequently the less Assistance it will stand in need of from us, should it at any Time be attacked

on our Account; which it will certainly be, as often as we are at War with any Nation that can carry the War into that Electorate.

This Project therefore, Sir, if there ever was any such, must be allowed to be both just and wise; but it is evident, that of itself it had no Influence upon our Councils; for I have shewn, that till the Designs of *France* became manifest, it was against the Interest of this Nation, as well as against the general Interest of *Europe*, to advise the Queen of *Hungary* to make any Concessions to *Prussia*; and as soon as his Majesty had certain Information of the Designs of *France*, which was near a Month before this Project was brought to any Sort of Maturity, he advised the Queen of *Hungary* to submit to that lesser Evil, in order to avoid or guard against a much greater, which the *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Bavarians* were meditating against her.

By her *Hungarian* Majesty's being so ill advised, as not to follow the Advice given her by his Majesty, and by the unaccountable Lukewarmness to her Interest, and to the Balance of Power, which appeared not only in *Holland* and *Germany*, but in all the other Courts of *Europe*, it was rendered impossible for his Majesty to give her effectual Assistance, or to oppose the Election of an Emperor, which had been resolved on by all the other Electors of the Empire; yet still the Preservation of the House of *Austria* was not to be neglected by this Nation, because that House, by its Possessions in *Flanders* and *Italy*, was still the most certain and most useful Ally for this Nation, against the Designs both of *France* and *Spain*. The House of *Austria*, after being deprived of the Imperial Diadem, was not, 'tis true, to be set up as a Match, by itself alone,

for

for the united Power of the House of *Bourbon*. It never was so, even at the Time of its greatest Grandeur; for what was then meant by the Balance of Power was, that the House of *Austria*, at the Head of the *Germanick* Body, with a little Assistance from the Maritime Powers, was a sufficient Match for the House of *Bourbon*. If the Power of the House of *Austria* had been increased, the less Assistance it would have stood in need of from us, and if decreased, the greater Assistance it would stand in need of from the Maritime Powers, at all Times when the Liberties of *Europe* might be brought into Danger, by the ambitious Designs of the House of *Bourbon*.

For this Reason, Sir, even after the Duke of *Bavaria* was chosen Emperor, it was still the Interest of this Nation to preserve, as entire as possible, the Power of the House of *Austria*, not only as a chief Member of any Confederacy it might be afterwards necessary to form, for preserving the Liberties of *Europe*, but as a Neighbour and Rival both to *France* and *Spain*, and therefore a proper and a certain Ally for this Nation. Suppose the House of *Bavaria* in Possession of a considerable Part of the *Austrian* Territories, as well as of the Imperial Dignity, could this Nation ever depend upon that House as an Ally against *France*? Could *Europe* depend upon that House as a Confederate against *France*? No, Sir, it would be obliged to secure and preserve its Possessions by the same Means by which it had acquired them, that is to say, by the Friendship and Protection of *France*; and however fond the present, or any future Prince of that House may be of Independency, they will always chuse to be dependent on *France*, rather than to be subdued by the House of *Austria*; for even *France* will take Care to preserve

such a Power in the latter, as to make it formidable to the House of *Bavaria*, tho' possessed of the Imperial Throne. They are not such wretched Politicians at the Court of *Versailles* as to raise up a new Rival upon the Ruins of the old. *Divide & Impera* is a Maxim they perfectly understand; and is now their governing Maxim with regard to the Affairs of the Empire of *Germany*. It is their Business to reduce the House of *Austria*, but not to raise the House of *Bavaria* so high as to put it in a Condition to rival themselves; therefore it ought to be our Business to prevent, as much as possible, the Reduction of the former, or to raise as high as possible the Power of the latter; and of these two Expedients the first is, I think, the most proper, and by far the most practicable.

From this Consideration, Sir, we may see a good Reason, and, I believe, it was the true Reason for his Majesty's resolving, as soon as it became practicable, to support the House of *Austria*, and to prevent, as far as was possible, any farther Diminution of its Power. It was not the Change in our Administration, as some Gentlemen vainly imagine, that produced a Change in his Majesty's Measures; for whoever are his Servants, his Majesty pursues steadily what he knows to be the true Interest of this Kingdom, and of *Europe*; but it was an Alteration in the Affairs of *Europe*, and particularly in the Circumstances and Inclinations of the Court of *Vienna*, that made his Majesty alter his Measures. The exemplary Courage, Fidelity, and Affection of the Queen of *Hungary's* Subjects, and the Vigour and Wisdom of her Counsels, had enabled her to perform such Wonders in her own Defence, that what had before appeared to all reasonable Men to be impossible, began now to appear to be practicable. This made some of the neutral Powers of

Europe

Europe more inclined to join in supporting her, and some of her Enemies more inclined to accept of reasonable Terms than they had before appeared to be. At the same Time the Distresses the Court of Vienna had been reduced to, and the Dangers they were still exposed to, had made that Court more flexible, and more ready to make Concessions, than they had ever been before. This Change of Circumstances happened soon after the Beginning of the Year 1742, and this could not but produce a Change in his Majesty's Measures, because what before appeared impossible, began now, as I have said, to appear practicable.

Tho' it was not in his Majesty's Power to restore the House of Austria to the Possession of the Imperial Dignity, or to preserve all the Possessions belonging to that House, yet it now, and not till now, became probable, that his Majesty, by joining heartily in the War, might defeat the Designs of France, and prevent that Court's being able to reduce the Power of the House of Austria, as low as they had a Mind. This of itself alone was well worth all the Expence we have been at, or may be put to; but this is not all the Advantage we may reap from the Event of the War. No Man can foretel, no Man can answer for the Event of a War; but from the Justice of the Queen of Hungary's Cause, from the notorious Perfidy of some of her Enemies, and from what has since happened, we have great Reason to expect Success, and by Success we may not only procure great Advantages to ourselves in Trade, but we may procure an Equivalent for the House of Austria at the Expence of the House of Bourbon, by which the old System may be restored, and the Balance of Power re-established upon its former Foundation, that is to say, upon the sole Power of the House of Austria,

which every one allows to be the best, and which is certainly a much better, and a more secure Foundation than that of a general Confederacy.

This, Sir, must justify all the Measures his Majesty has pursued, ever since the Beginning of the Year 1742; and as it is a Justification of his Majesty's Measures, it is of course a Condemnation of those who have since that Time exclaimed as much against the vigorous Measures, as they before did against the cautious Measures pursued by our Government. Whilst there were no Hopes of being able to do any Thing by vigorous Measures, his Majesty acted with Caution; but as soon as the first Glimpse of Hope appeared, he resolved upon vigorous Measures. In both he acted right: In both he has acted steadily, and for the good of this Kingdom, without regarding the unreasonable and contradictory Clamours that have been raised against him; and for the Honour of his Majesty and the Glory of this Nation, as well as for the Disappointment of those who are governed more by their Spleen and Resentment than by the Interest of their Country, I hope, his Measures will be crowned with Success. But let the Success be what it will, this Nation can be in no worse Circumstances, even by bad Success, than it would have been, had it sat still, and tamely looked on, till France had reduced the House of Austria, and parcelled out the Dominions of that House, so as to keep up continual Feuds and Divisions among the Princes both of Germany and Italy.

If we will but cast an Eye, Sir, towards the Consequences that must certainly have ensued from such a Conduct, we cannot but see what a desperate and forlorn Condition this Nation would before now have been in. The Queen of Hungary, notwithstanding her Magnanimity, not.

notwithstanding the surprizing Courage and Fidelity of her Subjects, would have been obliged to submit to the Terms prescribed by *France*. The *Emperor* would have been in Possession of *Bohemia*, the *Upper Austria*, and some other Parts of her Dominions: The Kings of *Prussia* and *Poland* would have been in Possession of *Silesia* and *Moravia*: The *Spaniards* would have been in Possession of all her Dominions in *Italy*; and all would be courting the Favour of *France*, for the Preservation of what they had got, or of what they had been left in Possession of. In these Circumstances, would it have been possible for the *Dutch* to have refused any Injunction laid upon them by the Court of *Versailles*? If that Court had ordered the States General to declare War against this Nation, in conjunction with them and *Spain*, their High Mightinesses must have obeyed, and must have joined the Squadrons of *France* and *Spain* with the most powerful Squadron they could fit out; by which our Enemies might have become an Overmatch for us at Sea, and then our being situated in an Island would have been no Protection or Security for our domestick Tranquillity. The Dispute would not have been, whether we should be Sovereigns of the Ocean, but whether we should be Sovereigns of the Island of *Great-Britain*; and if we had preserved the Sovereignty of the latter, it would have been but such a Sovereignty as the *Carthaginians* preserved after the second *Punick War*, and very probably under the same ignominious Condition, I mean, that of surrendering all our Ships of War, and promising never to build any for the future.

Surely, Sir, no Gentleman who considers these Consequences, will pretend to find Fault with the Measures his Majesty is now pursuing;

and if they are right, we ought not to do any Thing that may obstruct or throw a Damp upon them, which would be the certain Effect of our putting a Negative upon this Motion. Nay, in my Opinion, Sir, it would have a still worse Effect; for our refusing to return Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious Speech from the Throne, would be shewing such a Disrespect to our Sovereign, as must necessarily put an End to all Correspondence between him and his Parliament, which would put an entire Stop to all the constitutional Wheels of our Government, and consequently make it indispensably necessary for his Majesty to think of governing without any Parliament at all; and the Consequence of this would be domestick Confusion and a Civil War. Therefore, if the Question should be put upon the Motion now before us, which I hope it will not, I shall look upon it as a Question, Whether our present happy Establishment is to be preserved; and upon such a Question, I cannot suppose that any Gentleman in this House will give a Negative.

The last Speech I shall give in this Debate, was that made by Horatius Coclès, in the Character of Sir John Hynd Cotton, the Purport of which was as follows viz.

Mr. President,
S I R,

IF it were not too serious an Affair, it would be very diverting to observe what wretched Shifts and Quibbles those Orators and Writers are reduced to, who make it their Business, or rather their Trade, to justify the Conduct of every Minister. In this Debate, and especially in what has been said by the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, we may observe, that our Conduct at one Time is founded upon a Supposition

son, that Princes have no Regard to Treaties, and at another, upon the Supposition, that Princes will shew a strict Regard to their Engagements: At one Time we are obliged in Honour to perform our Engagements, tho' to our Ruin, and at another we are not obliged to shew any Regard to them: And what is most extraordinary, according to these Gentlemen's Way of arguing, the King of *England* was in Honour obliged to perform his Engagements, but the Elector of *Hanover*, at the very same Time, and in the very same Circumstances, was no Way bound to any such Performance. Gentlemen may stare and look surpris'd, but I shall shew, that this is the Sum and the Scope of most of their Arguments upon this Occasion. To begin, Sir, with the famous Treaty of *Vienna* in the Year 1731, by which we so generally and so generously guarantied the *Pragmatic Sanction*. Every one knows, and therefore I need not explain, how our Minister, while upon the Stage, or, I believe, he is still our Minister behind the Scene, I say every one knows how he was so precipitately led into that Guaranty, without taking Care to engage any one of the Princes of *Germany* in the same Measure. But this Rashness of his is now, it seems, to be look'd on as a Stroke of consummate Prudence: We were then of Opinion, it seems, that Princes have no Regard to Treaties, and therefore it was necessary to engage them in that Guaranty, by stipulating some Concessions in their Favour from the House of *Austria*, in Case of the Emperor's dying without leaving any Male Heir. Upon the existing of the Case they would not, it seems, have stood to their Engagements, but would have demanded some new Concessions, without any Regard to those formerly stipulated; and therefore, it was most prudent to stipu-

late or promise no Concessions, till the Case should actually exist.

Thus, Sir, our Conduct at that Time was founded upon a Supposition, that Princes have no Regard to Treaties; but I happen to be of a different Opinion, especially when it is their Interest to perform the Engagements they have entered into. For Example, if we had at that Time stipulated for the King of *Prussia* the Cession of a small Part of *Silesia*, upon Condition of his joining with us in the Guaranty of the *Pragmatic Sanction*, I believe he would have observed the Treaty, because it would have been his Interest to do so. A Bird in Hand is worth two in the Bush: He would then, by observing his Treaty, have had a Bird in Hand, which he might have lost by breaking his Treaty, and running in Search of the two in the Bush. But as he had no Bird in Hand, he could lose nothing, and might get something by going in Search of the two in the Bush; and every Market-man knows, that he can buy cheaper when he has no immediate Occasion for what he purchases, than he can propose to do, when the Seller knows, that he must immediately have the Thing he wants to purchase, and can have it nowhere else; therefore, according to all the Rules of common Sense, it was ridiculous in us, as well as the Court of *Vienna*, to delay purchasing, and by some Concessions securing the Guaranty of *Prussia*, till the Case should actually exist: Nay, I am persuaded, the Court of *Vienna* would not have delayed it, if we had not lulled them into a deceitful Security by our express and general Guaranty.

I am now to consider our Conduct at another Time, when the Wisdom of it depends upon a Supposition, that Princes will shew a strict Regard to their Engagements, nay, what is more, upon a Supposition,

E e e

that

that *France* would shew a strict Regard to her Engagements. The Time I mean, Sir, is that important Period between the Death of the late *Emperor*, and our getting Intelligence that *France* would support the Claims of *Bavaria* and *Spain* against the Queen of *Hungary*. The King of *France*, 'tis true, had guaranteed the *Pragmatick Sanction* but two Years before, and had received a most valuable Consideration for that Guaranty; but whatever Opinion we may have of the Faith of the other Princes of *Europe*, no Minister, I am sure, but an *English*, I should rather say a *Hanoverian*, would depend upon *French Faith*, much less make that Dependence a Foundation for his Conduct. *Gallica Fides* is now become as great a Proverb, as *Punica Fides* was of old; and is never therefore to be depended on by any Man in his right Senses, especially when it is so much their Interest, and when they have such a fair Pretence for a Breach of Faith, as it was, or as they had, upon the fatal Emergency of the late *Emperor's* Death, and the King of *Prussia's* entering *Silesia* in a hostile Manner. They never before had such an Opportunity for reducing the Power of their antient and constant Rival the House of *Austria*: They never had such an Opportunity for setting the Princes of *Germany* by the Ears together, and provoking their irreconcilable Enemies the *Germans* to sheathe their Swords in one another's Bowels. Could any Man of common Sense expect, they would neglect such an Opportunity? Especially when they had the plausible Pretence, that the definitive Treaty, whereby they had guaranteed the *Pragmatick Sanction*, was not yet compleated, because it had not been ratified by the Empire; and when they could moreover pretend, that there was nothing in that Guaranty, which could prevent their assisting

their Ally the Duke of *Bavaria*, or the King of *Spain*, in the Vindication of their Rights, because of the *Salvo jure cujuslibet* implied in the Guaranty. I am far from saying, there was any real Weight in either of these Pretences, but light as they were, they were sufficient for turning the Scale between *French Interest* and *French Faith*, and no Minister could think otherwise if he thought at all.

Yet so stupid were our Ministers at that Time, or so biassed and blinded by their Fondness for the Project of adding a Part of the *Prussian* Dominions to the Electorate of *Hanover*, that they supposed, *France* would, contrary to her Interest, observe her Treaties; and upon this they formed their whole Conduct from the Time of the *Emperor's* Death to the Beginning of *March* following; for during that Time they seem to have thought of nothing but of forming an Alliance for parcelling out the Dominions of *Prussia*, and getting a good Share of them for the Electorate of *Hanover*: They never so much as once thought of the Election of an *Emperor*, or of opposing any Candidate that might be set up by *France* and *Spain*. As both *France* and *Spain* sent each her ablest Ministers to *Germany* upon that important Occasion, every one supposed, I cannot say every one wished, that our Court would have sent a certain Person, famous for his Treaties and Negotiations, to *Germany*, in order to countermine the *French* and *Spanish* Ministers at the several Courts there; but to our Misfortune, and the Misfortune of *Europe*, that certain Person was kept at home, which to me is a certain Sign, that, during that whole Period, we had nothing in our Heads but the wise Project I have mentioned.

I am next to shew, Sir, how our Advocates for ministerial Conduct at one Time pretend, that we are obliged

ged in Honour to perform our Engagements tho' to our Ruin, and at another, that we are no Way obliged to shew any Regard to them.

In the Year 1731, by the famous Treaty I have mentioned, we guaranteed to the Emperor all the Kingdoms, States, and Territories, and even the Rights and Immunities he then enjoyed, or ought to enjoy: In the Year 1733 he was attacked, and some of his most valuable Territories taken from him. At that Time these Advocates pretend, that we were no Way obliged to shew any Regard to the Engagement we had entered into but two Years before; and accordingly, we neither sent a Man nor a Shilling to his Assistance. But in the Year 1741, when the Queen of Hungary was attacked by Prussia, we were in Honour obliged to perform this Engagement; may, according to these Gentlemen, our Honour was so much engaged, that we were obliged to send her the stipulated Assistance, even after it appeared, that it was impossible to assist her effectually, and that all the Assistance we could give, could be of no Service to her, and might bring Ruin upon ourselves. Thus these Gentlemen make the same Use of national Honour, that is often made by Hypocrites of personal Conscience; when it serves their Turn, they take it up, when it does not, they lay it down.

But this, Sir, is not the only wretched Shift these Gentlemen make use of upon this Occasion; they are likewise forced to misrepresent to us the Treaty of 1731. By that Treaty we are obliged to assist the House of Austria, when attacked, with all our Force, and without any Limitation or Declaration of the Assistance we are to give. But when the Dutch came to accede to it, they were a little more cautious, and therefore they insisted upon having this Article explained, and restrained to 8000

Foot and 4000 Horse from England, and 4000 Foot and 1000 Horse from their High Mightinesses. This, I shall admit, is all the Assistance we are, by this Explanation, obliged to send to the House of Austria, in Case such an Assistance be sufficient for their Defence; but in Case this Assistance should not appear to be equal to the impending Danger, we are, even by this explanatory Article, obliged to send a greater Assistance; and, if necessary, to assist with our whole Force. Therefore, if his Majesty was, in the Year 1741, obliged in Honour to shew such a strict Regard to his Engagements, as these Gentlemen pretend, he ought certainly to have assisted the Queen of Hungary with his whole Force, both by Sea and Land.

I am lastly to shew, Sir, that, according to these Gentlemen's Way of arguing, the King of England was in Honour obliged to perform his Engagements, but the Elector of Hanover, at the very same Time, and in the very same Circumstances, was no Way bound to any such Performance. Every one knows, that the Pragmatick Sanction was guaranteed as expressly by the Elector of Hanover as it was by the King of England; and considering the great Flow of Riches into the Electorate of Hanover, and the little Expence it has been put to, for near 30 Years past, and especially the great Acquisition it has made, without any Expence to itself, within that Period: I say, considering these Things, it must be acknowledged, that Hanover is as able to perform its Engagements as England can be supposed to be. If then, in the Year 1741, the King of England was so much obliged in Honour to send Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, how came the Elector of Hanover to be free from any such Engagement? For I never heard, that he lent her either Men or Money, but, on the contrary,

trary, concluded a Neutrality, which, I am convinced, there was no Occasion for, if the Ministers of that Electorate had not then been guided by ridiculous Fears, as much as they had before been by ridiculous Hopes. There was, 'tis true, a *Prussian* Army on one Side, and a *French* Army on the other. This Danger they had brought upon themselves by their projected Alliance against *Prussia*, and the Measures they and our Ministers had taken in Pursuance of that Project; but as the Intelligence from *France* in the Month of *March* preceding had knocked that Project out of their Pates, and as they had from that Time remained perfectly quiet, I am convinced, that neither the *Prussians* nor the *French* would ever have attacked them, had no such Neutrality been concluded. They might even have sent their Contingent in Money to the *Queen of Hungary*, without being in Danger of any Attack; but this, I suppose, they did not do, because we did it for them; for if the *Queen of Hungary* chose to have Money rather than Troops, which, I believe, she did, we sent her a good deal more than our Contingent amounted to. By the Article I have mentioned, in the Accession of the States General to the Treaty of 1731, the Equivalent for Troops is fixed at 10,000 *Guilders*, *Dutch Money*, per Month, for 1000 *Foot*, and 30,000 *Guilders* for 1000 *Horse*; at which Rate our Contingent of 8000 *Foot*, and 4000 *Horse*, amounts but to 200,000 *Guilders* per Month, or 2,400,000 *Guilders* per Annum, which, at 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* per Pound Sterling, being the usual Rate of Exchange, is about 220,000*l.* Sterling; and as we gave her 300,000*l.* I suppose the additional 80,000*l.* was in Lieu of the Money for the Contingent of *Hanover*, which supposing it to be 4000 *Foot* and 1000 *Horse*, (for I have never seen the Treaty) amounted to above 77,000*l.* Sterling.

Having thus, Sir, shewn the wretched Shifts those Gentlemen are reduced to, who make it their Business to justify, at all Times, the Conduct of Ministers, and that, however contradictory one Part of their Conduct may be to the other, I shall now examine more particularly into the Reasons that have been invented for our changeable and contradictory Conduct since the Death of the late *Emperor*. Tho' we gave ourselves no Manner of Concern about the Election of an *Emperor*, which to this Kingdom was of the utmost Consequence, yet as long as we thought the *Queen of Hungary* was in no Danger but from *Prussia*, we appeared mighty zealous for her Support, and both Court and Country joined in their Professions of this Zeal. The *Danes* and *Hessians* were taken into *British* Pay, the Troops of *Hanover* were greatly augmented, and all were ready to march as soon as a proper Plan for the military Operations could be settled: These being the Words of my Lord *Harrington* in a Letter of the 27th of *February* 1740-1. And of these our Resolutions, he says, he does not doubt, but Count *Ostein* had before informed the Court of *Vienna*. The Cause of this Zeal, at least among our Ministers, has already been sufficiently explained; and whether the Project for dividing the *Prussian* Dominions was first formed by any of our Ministers, or by one who aimed at being a Minister, I shall not determine; but it is very certain, it was adopted by our Ministers, and was the true Cause of our condemning the King of *Prussia* unheard, and thereby encouraging the Court of *Vienna* to reject all the Offers he made.

I shall grant, Sir, that no Nation but this will ever chuse to involve themselves in War without a Prospect of getting something by the Event; but Circumstances are such at some Conjunctions, that a Nation should

propose nothing by the War but future Security, and no Nation ought to promote or provoke a War, or the Continuance of a War, for the sake only of what it may get by the Event. In the unsettled State Germany was brought into by the late Emperor's Death, and when there was such a Probability that France would take Advantage of that unsettled State, in order to extend her own Dominions and increase her Power, it was imprudent in the Ministers of Hanover to think of getting any Thing by a War between any of the Princes of Germany; and it was much more imprudent in them, I shall call it by no worse a Name, to think of promoting the War between Prussia and Hungary, merely for the Sake of the Chance they might thereby have, of getting a Part of the Prussian Dominions added to their own. It is this, I am convinced, that has made the Dutch of late so shy of entering into any Concert with us: They see, that the Measures of this Nation are not now, as heretofore, founded upon the generous Principle of establishing and securing the Liberties of Mankind, but upon the selfish Principle of aggrandizing the Electorate of Hanover; and this is a Principle which they have nothing to do with; nor can they put any Confidence in those who are governed by it.

This Project, Sir, of forming an Alliance for dividing the Dominions of Prussia, engaged our Attention so much, that we never once thought of the Danger Europe was in from the Designs France might probably form at this critical Conjunction. We thought of nothing but of the sweet Moriel we should get by attacking Prussia, in Conjunction with the Queen of Hungary; and during this Time nothing appeared at Court but a warm Zeal for the Support of the Queen of Hungary, and the most indecent Reproaches were thrown

out, by some of our ministerial Tools, against the King of Prussia. At last we received repeated Intelligence of the Designs of France, and of their inviting Prussia into their Alliance. Upon this the Ministers of Hanover began to see, that there would be great Danger and Uncertainty in the Scheme they had formed against Prussia: The Dutch had absolutely refused to enter into it, and both the Queen of Hungary and the Czarina had declared against having any Share of the Prussian Dominions, which convinced the Hanoverian Ministers that, if the King of Prussia could be brought to rest satisfied with his own, neither of these two Princesses would support them in making Conquest upon that Prince; and as they now saw, that he might have the Alliance and Protection of France whenever he pleased, their Scheme against Prussia became not only dangerous, but absolutely impracticable. Fear took then the Place of Hope in their narrow Minds, and the Thoughts of assisting the Queen of Hungary were not only laid intirely aside, but it was resolved, that the Danes and Hessians, that were taken into British Pay for that very Purpose, should be kept as a Guard for the Electorate of Hanover. This, they knew, the Queen of Hungary would remonstrate against, and therefore it was resolved to furnish her with Money instead of Troops. As the 12,000 Danes and Hessians were still kept in British Pay, and now to be employed for the Safeguard of Hanover, it was but reasonable to suppose, that the whole Money for our Quota, as well as for the Quota of Hanover, should have been advanced by that Electorate; but from thence we are to expect no such Justice: England was to be saddled with the Whole, as well as with maintaining the 12,000 Danes and Hessians, and till the Parliament could be brought into

into this unreasonable Project, the Zeal for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, which was now nothing but a Farce, was to be kept up amongst us; but as soon as the Parliament had granted the 300,000*l*. I have mentioned, this Zeal was no more heard of at Court; and from that Time our Conduct began to be the very Reverse of what it had been for almost Half a Year preceding.

However, Sir, the Zeal among the People for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary* continued as warm as ever, and was rather heated than cooled by the Danger and Distress that Princess was exposed to. This furnished some of our Courtiers, either foreign or domestick, with a new Project; since they found, that *Hanover* could get none of the *Prussian* Dominions, they resolved it should get some of the *English* Money: For this Purpose they began again to pretend a mighty Zeal for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*; and in order to prevail with us, or to furnish out a Pretence for taking 15,000 *Hanoverian* Troops into our Pay, an Army was to be formed in *Flanders*, where they could not act, and consequently could give no Umbrage to *France*, nor be of any real Service to the Queen of *Hungary*. To make this Pretence the more plausible, our Squadron in the *Mediterranean* was to be increased, and to act against our declared Enemies the *Spaniards*; but if the Queen of *Hungary* had not found Means soon after to draw the Kings of *Prussia* and *Poland* off from the *French* Alliance, I am convinced, that neither our Troops nor our Squadrons would ever have given any Umbrage to *France*, or have been of any real Service to the Queen of *Hungary*.

The Defection, indeed, of these two Princes from the *French* Interest, gave a new Turn to the Affairs of

Germany, and the Rapidity with which the Queen of *Hungary* conquered *Bohemia* and *Bavaria* made the *French* sick of carrying on a War at such a Distance, especially as they saw, that it must be done entirely by *French* Armies. This would have put a speedy End to the War in *Germany*, had it not enlarged the Views of *Hanover*. The Ministers of that Electorate began now to think, not only of getting a large Quantity of *English* Money for the Maintainance of their Troops, but also of getting some Addition to their Dominions, by the Continuance and Event of the War. Both the *Emperor* and the *French* offered to leave the Queen of *Hungary* in Possession of all her Territories in *Germany*, but neither of them had then thought of giving any *Bishoprick*, or *Abbacy*, by way of Addition to the Dominions of *Hanover*, and therefore the Project of an Equivalent was suggested to the Court of *Vienna*, and that this Nation would support her in the Pursuit of that Project.

This, Sir, I am persuaded, has been the true Cause of the Continuance of the War, ever since the *French* Troops were besieged in the City of *Prague*; and this will be the Cause of its Continuance till something be agreed to for the Advantage of *Hanover*, unless bad Success should put an End to the Views of that Electorate, and make it willing to sit down contented with the large Sums it has got of *English* Money. Good Success will only force the *Emperor* and *France* to think of some Secularization; for whenever such an Expedient is thought of, and privately agreed to, I am afraid, a *Remora* will be secretly put upon the Arms of *Great Britain*, and the Equivalent for the Queen of *Hungary* will then begin to be thought impracticable.

Thus, Sir, the Views of *Hanover* have

we been the Pole-star of our political Compass ever since the Death of the late Emperor, as they had been for many Years before. It is not our Regard for the Preservation of the Power of the House of Austria that prevented our advising the Queen of Hungary to make the Concessions to Prussia, but it is our Desire to add some of his Dominions to the Electorate of Hanover. It was not the natural Impossibility of the Thing that prevented our being able to give the Queen of Hungary effectual Assistance, after the French declared open War against her, but it was the Views of Hanover that made the Thing impossible; for if we had manifested nothing but a generous Design to preserve the Liberties of Europe, and appeared resolute in the Pursuit of that Design, we should have got the Dutch, the Russians, and the King and Kingdom of Poland, to have joined *totis viribus* in the Confederacy, and such a Confederacy would have been equal to France, Prussia, and Bavaria, even tho' they had been joined by Prussia and Sweden. And it is not a Design to propose an Equivalent for the Queen of Hungary, that makes the War to be now continued; for considering the present Disposition of the Dutch, and of most of the Princes of Germany, we must have seen from the beginning that such a Design was impossible; but it is some selfish View in the Ministers of Hanover; and this, I am convinced, will become manifest before the War is at an End.

I shall grant, Sir, that it was the Interest of this Nation to defeat the Designs of France against the House of Austria; but they were frustrated, by the Bravery of the Queen of Hungary's Troops and the Intervention of Prussia and Saxony, when we engaged in her Quarrel, by other Way than by sending her

a little Money; and if the Designs of France should, by good Success in the War, be revived and fully executed: If the Queen of Hungary should be thereby reduced as low as the French at first designed she should, she will have none but us, and her own Credulity, to blame for it. The Hon. Gentleman was pleased to give us a frightful Picture of the Circumstances we should have been in, if we had sate still and seen France parcel out the Dominions of the House of Austria at her Pleasure; but how much more frightful will this Picture be, if this should at last be the Issue, after we have exhausted ourselves, almost to the last Shilling, in carrying on an unsuccessful War upon the Continent, under Pretence of procuring an Equivalent for the Queen of Hungary? If we had put ourselves to no greater Expence than was necessary: If we had not encouraged the Queen of Hungary to expect greater Assistance than we could, or really intended to give, we should have been in no Danger of what the Hon. Gentleman was pleased to frighten us with; or if we had fallen into any such Danger, we should have had Strength, I hope, sufficient Strength left, to have repelled it; but now we may be involved in the Danger, or something like it, when we have no Strength left to repel it; for when the Queen of Hungary finds, that we either cannot, or will not perform what we have, for the Ends I have mentioned, amused her with, she may very probably make the best Terms she can for herself, and leave us to contend in a War, by ourselves alone, with all the Branches of the House of Bourbon.

After having thus, Sir, pointed out what, in my Opinion, is the true Spring of all the Measures we are now engaged in, and just touched upon the fatal Consequences they may be attended with, it will not be

be expected, I believe, that I should be solicitous about their being pursued, or very careful to avoid any Thing that may discourage that Pursuit. On the contrary, I am for putting the Question upon this very Motion, and I am for putting a Negative upon that Question, because, I think, it will be the most effectual Way for convincing our Ministers, that whatever they may be, the Nation will not allow itself to be made subservient to the Views and Interests of the Electorate of *Hanover*; and this will of course put an immediate Stop to the dangerous and expensive Measures we are now engaged in; for when the Ministers of that Electorate see, that they are no longer to be supported by the Riches and Power of *England*, they will grow more moderate in their Views, and give over disturbing *Europe* with Schemes for satisfying either their Ambition or Avarice.

If I thought, Sir, that our putting a Negative upon this Motion, or our refusing to return Thanks for a Speech we did not approve of, would argue any Want of Respect to our Sovereign: If I thought that any Man but a Minister, or the Friend of a Minister, would put such a Construction upon it, I should be as much against it as any Gentleman in this House; but I know, that no unbiassed Man, who understands our Constitution, will ever think of putting such a Construction upon it. The King's Speech from the Throne is always, in this House, understood to be the Speech of the Minister, and therefore, we may not only refuse to return Thanks for it, but may censure it, without being guilty of any Want of Respect to our Sovereign. To suggest, that our refusing to return Thanks upon such an Occasion, would break off all Correspondence between his Majesty and his Parliament, is an Insinuation to which I cannot give too bad a

Name. Such an Insinuation is a Want of Respect to his Majesty, because it is supposing him capable of preferring the Protection of his Ministers, to the Satisfaction of his Parliament and People. Whereas, I am persuaded, and we have a late Proof, that his Majesty will dismiss any Minister, or give up any Measure, rather than risk disobliging or dismissing his Parliament. The Example of King *James* the Second will, I hope, be a Warning to all future Kings of this Realm, not to break off Correspondence with a Parliament, on Account of their refusing to return Thanks for any Speech he may be advised by his Ministers to make from the Throne. In the Year 1685, this House refused to thank the King for his Speech from the Throne, for which, among other Reasons, that unfortunate Prince arrogued, and afterwards dissolved his Parliament; but what was the Consequence? In three Years after, or a very little more, he was forced to abdicate his Crown and desert his Kingdoms. If upon this Refusal that Prince had been so wise as to dismiss his Ministers, and alter his Measures, his Reign might have been happy, and his Posterity might now have been upon the Throne of these Realms; but he chose the foolish Part we have been most imprudently, and, I am sure, most groundlessly, threatned with in this Debate; whereby he made himself an Example, which may be of Use, and will, I hope, be a Warning to all his Successors. We have, therefore, nothing to fear from our putting a Negative upon this Motion, but a great deal to hope; for his Majesty will from thence see, that his Ministers have led him into Measures which are disagreeable to his Parliament. As soon as he sees this we may expect, that he will dismiss his present Set of Ministers; and the Day he does so will, in my Opinion,

on, be one of the happiest Days
a Nation ever saw.

I do not think it necessary to ob-
serve an exact Chronological Order
in the Debates I send you, I shall
next give you a Debate we had in A
our Club on the 11th of January
last, upon the Question about a Sup-
ply for the British Troops to be em-
ployed in Flanders during the Year
1744. This Debate was begun by
L. Valerius Flaccus, in the Cha-
racter of Sir William Yonge, who B
spoke to the Effect as follows, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R,

AS we are now in the Committee
of Supply, and have had the
estimate for the Support of our
Troops in Flanders referred to us,
it is my Duty to make you the pro-
per Motion for providing for that
service; and tho' I cannot suppose,
that the Motion I am to make will
be rejected, yet as, I think, it would
be for the publick Good, to have it D
unanimously agreed to, I shall beg
leave to explain the Utility, and
even the Necessity of the Service,
before I desire you to provide for it.
The Support of the Queen of Hun-
gary, and in that the Preservation of
the Balance of Power, is a Measure
which I need say nothing in Favour
of, because it has been recommended
to his Majesty by his Parliament,
and by the general Voice of his
People. In Pursuance of this, his
Majesty formed an Army in Flanders
the Summer before last, which had
such an Effect upon the Counsels of
France, as prevented their sending
the necessary Reinforcements to their
Armies in Germany, or any Assistance
to the Spaniards in Savoy, by which
Means the Queen of Hungary be-
came every where superior in Ger-
many, and the King of Sardinia was
enabled to repel all the Attacks made
upon him by the Spaniards in Pied-

mont. But as the French and Spa-
niards still persisted in their Designs
of stripping the Queen of Hungary
of a great Part of her Dominions,
it became necessary to drive the
French entirely out of Germany, in
order to enable the Queen of Hun-
gary to march her Armies to the
Rhine, and to make an Attack upon
France itself, which appeared to be
the only effectual Method for com-
pelling that Nation to give over their
ambitious Designs, and submit to
such Terms of Peace as might re-
store and secure the Balance of Pow-
er. For this Purpose, our Army
marched the Beginning of last Cam-
paign to Germany, where they added
to the Laurels of their Country by
the glorious Victory at Dettingen,
C whereby they compelled the French
to evacuate Germany, and the Empe-
ror to agree to a Suspension of Arms
with the Queen of Hungary. This
opened a free Passage for her Ar-
mies to the Rhine; and if Prince
Charles could have passed that River,
a glorious End might, very proba-
bly, have been put to the War be-
fore the Close of last Campaign;
but the French had so fortified, and
guarded so watchfully the Banks of
that River, that he could not force
a Passage, which prevented last Cam-
paign's having so happy an Issue as
might have been expected from so
successful a Beginning.

This, Sir, makes it necessary for
us to provide for another Cam-
paign; for unless the Queen of Hun-
gary be enabled to make a vigorous
F Impression upon the Dominions of
France itself, we cannot expect, that
their Court will ever agree to equi-
table Terms, and therefore, his Ma-
jesty thinks it necessary to have a
greater Number of his British For-
ces in Flanders than he had last Year,
G especially as he cannot depend upon
having the Hessian Troops continued
in his Pay or Service. Next Cam-
paign we may expect, that Prince

F f f

Charles

Charles will be upon the *Rhine* with a numerous Army as soon as the Season will permit; and it is hardly to be supposed, that the *French* will be able, during a whole Campaign, to guard the Banks of that River so closely, as to prevent his getting any one Opportunity to pass over it with his Army; especially if, by having a numerous Army in *Flanders*, we prevent its being in the Power of *France* to send any great Number of their Troops to the *Rhine*. The Moment Prince *Charles* passes that River, he will enter the Territories of *France*, and, consequently, the *French* must either venture a Battle with him, or leave some of their best Provinces to be ravaged and reduced. If they venture a Battle, I am pretty confident, it will be a decisive one; and, I think, we have good Ground to hope, that the Fate of it will be favourable to us, if we consider, that the Flower of the *French* Army has been already cut off in *Germany*, and that their Troops, even when composed of *Veterans*, have never yet appeared to be equal, upon fair Ground, to the Troops of the Queen of *Hungary*. When they got behind Stone Walls, and in Places where they cannot run away without the Leave of their Officers, they may stand their Ground firmly enough, because their Officers are certainly Men of Courage and Conduct, and the common Men are alert enough at firing; but when they engage in an open Field, where their Enemies can come at them, and thereby put an End to their firing, it has generally been found, that the *French* common Soldiers soon take to their Heels, and leave their Officers a Prey to their Enemies.

From these Considerations, Sir, I think we have good Ground to hope, that if the *French* venture a Battle with Prince *Charles*, after he has passed the *Rhine*, it will be a decisive one in our Favour, and if they

do not venture a Battle, *Alsace*, *Lorraine*, *Franche Comte*, and, perhaps some of the interior Provinces of *France*, will become a Prey to the Enemy. In either of these Cases the *French* Court will be compelled to submit to reasonable Terms of Peace, and *Spain* must immediately follow their Example. Thus, if we continue to act with Vigour, we have, I think, good Reason to expect, that in one Campaign we shall be able to restore and establish a Balance of Power in *Europe*, and to force *Spain* to agree to such Terms of Peace as may secure the Freedom of our Trade and Navigation, by abolishing all the insolent Claims they have lately set up against us. Whereas, if we should flag in our Endeavours for supporting the Common Cause, or put a Stop to those vigorous Measures that have already given such a happy Turn to the Affairs of *Europe*, the *French* would resume their former ambitious Projects, the Queen of *Hungary*, deserted by us as well as by the rest of her Allies, would find herself at last obliged to submit, and the Balance of Power would be irrecoverably lost; after which we could not hope to be able to force *Spain* to give up any of those unjust and insolent Claims lately set up against us; but, on the contrary, we should soon be forced to submit to every one of them, and, perhaps, to much more unjust and more insolent Claims that might be trumped up against us by *France* as well as by *Spain*.

I confess, Sir, that the Measures his Majesty is now obliged to pursue are vastly expensive to us; and I likewise confess, that the Nation is not at present in so good a Condition as I could wish, for supporting this vast Expence; but considering what we have to hope, and what we have to fear, every Gentleman must, I think, allow, that the Expence is absolutely necessary; therefore

Here I shall add no more, but conclude with moving, 'That the Sum of 634,344 ^{11s.} and 4d. be granted to His Majesty for defraying the Charge of 21,358 effective Men, (Commission and Non-Commission Officers included) to be employed in *Flanders* for the Year 1744.'

The next Speech I shall give was that made by Julius Florus, in the Character of William Pitt, Esq; which was in Substance thus.

Mr. President,
S I R,

AS it is not now the Fashion to let the Parliament know any Thing of our publick Measures: As our Measures, or at least the Motives for them, are always of late too great a Secret to be communicated to such a numerous Body of Men, I protest I know nothing of them, nor can I, from any publick Appearances, comprehend the Meaning of them: No Man can, who has not an intimate Correspondence with some of our Ministers of the Closet, which, I thank God! I have not; and therefore, if I mistake or mistake our late or present Measures, I hope the Gentlemen, who think themselves happy in having such a Correspondence, will excuse me.

There are two Points, Sir, which ought to be considered and fully discussed, before we agree to the Hon. Gentleman's Motion, and that is, the End of our giving Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, and the Manner in which we are to give that Assistance. If the *French* still insist upon taking a great Part of the Queen of Hungary's Dominions in Germany from her, and giving them to the Emperor, in order to induce him to agree to their taking *Flanders*, or something else to themselves, I think, we ought to endeavour to prevent such a Scheme's

taking Effect; because I am, and always have been, of Opinion, that the Monarchy of *France* is already more powerful than is consistent with the Safety of *Europe*: I thought so even before they made the Acquisition of *Lorraine*, which they were permitted to do, by a most criminal Connivance of our Ministers, at a Time when we had a better Opportunity than, I am afraid, we shall ever have again, for reducing the Power of the House of *Bourbon*. If this, therefore, were the End of our giving Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, I should approve of our giving her our utmost Assistance; yet even in this Case, I should not agree to the Hon. Gentleman's Motion, because I do not approve of the Manner he proposes for giving her our Assistance.

But, Sir, if the *French* have entirely departed from this Scheme: If they departed from it as soon as they found themselves abandoned by *Prussia* and *Saxony*: If they were then willing, as I believe they were, to restore the Peace of *Germany*, upon the single Condition of the Queen of Hungary's restoring to the Emperor his hereditary Dominions, I think, we ought not to have encouraged her, by our Assistance, to have continued the War in *Germany*, and much less ought we to encourage her, which, I am afraid, we do, to think of procuring, by our Assistance, an Equivalent from *France*, for what she has yielded to *Prussia*, and *Saxony* in *Germany*. If this be the End of our assisting her, I disapprove of the End as much as I do of the Manner; and I disapprove of it, not because I should not be glad to see the Power of *France* reduced, but because I think the present a very improper Time; either for the Queen of Hungary or us to think of it. There is a certain Spirit which prevails, and by which Courts as well as private Men are governed:

This Spirit a wise and considerate Minister will always have great Regard to, and will take his Measures accordingly; for the World is not to be directed by every Whim that may enter into the aadle Head of a bold and enterprising Minister. The ambitious Schemes of the late King of *France* had raised a Spirit of Jealousy against that Monarchy, in almost every Court of *Europe*, which produced several Confederacies against it, and one at last which brought it to the Brink of Perdition. Since his Death, the Court of *France*, being made sensible by Experience of the Danger of raising such a Spirit, have guarded against doing so as much as possible, so that there is now no such Spirit in any Court of *Europe*; but, on the contrary, there is a Spirit of Jealousy among all the Princes of *Germany* against the Power of the House of *Austria*; therefore no one Court in *Europe* will join with us, and the Queen of *Hungary*, in this Project against *France*. Nay, I doubt much if the Electorate of *Hanover* will join with us; for tho' we had some of the Electoral Troops, I mean Electoral Troops in Electoral Pay, last Year with us upon the *Rhine*, I am convinced they did not come there with a Design to attack *France*, nor shall we, I believe, be favoured with any more of them, if we but seem to have such a Design: Even those of them that are in our Pay, may refuse to obey the Orders of our General, as they did last Summer, should he command them upon any such Service. I must therefore suppose, Sir, that in such a Project we shall at present have no Assistance from any one Potentate in *Europe*; and were we quite free of Debt, it would, in my Opinion, be too grand for us and the Queen of *Hungary* alone: In our present Circumstances, I think, it is absolutely impracticable.

When I say so, Sir, I mean, mainly speaking; for the Race, I know, is not to the Swift, nor the Battle to the Strong. Suppose then that Providence should work Miracles in our Favour, and give us unexpected Success against *France* in the Execution of this Design: Suppose their Armies, like that of the *Midianites*, should set every Man his Sword against his Fellow, and their Walls, like those of *Jericho*, should fall down flat before us; yet can we suppose, that the Princes of *Germany*, who are so jealous of the Power of the House of *Austria*, especially such of them as have lately got hold of some Part of the *Austrian* Territories; I say, can we suppose, that those Princes would sit still and see the Power of the House of *Austria* vastly increased and the Monarchy of *France* very much reduced, when it is so evident that the Preservation of the Possessions they have so lately acquired and, perhaps, their future Independence, must depend chiefly upon the Friendship and Assistance of *France*? It is, I think, almost certain, that in Case of our Success, they would all unite together for putting a Stop to it; and considering how jealous *Hanover* has been for many Years of the House of *Austria*, I doubt much if that Electorate would refuse to join in such a Confederacy: I am convinced, it would not join with us; and tho' it did not join openly against us, it might find Ways and Means to disconcert all our Measures, in order to prevent the Accomplishment of the End we propose.

Thus, Sir, if the procuring the Queen of *Hungary* an Equivalent from *France*, be the End or Design of our maintaining an Army in *Flanders*, it is so evidently impracticable, that I am convinced, it cannot be the true End: It must be a Pretence made use of for covering some

hidden Design which our Ministers are not own, and which would certainly cost some of them their Heads, it should be proved upon them. I mean that of lavishing the Blood and Treasure of *England*, for the sake of getting an Opportunity to maintain 16,000 *Hanoverians*, or for the Sake of getting some little Territory added to the Dominions of that Electorate. And if the End be to defeat the *French* in their Scheme of taking a great Part of the Queen of *Hungary's* Dominions from her, and giving them to the *Emperor*, that he may consent to some Addition's being made to their Monarchy, we ought to be well convinced, that there is still some such Scheme in view, before we agree to load our Country with so great an Expence; because from the publick Accounts we have great Reason to believe, that, if ever the *French* had such a Scheme, they have now given it up; and because we have no Reason to believe, that the *French* would embark in a Scheme which must be attended with great Danger, Difficulty, and Expence to them, when unassisted by any of the Princes of *Germany*. The only Hopes they can now have of being able to execute such a Scheme, must arise from our encouraging the Queen of *Hungary* to be immoderate in her Demands, which may raise the Jealousy of the *German* Princes to such a Height, as may force them to join again in an Alliance with *France*, for reducing her Power, and putting an End to her ambitious Views. In all I have yet said, Sir, I have not mentioned *Italy*, because, I believe, no one is so wrong-headed as to suppose, that in order to assist the Queen of *Hungary* to preserve her Dominions in *Italy*, the best Method is to form an Army in *Flanders*, or to attempt to make an Impression upon *France* on that Side, where, every one knows, that Monarchy is

the best guarded, and the least susceptible of an Impression; therefore no one, surely, will pretend, that this is the End of our forming or maintaining an Army in *Flanders*.

A I shall now, Sir, consider the Manner in which we ought to assist the Queen of *Hungary*; and let the End be what it will, I am very sure, the Manner proposed is in every Respect wrong. I must lay it down, and I shall always consider it, as a certain Maxim, that we ought never to think of assisting any of our Allies upon the Continent with a great Number of Troops. If we send any of our Troops to their Assistance, it ought always to be, rather with a View to give our Gentlemen an Opportunity to improve themselves in the military Art, than with a View to assist our Allies. They have no Occasion for our Men, and the Queen of *Hungary* less than any other: She has Men, and brave Men too, in Abundance: She only wants Money to arm and support them. Therefore, the only Manner in which we ought to think of supporting her, or any other of our Allies upon the Continent, is with our Money and our Navy; and my Reason for laying this down as a Maxim is, not only because the Sea is our natural Element, but because it is dangerous to our Liberties, as well as destructive to our Trade, to encourage great Numbers of our People to make the Soldier-Craft their Trade, so as to depend upon that alone for their Livelihood. A Farmer, a Day-Labourer, a Cocker, may be a good Soldier, if you take Care to have him properly disciplined, and always will be ready to defend his Country in Case of an Attack; but as he has another Way of living, he may be a good Subject; whereas a Man who has no other Way of living, can never be a good Subject, especially

in a free Country; and for this Reason we ought to have as few of them as possible, either abroad or at home: At least, they ought never to be kept long in the Service; for after a long Disuse, there are very few of them can, afterwards, turn to any industrious Employment for their Support.

Another Reason is, Sir, because Custom has made our Troops more expensive than those of any other Country; and therefore, our Money will always be of greater Service to our Allies, because it will enable them to raise and maintain a greater Number of Troops than we can furnish them with for the same Sum of Money. This, Sir, I shall prove by Figures, which are such strange obstinate Things, that they will not twist and wind at the Pleasure of a Minister, or any of his Orators. By the Motion now made to us, our own Troops in *Flanders* are to cost us for this next Year, 634,344*l.* and, I suppose, the 16,000 *Hanoverians* will cost us near 400,000*l.* for Care has been taken not to lay that Estimate too early before us, lest some unlucky Person should have Time to pick a Hole in it. To these two Sums I shall add 200,000*l.* for Waggon Money, dry and green Forage, *Douceurs*, and the like; for, I believe, we shall find, that this Article for last Year amounts to a much larger Sum. These three Articles make 1,234,344*l.* I shall call it the even Sum of 1,200,000*l.* which we must pay next Year for maintaining an Army of 37,000 Men, one third Part of which I shall suppose to be Horse or Dragoons. Now, if we had sent this Sum to the Queen of *Hungary*, let us see what an additional Number of Men she might have maintained with it. By several Treaties, and particularly by the Accession of the *States General* to the *Vienna Treaty* of 1731, the Charge of 1000 *Foot* is fixt at 10,000 *Gil-*

ders per Month, which in *Sterling* Money, at the Rate of 10 *Guilders* 16 *Stivers per Pound Sterling*, is 926*l.* and the Charge of 1000 *Horse* is fixt at 30,000 *Guilders* for the same Time, which is 2778*l.* so that 1,200,000*l.* would have maintained near 108,000 *Foot* for the Queen of *Hungary*, or near 36,000 *Horse*, or it would have maintained an Army for her of 54,000 *Foot* and 18,000 *Horse* for the ensuing Year; and I must ask even our Ministers, if they do not think, that an additional Army of 72,000 Men, to be employed wherever she pleased, would have been of more Service to her and the Common Cause, as they are pleased to call it, than our 37,000 in *Flanders* can be of? For tho' I will not allow that any of her Troops are better than the *British*, yet I may take upon me to say, that the worst of her Troops are better than the *Hanoverians* were ever yet supposed to be.

But now, Sir, suppose we could think it of Advantage to the Common Cause, to assist the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops instead of Money, the very worst Place we could think of sending those Troops to, or employing them in, is *Flanders*. If we had formed no Army there, the *French* could have formed no Army there, nor would they have attacked any Place there, for fear of provoking the *Dutch* to declare against them. Whereas, if we form an Army next Summer in *Flanders*, tho' we do not begin to act offensively with that Army, as, I firmly believe, we do not intend to do, it may furnish the *French* with an Excuse for attacking the Queen of *Hungary* in that Country, and that Excuse may even be admitted by the *Dutch*, who seem at present to have no Sort of Jealousy of *France*; and for that, as well as several other Reasons, they seem resolv'd not to enter into any of our romantic Schemes.

schemes. If we must assist the Queen of Hungary with Troops, why did not they stay and take Winter Quarters in Germany, or upon the Rhine, by which we might have secured a Passage for Prince Charles in the Spring? If it be alleged, that the Princes and Circles of the Empire would not admit of our Troops taking Winter Quarters within the Empire, this of itself alone was a good Reason for our calling home our Troops, dismissing our Mercenaries, and resolving to assist the Queen of Hungary for the future, as we ought to have done from the Beginning, solely with our Money, and our Squadron in the Mediterranean.

In short, Sir, as I could at first see no Reason for our sending our Troops to Flanders, unless it was to furnish our Ministers with a Pretence for loading us with the Maintenance of 16,000 Hanoverians, I can now see no Reason for our keeping them there, unless it be to furnish a Pretence for continuing that Load upon us; and as, I think, our keeping them there may be attended with infinite Danger to the Cause of the Queen of Hungary, I cannot, therefore, agree to the Hon. Gentleman's Motion.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

RIAL in relation to JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and the Earl of ANGLESEY. Continued from p. 343.

DENNIS Redmonds was asked, who was Butler in his Time; he said, one Meagher, and that he remember'd one Rolph about the Cel-
servants Drink at the Time of the Child's Christening. He said,

he knew Murphy, but could not tell whether she was in the Service in his Time.

Mary Doyle being ask'd again, if Eleanor Murphy was in the Service of Dunmain before her Time; she said, she could not now tell if she was in the Service before her Time.

Redmonds being asked; if he remember'd the Time of the great Eclipse; he said, he could not remember the Time of the great Eclipse; but he said he remember'd the Time of the Rejoicings for the Birth of the Child. Being asked, where he left the Midwife he brought along with him to Dunmain; he said, he left her in the Middle of the Yard before the great Door.

John Turner being examined as to Lady Altham's being at Wexford Assizes, said, That he overtook my Lord going to the Assizes in a Chariot, and that there were two Servants along with him, but that he saw no Women along with him; he said my Lady was at home, and that he saw her at home after my Lord went to the Assizes.

Mrs. Cole said, That she remember'd the Lady Altham's being indisposed, and having miscarried, and that Mrs. Heath told her of it, and desired her Mother to get up, for that Lady Altham was ill.

Mrs. Heath being examined, absolutely contradicted what Mrs. Cole said, and swore she never said my Lady Altham miscarried, and never called Mrs. Cole up on Account of any Miscarriage.

Mrs. Cole said, her Mother shew'd her the Abortion; and being asked how old she was when Lady Altham came to Ireland; she said, she was 13, 14, or 15, when Lady Altham came to Ireland, and about 45 or 46 Years old now, at the Time of her Examination.

Heath being asked, if Lady Altham kept her Room the Day after the Accident of breaking the Saucers; she

she answered, she did not. Being asked, who was Butler when Mrs. Cole was at *Dunmain*; she said, *Rolph* was Butler at the Time Mrs. Cole was at *Dunmain*.

Here both Parties, Plaintiff and Defendant, closed their Evidence about Six o'Clock on *Tuesday* Night the 22d of *November*, being the tenth Day of the Trial, and the Court expressed great Surprise at finding such Contradiction between the Plaintiff's and Defendant's Witnesses; and the Court and Jury being greatly fatigued with this long Trial, adjourn'd to Eight o'Clock on *Thursday* Morning following; at which Time it was agreed by Plaintiff and Defendant, that three Lawyers on each Side should speak to the Matter.

Accordingly, on that Day, Mr. Prime Serjeant *Malone*, Mr. Solicitor General *Flood*, and Mr. Recorder (of *Dublin*) *Stanyard*, spoke for the Defendant; and Mr. Serjeant *Marshall*, Mr. Serjeant *Tisdale*, and Mr. *D Walsh*, for the Lessor of the Plaintiff. These Pleadings we shall omit, but shall insert the Speeches of the three Judges made the next Day, in summing up the Evidence, and giving the Charge, because they will give our Readers a concise View of the whole Trial.

Lord Chief Baron *Bowes*.

YOU are now come, Gentlemen, to the last Period of this important Trial. The strict Attention you have given thereto from the Beginning, must be very satisfactory to the Court, and it is our Duty to be aiding to you as much as is in our Power.

I shall briefly mention to you, Gentlemen, some Observations that have occur'd to me on the Evidence in this Cause, and the Objections of Counsel, and how they should be weigh'd.

There have been direct Contra-

dictions and Inconsistencies in the Testimony of some of the Witnesses; but there are some Circumstances that will distinguish the Probability from the Improbability.

The Ejectment in this Cause was brought for some Lands in the County of *Meath*, as open'd by the Plaintiff's Counsel.

The single Question is, Whether the Lessor of the Plaintiff is the legitimate Issue of *Arthur* late Lord *Altham*?

The Lessor of the Plaintiff claims under the Will of *James* Earl of *Anglesey*, wherein there is a Remainder limited to *Arthur* late Lord *Altham*; and if he can prove his Legitimacy, he is entitled to a Verdict; but if he fails therein, the Defendant is in Possession, and will continue.

The Lessor of the Plaintiff laid his Proofs before the Court in the following Manner.

He first gave Evidence, that *Mrs. Sheffield*, Wife to the late Lord *Altham*, had a Probability of having a Child, and for that Purpose *Mrs. Dorothy Briscoe* was produced, who says, that Lord and Lady *Altham* came to her Father's, Captain *Briscoe's* in *Bride-street* in this City, on *October* or *November* 1713, and went from thence to lodge at one *Vice* at *Temple-Bar*, and from thence to *Dunmain*, in the County of *Wexford*. She says, she heard Lady *Altham* was with Child, and miscarried at *Dunmain*.

Mrs. *Henrietta Cole*, Sister to *Mrs. Briscoe*, says, she knew Lord and Lady *Altham*, by a Reconciliation between them in 1713, at her Father's House; and that they went from her Father's to lodge at *Mrs. Vice's*, and from thence to *Dunmain* to which Place her Mother and she were invited, and went thither in Spring 1714; and Mrs. *Cole* found Lady *Altham* miscarried at *Dunmain* and that she saw the Abortion.

To prove a second Miscarriage, the Plaintiff produced one *Catharine Maccormick*. These Facts have been often repeated to you, and, Gentlemen, you have them in your Memory.

Alice Bates, a Servant of Mr. *Brif-* A
or's, was examined, to give Evidence of the Pregnancy of Lady *Altham*, and the Manner his Lordship acknowledged to her, that Lady *Altham* was with Child, and that the Witness wished her Ladyship Joy, and that she thanked the Witness in his Lordship's Presence.

Eleanor Murphy and *Mary Doyle*, who were Maid-Servants in the House at *Dunmain*, are produc'd to the actual Delivery; they swore, they were in the Room at the Time of the Delivery, and as far as they meet with Credit, will be consider'd as positive Evidence. They likewise mention the Godfathers and God-mother to the Child, and one Mr. *Loyd*, the Parson who christen'd the Child. *Dennis Redmonds* and *Philip Breen* swore to the Rejoicings for the Birth of the Child.

Christopher Brown says, he was servant to Mr. *Cliff*, who was invited to the Christening, and mention'd his Attendance on his Master the Day the Child was christen'd.

John Scott swears, he was Servant E
to Mrs. *Piggot*, and was sent with Messages from her several Times, to enquire concerning the Welfare of the Child.

One *Charles Maccarty* was produc'd in order to prove a Pregnancy; he differ'd in Circumstances F
in Point of Time from the other Witnesses, and the Counsel mention'd nothing of him.

Major Fitzgerald was produc'd, to shew that Lady *Altham* had a Child; he said, that he was invited by Lord *Altham* to tap the groaning Ale, that G
he dined there the Day after the Birth, but did not lie there that Night; he mention'd it was in the Harvest Time. The Counsel for the

Plaintiff did not insist much on his Evidence, but the Defendant has made use of it, to shew a Variation between him and the other Witnesses.

I should have mention'd to you, that one *Furlong* was produc'd as a Witness, as to his applying for nursing the Child, and inform'd you of the Conversation he had with Lord *Altham* on that Subject.

The Witnesses, who swore to the Delivery of the Child by Lady *Altham*, went a Step farther, and swore that *Joan Landy* nursed the Child; but I must observe one Fact to you, Gentlemen, that she was with Child when Lady *Altham* came to *Dunmain*, and turn'd away on that Account, and yet this Person was chose for the Nurse.

The Evidence proved to you farther, that at the Time she was chosen for a Nurse, she lived in a Cabbin near the House of *Dunmain*, which several of the Witnesses tell you was fitted up, and had an Addition made to it; and others say, it was beautified for the Reception of the Child, and that a Coach-Road was made for the Convenience of Lady *Altham's* visiting the Child; and *Joan Laffan* says, she was appointed Dry Nurse to the Child, who was put under her Care when he was about a Year and a half old.

You have, Gentlemen, the Testimony of several Persons concerning the Declarations of Lord and Lady *Altham*, relating to the Birth of this Child.

Alderman Barnes tells you, that in the Beginning of the Summer, not long after the Birth, he met Lord *Altham* at *Ros*, who declared his Mind to him, by telling him *Moll Sheffield* had a Son. He tells you he dined and supp'd at *Dunmain*, but did not remember that there was any Talk of the Child; but says, he believ'd the Child's Health might be drank at Table.

Edward Lutwich says, that he was recommended to Lady Altham when she lived at Ross, to make Shoes for the Child, and accordingly came to her Ladyship, and took Measure of the Child for making a Pair of Shoes, and when he brought them home to her Ladyship's Lodgings, and enquir'd for the young Lord, he was told he *was gone*; and he farther mention'd, that her Ladyship saw the Child only by Stealth, and that she expressed, *that she had better been a Wife to the meanest Tradesman in the Town than Lord Altham's Wife, for then she might have the Comfort of seeing her Child.*

The Plaintiff produced several Witnesses that Lord Altham always acknowledged the Child as his lawful Son, and introduced him as such to the Persons that visited at the House.

It has been likewise given in Evidence, Gentlemen, that the Child was removed to Kinmay when he was between three and four Years old, and there treated as the Son of a Nobleman; and to prove this, Mr. Misset was produced, who mentioned that he went to School along with the Child, and that he took him to be then six Years old: He tells you, that the Child wore a laced Hat, and Mr. Misset mentioned a very particular Expression of Lord Altham, *that he hoped he should see the Boy Earl of Anglesey.*

Mrs. Annesley said, she lived in the Neighbourhood of Kinmay; that her Brother, Colonel Paul, visited Lord Altham, and drank the Child's Health; and said, if he was not his legitimate Son, her Brother would not have drank his Health, and that she never heard, till of late, that he was not legitimate.

The next Place the Child was removed to was Corrickduff in the County of Caterlough; and the Plaintiff produced Mr. Charles Byrne, Charles and James Cavenagh, and James Dempsey, who say, that this

Child was acknowledged there by Lord Altham as his lawful Son, and that they called him his lawful Son, because they never heard any Thing to the contrary.—Dempsey kept a School there, and he says the Child was at his School.

From thence the Child is traced to Cross-Lane in Dublin.

Here, Nicholas Duffe says, he was treated as Lord Altham's Son, and that Lord Altham made use of Declarations to Duffe, that if he lived he should see the Boy Earl of Anglesey. You'll observe, Gentlemen, that he said he kept a Publick-House, and that his Lordship was free and drank with him.

Catharine O Neil was examined by the Plaintiff as to this last mentioned Place: She says, the Child was reputed and treated as Lord Altham's Son; she mentions several other Things in her Evidence, and proves the Identity of the Lessor of the Plaintiff.

From thence he is brought to Proper-Lane; and Mr. Byrne and his Son, and Mr. Plunket say, he went to School to one Carty, and that he was reputed there to be Lord Altham's lawful Son; and here the Name of Miss Gregory is mentioned.

From Proper-Lane Lord Altham removed to Inchicore about August 1724, but it has been proved, that the Boy went in that Year to board to one Cooper in Sheep-street, who sent him to School to one Barnaby Dunn in Warborough-street; and Mr. Waldron tells you he went to School there along with him.—And Dunn says, Lord Altham promis'd to pay for the Boy's Schooling.

After this it appears that the Boy had no Settlement; he was a Scull about the College, he was taken some Care of by the Humanity of Mr. Amos Bulse, but Mr. Bulse's Grandfather thinking, he was not a fit Servant, directed Mr. Bulse to discharge him.

The next Account of him is given by *Farrel*, who recommended him to *Purcell* the Butcher, where he was entertained for some Time; and of them considered him as Lord *Altham's* lawful Son.—He left *Purcell* abruptly, and went to Mr. *A*

Mr. Tigh mentioned, that he conversed with him some Time, and that he was missing from him in April 1728.

I must observe to you, Gentlemen, that the Plaintiff mentions in his Proofs one Miss *Gregory* that lived with Lord *Altham*, and had great Influence over him; and that it was she persuaded his Lordship to abandon the Boy.

But *Herd*, who was examined as a Witness for the Defendant, mentions that the Boy was mischievous, and that he was once corrected for stealing a Jockey-Belt, and some Pigeons, and that he owned the Fault where-
with he was charged.

The next Fact, Gentlemen, that the Plaintiff applies his Evidence to, is that some Time after he had the Small-pox, there were Attempts made for kidnapping him. The first Evidence for this Purpose was *Purcell*, who says, that some Time after the Boy had the Small-pox, the Defendant came to his House, and called for his Brother's Son; and that the Boy said, this is my Uncle *Dick*.

Purcell farther said, that some Time afterwards, about three Weeks after the Death of the late Lord *Altham*, which was in November 1727, the present Defendant came to the Market, and sent a Man, who belonged to one *Jones*, to *Purcell's* House, to desire the Child might come to the Defendant to *Jones's* House; and *Purcell* farther tells you, that he went along with the Boy to *Jones's*, and mentions the Behaviour of the Defendant fully on that Occasion.

You have next, Gentlemen, an

Account of the Boy's being spirited away, from the Evidence of *Byrne* and *Reily*.

Byrne says, that he was applied to by one *Donnelly*, a Constable, about sixteen Years ago, who told him he had a good Jobb for him, and that he went to *Jones's* House in the Market, and that the Defendant was there, and charged a Boy (who was there with him) with stealing a Silver Spoon; and desired the Witness, and others, to take away the Boy to *George's Quay*, and that *Byrne* carried him to *Essex-Bridge*, where a Coach was got, and both the Witness and *Donnelly* went therein and brought the Boy to the *Quay*, where the Boy was put into a Boat; and that he saw the Boat row beyond the Wall.

—*Byrne* farther deposed, the Boy cry'd, and said he was afraid his Uncle would kill, or transport him.

Reiley was the next Evidence to this Fact: He mentioned, that he was employed to look for the Boy with some Constables, and that he received a Message to go to *George's Quay*, where the Defendant was; that the Defendant whispered him to go to *Inchicore* to borrow a Guinea; he says, he return'd to my Lord with a Guinea, and that he and the two *Donnellys*, and one *Byrne* and the Defendant, went into a Boat and rowed to a Ship, which was to sail to one of the Plantations, and that the Boy was put on board the said Ship.

The Defendant's Counsel, Gentlemen, insisted on the Difficulty of *Reiley's* reconciling the Account he gave of that Matter.

The next Evidence the Plaintiff gave, was Mr. *Babe*, who was Clerk of the Ship's Entries in the Port of *Dublin*; he produced the Book of Entries, wherein the Ship *James of Dublin* was entered outwards the eighteenth of April.

Mr. *Cromie* was produced after Mr. *Babe*, to shew that the Boy did

392 *Cause between J. Annesley, Esq; and the E. of Anglesey.*

actually sail aboard that Ship, and that Mr. *Stephenson* was Part-Owner of the Ship; and he read the Account of the Entry made in the Book, of Men and Women Servants on board the Ship *James*, which went over the Bar of Dublin on April 28, 1728; A and he read a long List of Names in the Entry, among which was the Name of *James Annesley*—He mentioned, that the Method used by Mr. *Stephenson* was to take a List of all Persons on board, and call over the List on board, and every Person B walked by as he answered his Name, and then it was known what was the Number on board, and what were their Names; and when the Ship is ready to sail, that they are brought to the *Tholsel*, and then indented before the Lord Mayor.

Mr. *Henry Gonne*, the Town-Clerk, was examin'd, who produced an Indenture-Book, containing A List of the Persons indented before the Lord Mayor; and he read the Names of such as were indented from March 21, 1727, to the 25th of March D 1728; and he read a List of those that were on board the Ship *James*, *Thomas Henry* Master, and in that Entry there was the Name of *James Hennesley*; and it was insisted on by the Defendant's Counsel, that that was the same Person who was enter'd E in *Stephenson's* Book by the Name of *James Annesley*.

Gentlemen, you will observe that the Town-Clerk is living, who made the Entry, tho' he is not produced; and you'll likewise take Notice, that the Defendant applied no Proof to overturn this Fact, only by cross-examining some of the Plaintiff's F Witnesses.

Gentlemen, the Evidence for the Lessor of the Plaintiff give no Account of him from the Time he went on board the Ship *James*, till G his being accidentally found in the *West-Indies*, and recommended to Admiral *Vernon*, who sent him to

England, where he had the Misfortune to shoot a Man by Accident some Time after his Arrival there.

The Plaintiff produced one Mr. *Giffard*, who swore that he was an Attorney of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and a Solicitor in the High Court of Chancery in England; the Defendant objected to the producing him, but the Court admitted him to give an Account of the Conversation he had with the Defendant, the Earl of *Anglesey*, in one of which Conversations he swears, that the Defendant said he would surrender up his Right and Title to the *Anglesey* and other Estates to the Lessor of the Plaintiff, and go to France, if he would allow him 3000*l.* a Year, for that he would rather his Estate should go to his Brother's Son, than any C Body else; and it was his Right, and he would surrender it to him. And *Giffard* says, that he continued in that Resolution till May 1742, when he heard that Mr. *Annesley* happened to shoot a Man at *Stains* on the 2d D of that Month; then he altered his Intention, and employed *Giffard* to prosecute him at the *Old Bailey* with the utmost Rigour; and *Giffard* says, he expended 800*l.* in that Prosecution. This was the Substance of his Evidence, which he declared at large.

E You will consider, Gentlemen, whether the Words spoke by the Defendant, were the Effect of Heat and Passion, and in Resentment to those with whom he had some Contests, and at a Time when he was distressed in his Circumstances; and you are to observe likewise, Gentlemen, that there has been no Imputation on the Character of the Witness in Point of Credibility, more than that he betray'd a private Conversation, and gave Evidence against his Client; and that he possibly might be actuated by some Resentment when he gave his Testimony, for he has declared that the Defendant has not yet paid him Part of his

Translation of the King of Prussia's MANIFESTO. 393

Bill of Cost. But if you believe the Defendant spirited away the Affor of the Plaintiff, it will add Strength and Weight to his Declarations. These Things you will weigh well in your own Minds, together with the Declarations of the Defendant; and if you believe the Prosecution was carried on by the Defendant's Direction, you will consider how far that can influence the present Question.

Gentlemen, the Plaintiff has produced Mr. *Shelcross Asb*, who was an Attorney concerned in the Defendant's Affairs, soon after the Death of the late Lord *Altham*. Mr. *Asb* tells you, that being in Company with the Defendant, and other Persons that used to attend his Lordship, one of them gave the Defendant an Account that Mr. *Hawkins* said, he could not enrol him as Lord Baron of *Altham* in Place of his brother, for that there was some reason to think, that Lord *Altham* left a Son, from the Noise a Boy made at his Lordship's Funeral, by crying aloud, that he was the Son of the late Lord *Altham*. Mr. *Asb* farther told you, that the Defendant was angry when he heard what Mr. *Hawkins* said on that Occasion; and then declared the Boy was a Vagabond and an Impostor, and ought to be transported; whereupon the Witnesses said, if he was a Vagabond, he ought to be indented at the *Tholsell*. Mr. *Asb* went a Step farther, in telling you, that in some Time afterwards, being likewise in Company with the Defendant, some of the Company had mentioned the Boy, and the Defendant made Answer, he was gone; and Mr. *Asb* farther said, it was in an easy Manner, without Heat, that the Defendant made use of that Expression.

You will consider, Gentlemen, the Nature of this Evidence, and whether by the Defendant's expressing he was gone, was meant, that the

Boy was transported. If that Fact be true, it was certainly a wicked Act, and ought seriously to be considered. You are, Gentlemen, to weigh within yourselves what could be the Inducement to commit such an Act, and how far it ought to influence your Opinions.

I must take Notice to you, Gentlemen, that when a Person is prevented by the Act of the Party from coming at his Evidence (which Evidence, if produced, would clear up the Matter in Dispute, as alledged) the Party preventing, who contributes to the other Person's losing the Benefit of such an Evidence, is termed by the Law a *Spoliator*.—That this may not be applied to the Defendant, you should expect Evidence from him to satisfy you to the contrary. You will consider, Gentlemen, whether the spiriting away the Boy, was in order to deprive him of his Right, and whether an Act of this Nature does not carry a Presumption, that the Defendant had a Consciousness of the Lessor of the Plaintiff's being Son and Heir of Lord *Altham*; you will take the Circumstances of this whole Matter into your Thoughts; you will consider, whether the Fact is proved, and what cou'd be the Inducements, the Motives to such an Action, and how far Presumption should operate in a Matter of this Nature.

[His Lordship then proceeds to the Evidence for the Defendant, but this we shall defer to our next, when this Trial shall be concluded.]

From the London Gazette.

Berlin, Aug. 10, N. S.

TRANSLATION of the King of PRUSSIA'S MANIFESTO.

THE King thinks himself oblig'd to inform Europe of the Measures, which the present Conjunctions

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tures oblige him to follow, for the Public Good and Tranquillity.

His Majesty not being able to look with Indifference any longer upon the Troubles which desolate *Germany*, after having try'd in vain all Ways of bringing about a Reconciliation, finds himself oblig'd to make use of the Forces which God has given him, towards re-establishing Peace and Order, and for restoring the Laws to their Vigour, and the Head of the Empire to his Authority.

Since the Success which the *Hungarian* Troops had in *Bavaria*, the Queen of *Hungary*, far from proceeding with the Equity and Moderation which became her, has treated the Emperor's Hereditary Countries with infinite Hardheartedness and Cruelty.

This Princess and her Allies form'd Designs unmeasurably ambitious, the pernicious End whereof was, to put Fetters for ever upon the *German* Liberty, the doing which has been, for above an Age past, the principal Object of the dangerous Policy of the House of *Austria*.

One need only examine the Facts which have pass'd these two last Years, in order to judge of the Maliginity of the Intentions of the Court of *Vienna*, and to see clearly, that, in all her Proceedings, she has acted in a Manner entirely contrary to the Laws and Constitutions of the Empire.

Germany has seen itself over-run with foreign Troops. They have been subisted to the great Detriment of neutral Princes of the Empire. They have been march'd, without making previously the customary Requisitions.

The Queen of *Hungary* has concluded Alliances, to indemnify certain Powers for the extraordinary Succours which they have afforded her; and those Indemnifications have consisted, as well in Fiefs of the Empire, as in Hopes given with relation to certain Bishopricks.

The Generals of that Princess have attempted seizing by Force some Imperial Towns; her Ministers have threaten'd some Electors, and have endeavour'd to seduce others, and to overturn, by those Means, this Republick, composed of so many Sovereigns, and whom nothing but their Union has enabled hitherto to resist the Shocks which have so often endanger'd it.

How great a Contempt has been put upon Publick Faith, in the Infraction of the Capitulation of *Braunau*, and in the Attack of the Imperial Troops intrench'd under the neutral Imperial Towns, and under the Fortresses of the Empire, and even in forcing them to quit the Borders of the Empire, whereof their Master is

the Head? Without taking Notice, that it may very well be reckon'd a direct Affront and Contempt, upon the Imperial Dignity and Majesty, to allow the Officers of the Queen of *Hungary's* Troops to treat it with Indignity, as there are but too many Examples of their doing.

A In a Word, to crown all the Insults offer'd by the Court of *Vienna* to the Majesty of the *Roman* Empire, one need only read the Protests of that Court, deliver'd in to the Dictature of the Elector of *Mexco*, whereby the Queen of *Hungary* declares the Election of the Emperor void to all Intent and Purposes, though made unanimously, and pretends that the present Dyet at *Frankfort* is illegal, thereby endeavouring to withdraw all the States of the Empire from the Obedience they owe to the Head whom they have elected.

So many Facts, and so many Proceedings, openly contrary to the Honour and to the Glory of the *German* Name, and to the Constitutions of the *Germanick* Body, clearly enough denote, that the Design of the Court of *Vienna* is, to usurp, in Favour of a foreign Prince, without any Possessions in *Germany*, the supreme Dignity, devolved, by the unanimous and free Choice of all the *German* Nation, upon the Most Serene Elector of *Bavaria*.

These are Attempts, which it is inconsistent with the Honour and the Dignity of every Elector, and of every Prince of *Germany*, to tolerate any longer; and it would be an horrid Baseness in the sacred Members of that August College, invested, from Time immemorial, with the Authority of electing their own Head, to submit to the Despotism and the Violence with which the Queen of *Hungary* would force this Right from them, in so ignominiously oppressing his Imperial Majesty.

It is not to the Emperor that the Queen does the Injury, but to those who have elected him, and whom this Princess despises to such a Degree as to believe them insensible to their own Honour, and capable of so great a Weakness, as not to support, in the Person of his Imperial Majesty, the most noble of their Prerogatives.

The King has no particular Dispute with the Queen of *Hungary*.

He has no Pretension upon her: He desires nothing for himself, and enters no otherwise than in Quality of an Auxiliary, into a Quarrel which concerns the Liberties of the Empire only; and the open War, which the Queen of *Hungary* has lately declar'd against *Germany*, by the Hostilities which her Troops have committed there, would be a Reason sufficient, if there were

no others, to justify the Conduct of Majesty.

If the King thinks himself at present oblig'd, for these Reasons, to take violent Measures, it is not without Regret, nor without having first tried every Method of Conciliation.

He made Steps towards obtaining it with the King of England, when that Prince was encamp'd at Hanau.

The Emperor too declar'd, at the same time, that, for the Sake of Peace, he would for ever renounce all the Pretensions which he had upon the House of Austria, upon Condition of the Restitution of his hereditary Dominions.

These advantageous and most moderate Terms were flatly rejected by the English Ministry; a sufficient Proof that the Intention of the King of England was not to procure Peace to the Empire, but rather to make his Advantage of its Troubles.

The King did afterwards offer his Mediation, jointly with that of the Empire, to the Maritime Powers, in order to put an end to this fatal War.

But the Republick of Holland, being sensible of the Obstacles which she should meet with from the Stiffness of the Courts of Vienna and London, declin'd it in a very categorical Manner.

His Majesty, always full of the same Zeal, and employing himself with the same Activity in every Thing which might re-establish the Repose of Germany, thought, that making just and equitable Proposals of Peace directly to the Queen of Hungary, would be the shortest Method of manifesting his salutary Designs.

The Proposals that were made at Hanau, were repeated at Vienna. The Emperor, who means nothing but the Good of the Empire, offer'd his Consent to every Thing; and this magnanimous Prince, like a true Father of his Country, was determin'd to sacrifice to it his own Interests. A generous Action! which for ever justifies the Choice which was made of him.

The King back'd this Negotiation with the most pathetick and strongest Remonstrances and Persuasions.

But the more Moderation the Emperor shew'd, the more visible was the inflexible Haughtiness of the Queen of Hungary.

Therefore that Princess ought to blame the despotick Maxims of her own Council only, which raises up new Allies to her Enemies.

But if she attacks the Germanick Liberties, she rouses the Defenders of them. And as she undertakes to strip the principal Members of the Empire of their Rights, she ought to think it just for them to use

the Means which she obliges them to make Choice of for their Support. The Race of those ancient Germans, who did for so many Years defend their Country and their Liberties, against all the Majesty of the antient Roman Empire, still subsists, and will defend them with the same Zeal at this Day, against those who dare to attack them.

This is what appears by the League of Francfort, wherein the most respected Princes of Germany have united themselves to oppose its Destruction.

The King has join'd himself with them, judging that it is the Duty and Interest of every Member of the Empire to maintain the System thereof, and to assist the Weak against the Oppressions of the Mighty.

His Majesty thinks that the most noble, and the most worthy Use which he can make of the Forces which God has entrusted him with, is, to employ them in the Support of his Country, which the Queen of Hungary would enslave; to avenge the Honour and the Rights of all the Electors, which that Princess would forcibly deprive them of; to afford a powerful Assistance to the Emperor, to support him in all his Rights, and upon that Throne, from which the Queen of Hungary would pull him down.

In a Word, the King demands nothing, and the Question is not about his personal Interest; but his Majesty has Recourse to Arms for no other Reason but that of restoring Liberty to the Empire, Dignity to the Emperor, and Tranquillity to Europe.

A RESCRIPT of his Majesty the King of PRUSSIA, to M. D'ANDRIE, his Minister at the British Court.

EVER since my Differences with the Court of Vienna were determin'd by the Treaty of Breslau, the chief Object of my Attention has constantly been, not only carefully to cultivate, and, by all imaginable Regards, to strengthen the good Understanding which I had just renew'd with her Majesty the Queen of Hungary; but also to revive the same between her and his Imperial Majesty, and, by a just and durable Peace, to put a Stop to the Troubles which their Disputes, concerning the Succession of the late Emperor Charles the Sixth, had occasion'd, and which the best Provinces of the contending Parties, as well as several States of the Empire that were neuter, had but too severely felt the dismal Consequences of. I cannot but praise the Readiness which I met with, in this Respect, from his Imperial Majesty. This Prince (a true Father of his Country indeed!)

dead!) rather than to see it suffer for his Interest's Sake, had already taken the generous Resolution to sacrifice all his Pretensions to the Restoration of the publick Tranquillity. But the Court of *Vienna* shew'd quite opposite Dispositions. It listen'd with Reluctance to all Proposals towards an Accommodation; and from all its Conduct made it very plain, that it would accept of no other Peace, but what would still render it the Arbitrer of *Germany*, and subject to it the Liberties and Rights of the *Germanick* Body. Its vast and dangerous Designs were display'd by Degrees, as the Prosperity of its Arms increas'd, and seem'd to make it sure of Success. From that Time it acted without any Circumspection. It insulted, in the most outrageous Manner, both the Majesty of the Head-Sovereign of the Empire, and the Rights and Prerogatives of the Electoral College. It was in vain I warned that Court, that neither I, nor any other Prince of the Empire, that had the Preservation of the Constitution of his Country at Heart, would ever suffer the Head of it to be attack'd in this Manner; and that I could not at last dispense with fulfilling the previous Obligations I was laid under, by the Rank I held among the Members of the *Germanick* Body, and to which any other Obligation and Consideration must needs yield. It was too much intoxicated with its vast Designs, to give the least Attention to my amicable Remonstrances. It declar'd, first with some Clouds, and afterwards flat and plain, the unanimous Choice which the Electors had made without her Concurrence of the Person of the Emperor, void and of no Force; and it intended no less than to annual his Election, and make him descend from his Throne, or to force him to share it with a Partner, that would have engrossed all the Authority of it to himself. And after having spoiled the Emperor of all and every the least Part of his Estates, it made itself guilty of an unparalleled Attempt, in driving, with open Force, and in Contempt of the Imperial Laws, the Troops of that Chief of the Empire out of the *German* Territories. It acted unjustly, and in an unworthy Manner, the Princes who refused to enter into its Views, and spared no Menaces, nor any Intrigues, to persuade every one of them into a Kind of Confederacy against the Emperor, whose Union with the Members of the Empire is the main Basis of the Welfare of the *Germanick* Body.

As all these Attempts could not but strangely offend such Members of the Empire as were zealous for the Glory of their Country, and the maintaining of its

Constitution, several powerful and respectable Princes thought it necessary to unite in a stricter Manner with the Emperor, and to combine their Forces to maintain its Dignity, Authority, and Prerogatives; and to oppose the Devices of those whose Views evidently aim at the Destruction and overthrow of the Imperial Constitution. My Glory, Honour and Duty, as one of the chief Electors and Members of the *Germanick* Body, oblig'd me to accede to this Confederacy; and in consequence of this Agreement, which I must otherwise have broke through, I could not dispense according to the Example of *England* and the Republick of *Holland*, with supplying his Imperial Majesty with a good Part of my Troops, which are to serve him as Auxiliaries: My Intention, on the other Hand, not being to break thro' the Peace of *Breslau* or to enter into a direct War with his Majesty the Queen of *Hungary*.

As it is my Choice to make the Publick a Judge of this my Proceeding, I thought it proper to inform it of the Motives that make me come to this Resolution. It is the Subject Matter of the Exposition, whereof I have annex'd a Copy to this Rescript. You will impart it to the Ministers of his *Britannick* Majesty, and explain your Mind conformably to the Contents, in your Conversations with them, as well as any where else, whenever the Occasion offers, or where you will judge it suitable to my Interest.

To this you will add the strongest Declarations, that neither Passion, nor any personal Interest, nor any View of enlarging my Dominions, or of making Conquests, have the least Share in the Resolution I have taken; my only Intention being to discharge the Duty of a good Patriot, and a faithful Member of the *Germanick* Body; to maintain the Dignity, and prevent the total Ruin of its Chief; to shelter the Constitution and Liberty of the Empire, against the impending Danger that threatens it; and to restore and insure its Tranquillity by a just and reasonable Peace; the Solidity and Durableness of which may give a new Strength to the staggering Liberties of *Germany*: That I hope, however, that no judicious *Englishman*, nor any *Briton* that is zealous for the Constitution of his Country, can possibly mistake the Equity of my Resolution, as he may sufficiently convince himself of it, by barely transporting on the Theatre of *England*, what now passes on that of *Germany*; that as every true *English* Patriot would look with Indignation upon all such Intrigues as should be carried on in his Country towards making the now regnant Family to descend

defend the Throne, in order to establish the Pretender there, and would oppose all such Practices with all his Power; much more, there is no Patriot or powerful Prince of the Empire, that can see with Indifference, and coolly suffer another Member of the Empire, such as is the Queen of Hungary, to endeavour to spoil of his Dignity and Authority the Emperor lawfully elected, in order to invest with that Rank a Candidate destitute of the Qualifications that are most essential to fill the Imperial Throne; and who can never ascend it but by the total Subversion of the Imperial Constitution, and of all the Liberties, Prerogatives and Privileges of its chief Members. That as, in consequence of the same Principle, no German Prince had any Right to meddle with the inward Policy of Great Britain, nor with the Constitution of its Government, I have some Reasons to hope that the English Nation will neither meddle with the Domestic Affairs of the Empire, nor oppose the Efforts which I, as well as the other Estates well-minded for the Empire, are resolved to make, towards preserving and maintaining the Dignity of the Head, and the Reverence due to the Laws and Constitutions of our Country, and the Rights and Prerogatives of its Members. And that I entertain these Hopes the more, because England has no Reason to meddle with this Quarrel, from any Consideration of its Commerce or otherwise. And that although it had a greater Inclination for one German Court than for another, I think it too unreasonable to pretend, that such powerful and respectable Princes, as those of the Empire are, should be obliged to rule their Conduct upon the Inclinations of those among the English, who strive to make their Countrymen enter into foreign Quarrels, that are of no Manner of Concern to England. That, however, the Resolution I have taken has nothing common with the War England is now engaged in with other Powers, which I shall not meddle with to its Prejudice: As likewise my present Undertaking will not make any Alteration in the Engagements I have contracted with England; which I am steadfastly resolved to fulfil with all imaginable Punctuality, so long as England will not herself cut the Ties thereof; and that I shall pay, to the very last Farthing, the Debts of Silesia, which I have taken upon me by the Treaty of Breslau.

Signed,

Berlin, Aug. 8,
1744.

FREDERIC.

And lower,

H. Count of PODEWILLS, and
C. W. BORCKE.

1744

From the London Gazette.

Hague, August 18, N. S.

The following is a Translation of a Memorial presented by Mr. TREVOR, his Britannick Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, to their High Mightinesses the States General, upon the 17th of August.

High and Mighty Lords,

IT is with great Regret, that, in Pursuance of the pressing Commands of the King my Master, I find myself obliged to put your High Mightinesses in Mind, that the Term prescribed so positively and clearly, by the Treaty of 1678, for employing your good Offices with the Power who was the Aggressor in the present War against his Majesty, expired some Time since, without their having in any Manner procured the Re-establishment of the publick Tranquillity, and without his Majesty's having had the full Benefit of the said Treaty.

His Majesty is very far from intending to importune your High Mightinesses with Complaints or Reproaches. But what he owes to himself and to the publick Security, does not permit him to keep Silence any longer upon the Inexecution of a Treaty, the most important, and the most essential of all those which unite his Crown with your State. The King might naturally have promised himself a more expeditious Determination, as well from the known good Faith of your High Mightinesses, which was doubly engaged by the War declared at the same Time against the Queen of Hungary, as from the Events with which his Majesty's Requisition has been followed.

If good Faith did not permit your High Mightinesses to see your Allies attacked, without breaking with the Aggressor, your own Dignity allowed you still less to see yourselves attacked in so sensible a Part as your Barrier, without resenting it, like Sovereigns jealous of their Honour, and attentive to the Preservation of their Rights.

Where is the State which, in such Circumstances, would not with Eagerness and of itself have solicited an Alliance so powerful, as that to which the King my Master and the Queen of Hungary do not cease inviting your High Mightinesses?

The King has set forth with so much Strength, in his Letter of the 14th of last April, which was delivered to your High Mightinesses upon the 29th of the same Month, the Justice of his Demand; your High Mightinesses have yourselves, as well by

H h h

your

your provisional Answer, as by the Succours which you have furnished to his Majesty, acknowledged, in so direct a Manner, the Force of your Engagements, that nothing remains for me to do, but to press the entire Accomplishment of them.

Give me Leave, High and Mighty Lords, to appeal to your own Conviction, whether the Good of the Common Cause, whether the particular Interest of the Republick, have been sufficiently promoted by this Indecision, by this cautious Conduct, which an Excess of Prudence has dictated to your High Mightinesses from the Beginning of the Troubles, with which it has pleased Providence to visit *Europe*, to this Day, to encourage your High Mightinesses to persist in the same Method of Proceeding.

To what a Degree has not this Indecision frustrated the Effects of your most wise Resolutions? To what a Degree has it rendered useless your best placed Expenses, and increased the Necessity of them?

What Jealousies, what Umbrage has it not given, and does it not still give to the Allies of the good Cause? What Discouragement to the Powers who might increase the Number of them? With what Presumption does it not inspire our Aggressor and his Adherents? What Facility has it not given them of extending their Views, and bringing their pernicious Designs to Perfection?

Your High Mightinesses know how very unsuccessful your Pains and Efforts have been towards finishing the salutary Work of Peace, the Name of which is so often prostituted. You know to what a Degree the Ways of Moderation have been exhausted, and how far they have been despised.

It is Time that the long Forbearance of your High Mightinesses should be justified, by manifesting your true Principles in the Eyes of your Subjects, of your Allies, and of all *Europe*.

Your High Mightinesses see your most intimate and most powerful Friends, and your own Barrier, attacked at once by the same Power; that very Power which drove the Queen of *Hungary* from *Vienna*, and which made an Attempt upon the Throne of the King my Master, has now the Command at *Menin*, at *Ypres*, at *Furnes*, after having driven out the Troops of your High Mightinesses with Fire and Sword. Will you still hesitate whether to consider and treat this Power as our common Enemy?

Will your High Mightinesses see capital

Revolutions happen daily in the most flourishing Kingdoms, and in the States the least exposed, without being alarmed at them, and without providing Remedies proportionable to the Evil! Let us not trust solely to the Justice of our Cause; the Age in which we live pays Respect to nothing but Force.

Ambition and Greediness have already drawn together but too many Powers. Let Virtue, let Honour, let the Principles of Self-Preservation at last re-unite the rest. And if our Engagements, if our Interests are not sufficient to that End, let the common Danger induce us to take this salutary Resolution; let that move us to look for our Security, where only it is to be found, in our Union, and in our Vigour.

The King, far from giving Way upon the Increase of the Danger, from whatever Side it may come, redoubles his Efforts for the publick Good every Day; and as to this Time, his Majesty has push'd his own War against *France*, in the Places and by the Operations (however expensive they may otherwise be to him) the most advantageous to the Common Cause, his Majesty has nothing more strongly at Heart, than to persevere in this generous Design, provided that the Declaration, and Junction of your High Mightinesses be a Security to him against all undue Regards for his Enemy, and give him Reason to hope that he shall be able to oppose him effectually.

It is in these Principles, High and Mighty Lords, that the King, my Master, commands me, a second Time, to require your High Mightinesses (whose firm and constant Friendship, next to the Hearts of his faithful Subjects, the King holds to be the surest Support of his Crown) to break, without any further Delay, with his Enemy the *French King*, to employ all your Power and all your Forces, by Sea and Land, and to join them with those of his Majesty, in order to compel the common Enemy to an honourable, safe, and reasonable Accommodation; his Majesty offering, at the same Time, to concert, without Delay, with your High Mightinesses, upon the Forces, and the Means to be employed for obtaining the Redress of our common Wrongs, and for pushing, with the Assistance of the Almighty, and the Concurrence of our Allies, this just and necessary War to a speedy and good Issue.

The Readiness with which your High Mightinesses have already executed the Treaty above-mentioned in all its provisional Points, is a sure Pledge to his Majesty for the Execution of the Whole.

More than one cordial Friend, unitedly attracted

tracted, requires it of a faithful Ally. The tottering System of *Europe*, with which the Independence of your High Mightinesses is so closely connected, demands it. A Protestant and free Nation, the surest Bulwark of your State against the Attacks of Powers that acknowledge no other Tie towards their Neighbours than the Submission to their Wills, or their own Inability to extort it, promises it to herself from a Protestant Republick, jealous of that Liberty which she has purchased so dearly, and who has often been the Protector of that of the Publick.

Let not our Actions falsify these glorious Titles; but may our united Efforts once more set Bounds to Ambition, raise a new Barrier in Defence of the publick Liberties, and bring back Peace, Justice, and good Order into *Europe*.

Done at the Hague, this 17th of *August*, 1744.

Sign'd,

ROBERT TREVOR.

The Day before the Ratifications were exchanged at Frankfort, of the Treaty of Union between his Imperial Majesty, the King of Prussia, the Elector Palatine, and the King of Sweden, as Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Director of the Election of Muntz carried to the Dictature, the Emperor's Commissorial Decree, which is as follows.

TRANSLATION of his Imperial Majesty's COMMISSORIAL DECREE, addressed to the Diet of the Empire.

ON the Part of the Emperor our most gracious Lord Charles VII. his Highness Prince Alexander Ferdinand de la Tour and Taxis, &c. &c. principal Commissary of his Imperial Majesty, is in Duty obliged to make known unto the illustrious Counsellors, Ambassadors, and Envoys of the Electors, Princes, and States here present, that they must have it fresh in their Memory, how his Imperial Majesty, (on the subject of a certain Protestation, for so it was called, of the Court of Vienna, which was intruded, and, in a Manner unheard of in the Roman Empire, carried, on the 3d of September, to the publick Dictature of the Empire, before his Imperial Majesty would, conformable to the Laws of the Empire, by his Imperial Authority, testify his just Resentment of so hardly an Outrage on his Imperial Majesty and the whole Roman Empire) most graciously declared, by his Commissorial Decree of the 11th of December in the preceding Year, addressed to

the Diet of the Empire with most resplendent Moderation, requiring, before all Things, their Advice, how, and after what Manner, the most high Imperial Authority, and the Honour of the whole Empire might be recovered and sustained; and, once for all, the necessary Security established against all such like injurious Attempts.

But while his Imperial Majesty was waiting, with most evident Forbearance, the Advice of the Empire, the Court of Vienna, instead of behaving as became an Estate of the Empire, has heaped Abuse upon Abuse, and continued her preceding Insults, by new Writings, void of Respect, and in a Style most indecent, very opposite to those of legal Pieces, destitute of the honourable Titles usually given, and of Right due to the Diet of the Empire, and signed only by a Minister, whose Ministry was not appropriated to, or admitted, or acknowledged by the Diet; who nevertheless found Means to carry these Pieces, dated the 3d and 6th of July, to the Dictature, in which there are Expressions the most indecent, and that most sensibly attack his Imperial Majesty, tending partly to excite the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, to illicit Alliances against their elected and supreme Head, and to animate them against him, to destroy the Union which ought to subsist between the Head and the Members, and consequently to ruin and totally overturn the whole Constitution of the Empire.

That his Imperial Majesty explaining and expressing, once for all, his lawful Resentment, agreeable to the Constitutions of the Empire, and not being able, in Consequence of his Office of Emperor, to refrain declaring from the Fullness of Imperial Power, improper, inadmissible, and null, the Protestation carried to the Dictature, the 23d of September in the preceding Year, as injurious, in the highest Degree, to the Majesty, the supreme Dignity of the Emperor of the Romans, and the Grandeur of the whole Empire; and also to cancel and render void, by his Imperial Authority the Additions to the Protestation dictated the 3d and 6th of July in the present Year, being no less illicit, contrary to the Laws, indecent and outrageous to the Emperor and the Empire, and also invalid, null, and of no Virtue, as by these Presents they are declared in the strongest Manner, as all Things must, in their Nature, that are against and repugnant to the Laws.

His Imperial Majesty most graciously expecting hereby from the Electors, Princes, and States, that from the Glory of their Supreme Head, as also in Maintinainance of the fundamental Laws of the Empire, and

H h h 2

from

From a zealous Spirit of Germanick Patriotism, seeing that his Imperial Majesty, pursuant to the Capitulation of his Election, neither pretends to hinder, nor will hinder, any State from bringing before the rest their just Complaints, provided they are conceived in proper Terms; and that on the other Hand, the Electors, Princes, and States, from the Light of their great Penetration, disapproving these indecent Writings, in which the Election of his Imperial Majesty, made by the unanimous Suffrages of the Electors, who transferred thereby to him the Imperial Dignity, is not acknowledged, the Validity of the Diet is call'd in Question, in which an Attempt is made to break the Connection that ought to subsist between the Head and the Members, and by Consequence to overturn the System of the Empire; and that they will also take Part in what his Imperial Majesty most graciously causes to be made known, as it ought to be, to them, by his Electoral Highness of Mentz, as Arch-chancellor, on the Subject of this illegal and invalid Dictature, and that farther, in Conjunction with his Imperial Majesty, who in all Things prefers to his private Advantage the publick Weal of the Empire, they will think of the Means most proper to dissipate the Effects, which such Enterprises may have at present, and thereby prevent their ever being in Times to come.

Signed L. S.

Done at Frankfort
this 29 July, 1744.

Alex. Prince of Tour
and Taxis.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 11. N^o 827.

IF our great Talkers were capable of reflecting, instead of thinking themselves agreeable in all Companies, as they certainly do while they bestow all their Time for the Entertainment of others, they would find, without being directly told, that what they have continually taken for a Smile of Approbation and Delight, was more frequently only a Signal of Contempt and Derision: They would believe themselves the Thieves of other Mens Time, without getting the least Reputation or Esteem for the Loss of their own: They would see themselves avoided on frivolous Excuses, by those who have otherwise a Respect for their Persons, and their Society coveted by those alone, who can some Way or other turn it to their own Interest.

Tho' the Greeks were great Talkers, it was not thought requisite for a Man of good Sense to stand in Pain by the Hour, to hear the self-applauding Babble of a Coxcomb, under the Penalty of forfeiting

the Character of his Breeding: But that this is now the Case, a thousand Sufferers daily know, who have the Misfortune to have Concerns with Coxcombs of any Rank.

Aristotle having been listening to one of these Impertinents, who at every Thing he said or related put the Question; *Is not that fine? Is not that wonderful?* unable to contain himself any longer, replied, *No, Sir, not in the least; but it is wonderful that a Man who has Legs, should say so long to bear thy Nonsense.* But the same great Man's Answer to another of like Character, who made a little Shew of Modesty, was yet more mortifying. *Have not I deafened you, Philosopher, said he, with this long Story?*—Not at all, Friend, quoth Aristotle: *I have not attended a Moment to what you have been talking of.* This is indeed the best Way of saving one's self, when such Company cannot be avoided: And if they are capable of seeing it, Indignation may make them desist for the future.

CCommon-place Criticks and Connoisseurs are some of the most tiresome of these eternal Talkers. There are of these in every Science, and some who pretend to be so in all. If they happen not in the Company of real Judges, their Round of Phrases a thousand Times used, and Remarks a thousand Times made, may pass well enough; and therefore they may have the good Fortune to go on a considerable Time, without being detected. But a Judge, if ever they come in the Hearing of such, the Disparity of Fortune, or any other Respect, may prevent him from confounding them to the Face, will not forbear exposing them when absent.

EWe have another Story from Plutarch, who furnished me with the two former, concerning the antient Freedom on such an Occasion as I have now in View. It is of Apelles, the famous Painter, to Megabyces, a Persian Satrapa. This Nobleman coming one Day to the Shop of our Artist splendidly attired, began at last to talk freely upon the Subject of Painting, till the Master stopp'd him with this severe Reproof: *My Lord, while you held your Tongue your purple Robe, Chains of Gold, and Jewels, made you seem to be something great: But now there is not one of these Lads that grin my Colours, who does not laugh at you, for speaking of what you do not understand.*—And yet, doubtless, Megabyces had got by rote some of the Terms, which might have served him very well in any other Company.

GEternally dwelling upon one Subject, making that the only Matter of Import-

and themselves the supreme Judges of this Subject, is the common Character of conceited and weak Minds, which, in empty Vessels, make the more Noise : contrary to the Rule laid down by Lord Bacon, of giving Occasion to others ; moderating the Discourse when it grows warm, passing off to some new Matter ; of mingling Tales with Reasons, Questions with Assertions, and Jest with Earnest ; preserving a Mean still between Pleasantry and Gravity, between Salt and Bitterness. The Author concludes in the Words of the same great Writer. " If you disseminate your Knowledge of that you are ought to know, you shall be thought another Time to know that you know not. Moderation of Speech is more than Eloquence, and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal, is more than to speak good Words, or in good Order."

Old England, August 11. N^o 80.

COURAGE and all other Virtues are, in some Degree, of all Nations, engros'd exclusively by no one, yet experience shews, that some have, at certain Periods, seem'd to monopolize certain Virtues, as well as particular Arts and Sciences.

The Athenian Wit and Politeness fix'd the Name of Barbarians upon all other Nations : Courage and publick Spirit were the distinguishing Characteristicks of the ancient Romans, in which the rest of the World felt and confess'd their Superiority. In later Days other Nations have had their Turns of Praeeminence. Feats of extravagant Heroism and wild Chivalry start'd out the Spaniards for some Centuries ; till Cervantes, by laughing them into their Senses, laugh'd them out of their only Merit.

Italy, under the Pontificate of Leo X. seem'd to make an Effort to recover its ancient Character : Arts and Sciences reviv'd there ; true Taste and Justness of Thought and Design prevail'd : But this Effort prov'd only a convulsive, expiring pang ; and the Italians, from being the Constructors and Models, are now become only the Fiddlers of Europe.

In France, the Age of Lewis XIV. will, in History, be plac'd next to, if not over-against the Augustan : And it must be confess'd, that that Nation has preserv'd to this Day, the Reputation of Courage, which Julius Caesar allow'd it above 1700 Years ago.

Our Neighbours, the Germans, are described, by Tacitus, as stout, dull, and unlikable : With regard to the two last Ac-

complishments, it is universally agreed, that they have not degenerated even at this Day : And, with respect to the first, Courage, it seems only to be turned inside-out ; and to be exerted at present, in the great Hat and Sword, the black Cravat and Whiskers.

A Our own Nation has, likewise, in most other Things, had its Variations and Vicissitudes ; but I think I may, without Partiality, assert, that it has, from the earliest Times to this Hour, preserv'd its Characteristick of Courage pure and unblemish'd. But, without Partiality too, and with Concern I must confess, it is the only Virtue we have now left ; and such being the Case, there is Reason to fear even that will not survive long.

B Our true, antient British Courage exerted itself in the Defence of British Liberty ; repelled the foreign Invader ; restrained the domestick Spoiler ; was jealous of publick and private Honour, and those who possess'd it, knew what Honour was. —

Westminster Journal, Aug. 18. N^o 143.

SINCE the Beginning of the War in Germany, upon the Death of the late Emperor, there has not perhaps been an Event of more Importance, with respect to Affairs in general, than the Step just now taken by his Prussian Majesty. The Passage of Prince Charles, great as the Action was, did not, at first, threaten more fatal Consequences to the House of Bourbon, than may be apprehended from this to the House of Austria : And, I am afraid, this Change in the Scene of Things will too soon prove the Justice of my foreboding Fears, which led me to think the Exultations were carried too high upon that Success.

F The Resources of France are still many and great. Her Politicks and Money have given her such extensive Influence, that, till we can see the former out-reached, and the latter quite exhausted, we ought not to be too sanguine upon Effects, when we see her pushed to some little Difficulty. This Maxim has been so often verifi'd, that it is surprizing it has not been more attended to upon the necessary and obvious Occasions. — But some People, for want of Reflection, are always apt to run into immoderate Joy, when, perhaps, they have only probable Ground for moderate Hope.

G How long his Prussian Majesty has formed the Resolution of giving Peace to Europe (as his Brother of France express'd it) by drawing his Sword, we are not certain : But the Emperor's Constancy under his late Misfortunes, compared with what has

now

now happened, gives Room to think he has long had Assurance of something like it, whenever he was driven to the last Extremity: And that France had Security of the same Nature, if ever the War against her became offensive, is now highly probable, and may account for her leaving so small an Army to guard the Rhine, in the Face of 20 or 30,000 Austrians.

If either or both of these Conditions did actually exist, what must we think of the Vigilance and Sagacity of those Ministers, who could not penetrate into a Business of such Importance, even tho' there had been Pains taken to keep it secret?—But what must we think of their Policy and Temper, if, as authentick Pieces assure us, they were told what would be the Effect of certain Measures, and yet persisted in the Pursuit of those very Measures, and drove Things on to that critical Extremity they were cautioned to avoid?

One of the Pieces I have in View has had the Honour of being published in the *Gazette*, under the Title of a *Manifesto*. (See p. 393.) It is allowed to be well penned, whether the Reasons it alledges be real or plausible only. But it appears there is another Piece, introductory to this, or rather to which this was only an *Appendix*, that has not been distinguished with the same Honour, tho' generally thought more to have deserved it with respect to the People.

We have indeed seen a Paragraph in some of the daily Papers, by what Channel convey'd thither I do not pretend to say, which tells us, that at the same Time that M. D'Andrie delivered the *Manifesto* to his Majesty, he delivered also a *Letter* from his Master to the *English* Nation. This Delivery was undoubtedly made to some Subject, as, by the Description, it regarded the Subject only: But what Individual ought to have received it, and not imparted it to the whole Community? Yet that some one has done so is most certain, if there was any Truth in the above mentioned Paragraph.

Now, in order to come at some little Light in this Matter, we may do well to consult that introductory Paper, which was not permitted to introduce in the *Gazette*: For it has been elsewhere published in the proper Order, both in *French* and *English*, under the Title of a *Rescript*, and with the Sanction of M. D'Andrie's Name: * — The Piece that follows it, which in the *Gazette* is called a *Manifesto*, being there called, *An Exposition of the Motives, which*

obliged the King to supply the Empire with Auxiliaries; as mentioned in the above Rescript.

Upon first reading this *Rescript*, and serving the Contents of it towards the End wherein his *Prussian* Majesty promises Particularity in his Engagements with the *English* Nation, I was inclined to think this must be the Piece that gave Rise to the Story of a *Letter* to the same Purpose: But upon closer Examination, the contrary seems to me most evident. The *Rescript* is a Paper of Instructions to the Minister concerning the Conversations he is to have, and the Instances he is to make, upon the present Step taken by his Master. It manifestly consists of two Parts, the first of which only the printed *Exposition Manifesto* is relative, as may be seen upon Comparison: From whence it is natural to conclude, that the *Letter* above-mentioned, which we have not seen, had the same Relation to the latter Part; this being a Conclusion that the Subject-Matter of that *Letter* will also sufficiently justify.

It is impossible not to take Notice of a short Paragraph, whereby these two Papers of Instructions are as it were tied together. It runs thus in the printed Translation:

"As it is my Choice to make the People lick a Judge of this my Proceeding, &c." (See p. 396, C.)

What follows, to the End of the *Rescript*, is evidently adapted to the People, as that which precedes it is calculated chiefly for those in Authority. The former Part, as well as the *Exposition* that accompanies it, is equally suited to any other Court as to that of London; and I can almost venture to say, has been, or will be, delivered without Variation, wherever his *Prussian* Majesty has a Minister resident: But the *Sequel* of the Instructions regards the *English* Nation only: And were this, in due Course of Proceeding, should not likewise have the honourable Attendance of a formal Piece (whether *Manifesto*, *Exposition*, or *Letter*, had been indifferent, does not, in my Opinion, seem to be any Way accounted for to Common Sense.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 18. N^o 241.

THE Notes Dr. Grey has given us of *Hudibras*, as he tells us himself, are chiefly historical and explanatory, with a small Number of critical ones by his Friends. We must not forget that among these latter are some by Mr. Warton, whose Abilities as a Commentator

* See p. 395. The *Manifesto* only being in the *Gazette*, was the Reason of our placing before this *Rescript*; tho' the *Rescript* is to be considered as first in Order.

his other great Qualifications, have received the most glorious of all Honours, in the *Will* of the inimitable *Essay on Man*. These will be omitted when any such Genius Mr. Grey wishes for, an *Addison*, a Pope, or a *Swift*, shall arise to Mr. Butler Justice as a Poet, and a great Scholar.

The present Annotator's Design, was to render *Hudibras* rather as an *English* Satire than as a rich Magazine of all Kinds Learning; than as the Overflowings of a Mind that knew all the Weaknesses of human Nature, and human Genius, where it appeared the nearest to Perfection, as Homer or a *Virgil*.—A Commentary in this Light may be made at any time, whenever a Person qualified shall engage in the Task; because the Materials are to compose it, are not in such danger of perishing, as the Memorials of Antiquity.

A few Specimens of such Notes as the Editor has generally given us, may afford Entertainment to those who are Admirers of *Hudibras*.

Upon the Name of *Hudibras*, the first time it occurs, we have this Remark.

Jeffrey of Monmouth, Bishop of *St. Eborac*, makes mention of a British King of this Name, who lived about the Time of *Alfred*, and reigned 39 Years: He spoiled all Dissensions among his People, he built *Kaerlem* or *Canterbury*, *Kaerquen* or *Winchester*, and the Town of *Paladur* or *Shaftesbury*.—I am of Opinion that *Butler* rather alludes to one of *Spencer's* Knights:—

That made love unto the eldest dame,
The knight Sir *Hudibras*, an bardy man;
He was so good of deeds, as great of name,
That he by many rash adventures ran;
His errant arms to few he first began."

(* follow)

The Lines,

That Latin was no more difficult,
Than to a black-bird 'tis to whistle,
thus illustrated.

Sancho Panza observes upon *Don Quixote*, that he is a main Scholar, latins it hugely, and talks his own Mother Tongue as well as one of your *Varsity Doctors*. The Country People were, in those Days, fond of learning Latin in Sermons, as appears from the following Account of Dr. *Pecock*. One of the learned Dr. *Pecock's* Friends passing through *Childrey*, which was the Doctor's Rectory, enquired who was the Minister, how they liked him, and received from him this Answer: Our Parson is one Mr. *Pecock*, a plain honest Man; but Master, they, he is no Latiner.

This Passage (—and cough,—And tell

what rules he did it by) has a most curious Note in French, (signed Mr. *W.*) which it may not be amiss to give our Readers in English.

"*Oliver Maillard* was a Cordelier, who preached with Reputation in the last Age. There are two Octavo Volumes of his Sermons in Latin, printed at Paris in 1511 and 1513. The Preachers of his Time affecting to cough, as what gave a Grace to their Declamations, he did not forget, in a French Sermon, printed at Brussels about the Year 1500, to mark in the Margin the Places where he had coughed, by putting down *Hem! Hem!*" For this merry Anecdote the *Historical Miscellanies* of Mr. de Vigneul Marville are quoted.

Could coin and counterfeit new words.

Part I. C. i. v. 100.

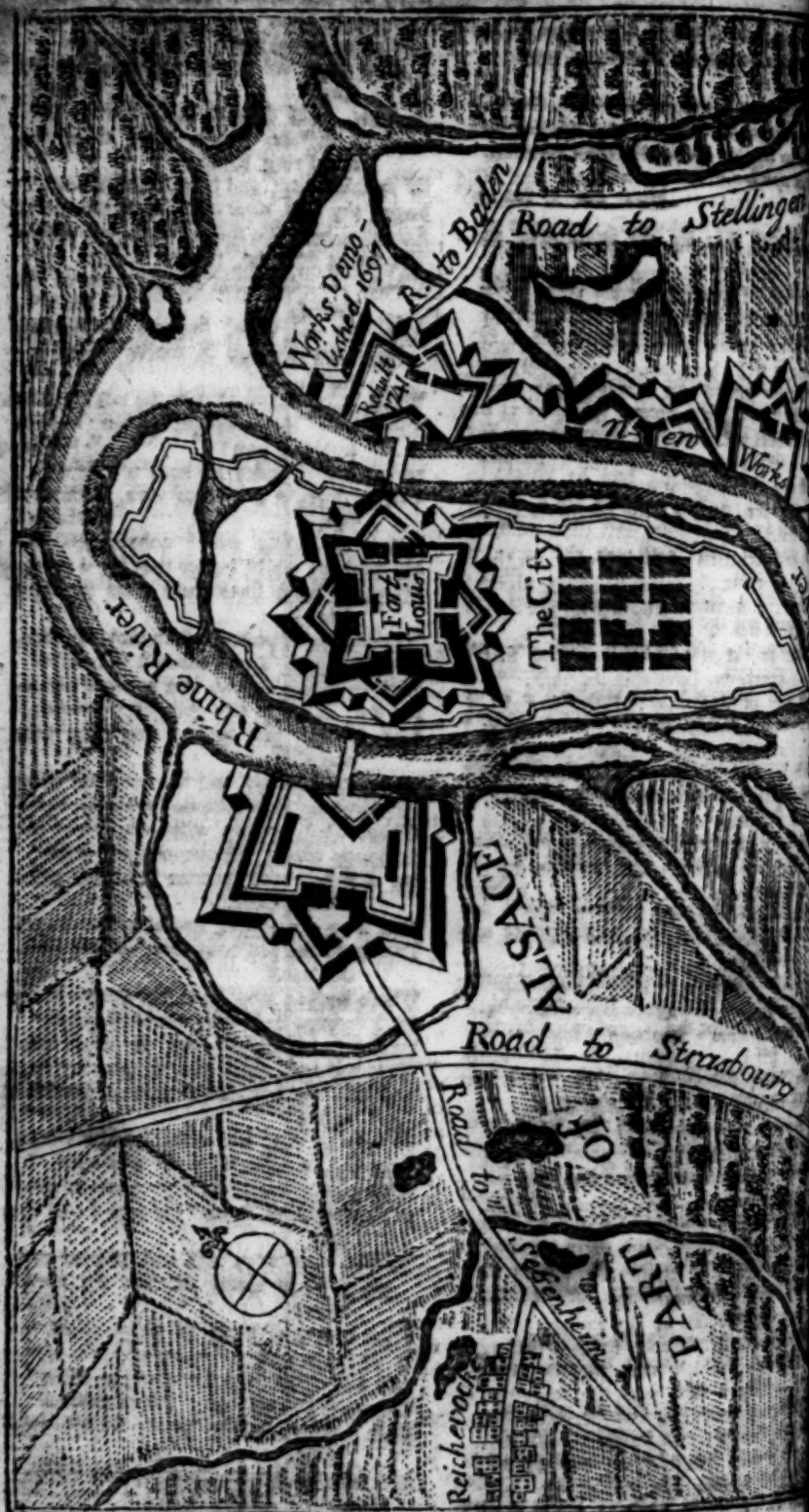
"The Enthusiasts coined a great Number, such as *Out-goings*, *Carryings-on*, *Nothingness*, *Workings-out*, *Gospel-Walking-Times*, &c. which we shall meet with hereafter, in the Speeches of the Knight and Squire, and others in this Poem; for which they are bantered by Sir John Birkenhead (*Paul's Church-yard*, &c.) *The Childrens Dictionary*; An exact Collection of all new Words born since November 3, 1640, in Speeches, Prayers, and Sermons, as well those that signify something as nothing." *Parliament-dome*, *Council-dome*, *Committee-dome*, and *Sword-dome*, are other Examples quoted on this Occasion.—Here I cannot help observing, that in a very modern Book I have met with the Words *Mabommedandom* and *Pagandom*, which are most gravely introduced in a technical Discourse, to keep Company with *Christendom*.

I shall give but one Specimen more. It is from Part I. Cant. ii. ver. 536.

Have they invented tones to win,—

"The Author of the *Dialogue between Timothy and Philalethes*, in banter of those Times, says; I knew a famous Casuist, who, whenever he undertook the Conversion of any of his precise Neighbours, most commonly made use of this following Address: *H-a-b Fr—nd*, *Thou art in Darkness*, *yea in thick Darkness*.—*The Lord—He—I say, He,—He shall enlighten thee*. *Hearken to him, bear him, attend to him, advise with him; enquire for him*—(raising his Voice)—*Pe—or Saw—* (Here pull out the Handkerchief) *He shall enlighten thee, He shall kindle thee, He shall inflame thee, He shall consume thee, yea even He—Heigh-bo!* (this thro' the Nose) And by this well-turn'd Exordium, he charmed all the Brethren most melodiously, and rival'd all the Noses and Night-caps in the Neighbourhood."

We have receiv'd a Letter from *Canterbury*, which we have partly comply'd with, and shall with the rest in due Time.



begin of the LETTER begun in our
MAGAZINE of last Month, p. 355.

*non pariter sanctorum patris bujus : Eoque
ut magna deo factum negat esse suo pars,
non ingenuus habuit clariorque parentes,
non defendam.*

MOR. LIB. I. SAT. 6.

ARDON, dear Sir, the attemptive, ho-
nest verse ;

whilst the gloomy, all the dusky train
woes, that timid apprehension paints,
Which, I mistrust, since mournful I re-
tir'd (thy soul)

from Britain's native plains, have vex'd
express my sad'ning heart ; whilst ev'ry ill,
that claims the filial aid, stalks thwart my
view ; [sound ?

How can the breathing lyre be taught to
sing, how the swelling note be bid to flow ?
Oh ! fell ambition, how hast thou misled
thy youthful will ! vain are thy opening
charms, [steps :

Which, in a blaze of light, attract my
eye, thee I lost the real, solid good,
smooth peace, and all those dear paternal
precepts, [thought ;

that still improv'd and brighten'd ev'ry
that chas'd away black error's dreary
clouds, [ray ;

With forceful truth's unfully'd, cheering
that aided reason's mild, all-conquering
power,

and bar'd each mystic science to my eyes.
Those best of men and fathers, see the
tears, [shed !

that long and cruel absence makes me
see, tho' a Scythian roughness speaks my
frame,

and Rome's severity has steel'd my breast,
tho' eagerly I tread each arduous path,
and gladly tempt the rugged front of dan-
ger ; [goodness,

and, when reflecting on your wond'rous
four amiable tenderne'ss, the cares
you lavish'd on me, from my infant state
to these more ripen'd years, your silent grief
that fortune forc'd me from you, I dis-
solve, [sorrows.

and stain my sex with more than female
fury, the Larian hero, long renown'd,
who bore his helpless fire, with pious care,
from Ilion's dismal scene ; or that fam'd
youth,

Peacocks to beautifully has sung,
tho' long, thro' utmost regions, wand'-
ring, sought

Ulysses, ne'er could vie with me,
in fond affection to a reverenc'd parent.

All that adorns my ever thankful mind,
that humanizes, that with polish'd grace
adorns and mends the heart, I owe to thee :

Deep thy dear lessons sunk into my soul,
You bid the form'd ideas move the tongue,
And ev'ry virtue ripen'd in my breast.

How have we rov'd religion's puzz'led
maze [mind,
In sober, mild debate ; till clear'd, illu-
Lo !—its dictates shone, freed from the
murd'ring hands

Of sightless zeal, and superstition's heat.
Eager, my ears, now catching at the tho't,
Retentive hear you speak, when you diffuse
The saving doctrine, simple, void of art ;
Which, in mellifluous strains, revives the
throng, [pow'r.

And, far and wide, imparts its healing
How dost thou rise in native worth ar-
ray'd,

When, quite enamour'd in the task, I trace
Thee, thro' the midnight gloom, thou'st
tort'ring past ! [tions,

How patient, under all heav'n's dispensa-
You've dragg'd a load of woe, without a
sigh ! [treme !

Heart-wounding woe ! unhappiness ex-
My mother ! whilst I utter that lov'd name,
My griefs burst forth, and tears incessant
flow.

Scamponia ne'er possess'd such moving grace,
Such prudence, and a conduct so refin'd,
With ev'ry winning air that knew to please ;
But lost, alas ! in dire oblivion drown'd,
Each faculty, that spoke, that long pro-
claim'd,

The fondest parent, and the tenderest wife !
We view her alter'd frame, with sad regret,
Where baleful frenzy, with its hellish forms,
Romantic revels, all uncouth and wild :
But still her well known beauties, glim-
mering sport,

And, e'en in madness, find a way to charm.
Thanks to the gen'rous seer, whose studi-
ous cares, [life.

Whose healing arts, have still preserv'd her
Oft I recount her sweet maternal pains,
To plan, with artful speech, the future man :
What honied accents danc'd upon her lips !
And how the brighten'd maxims glad some
trill'd !

To bear all this, and more, and be a man,
A patient, a resign'd, a virtuous man,
What kind instructions such examples give !
Ye heavens look down ! for sure a soul like
this,

Deserves your ev'ry bliss, and all your care.

More pride elates me for thy honest
worth, [slow,

Than for ought kings or glory could be-
Or all the wealth the Indian mines contain :
And me, propitious fate allots to cheer
Thy ev'ry future hour ; I'll softly steal
Each comfort to thy heart, with joyous
haste,

And ease the burden of oppressive wrong.

As Egypt's great preserver sav'd his fire,
So will I ev'ry studious way employ,
To wing with pleasure thy remaining days.
See! *Fortune*, fickle goddess; means to smile
Upon my ev'ry path; yet, yet, a while,
And then, I prostrate lowly at thy feet,
And empty there, the treasures of the East.
Celestial moments! wing your swift approach!
I glow! I burn! to view my native skies,
To feel myself lock'd in my father's arms.

To the AUTHOR of a late Piece of versify'd
Railings, intitled TAR-WATER.

Thou, whose wretched, wretched scull
O'erflows with censure pert and dull,
Dost thou, abusive poetaster,
Presume to sneer *Cloyne's* sacred pastor,
And, like a mean detractor, rank
The bishop with a mountebank?
Is *B-r-l-y's* reas'ning, sense and diction,
To pass for nought but cant and fiction,
And, 'cause thou can'st not understand him,
Do'st thou with incoherence brand him?
So jarring ears relish no tune!
So earthly curs bark at the moon!
Could'st thou—but oh! *Cloyne's* lucubrations
Greatly furnish thy speculations,
Or thou might'st in his *Siris* view
Connection, light, and learning too;
Light that (weren't not forbid by fate,)
Might pierce ev'n thy dark-lanthorn pate.
Who says that medicinal knowledge
Is all confined to the college?
Or that a sage prescribes in vain
Unless he's free of *Warwick-Lane*?
Is there, dull scribe, such small affinity
Twixt works of nature and divinity,
That who adores the great Three-One,
Must knowledge of his works disown;
And, if he is a soul's director,
Be of the body no protector?
—But I'm afraid, thou'rt of the tribe
That m-r-d-r none without a bribe;
Yet—for the fees, like death can dart men,
And k-l away *secundum artem*!
If that's the case, be't known, thou noddy,
That neither thou nor all thy body
Of pulse-examiners, piss-peepers,
Phlebotomists, or carcass-sweepers,
Tho' hang'd up in the bishop's chain,
Can give it one injurious strain;
He, like great *Jove*, can shake ye all,
Or give ye a confounded fall!

When *Paul* at *Ephesus* was preaching,
Demetrius could not bear his teaching;
Because he thought the apostle made
A push, to overturn his trade:
Therefore, (resolv'd to put a stop
To such a hinderer of his shop)
He thus harangues his fellow-traders,
“To arms, my friends! behold invaders,
“Who not alone our craft confound,
“But, thro' our sides, *Diana* wound!

So thou, poor censurer, pretendest
That our religion thou befriendest,
When, with a wou'd-be-witty sneer,
Thou say'st, “How infidels must jeer,
(Such—as thyself, I greatly fear)
“When parsons join to their devotion
“Physic and metaphysic notions!
But we, who, after some close gleaning,
Can guess, if any, what's thy meaning,
Affirm, that this provokes thy anger:
Thou think'st thy craft to be in danger;
And therefore, like *Demetrius*, pleadst
Against that h-n-sly thou needst.

On VICISSITUDE. By Mr. J— M—.

IN life what various scenes appear!
How differs every day!
We now the face of comfort wear,
To-morrow—of dismay.
As light and darkness each succeed,
So pleasure follows pain:
Our spirits, drooping while we bleed,
The brisker flow again.
Winter and summer have their turns,
Each vale its rising hills:
One hour the raging fever burns,
The next an ague chills.
A mind at ease, and free from care,
Can paradise excel:
But when in trouble and despair,
A palace then is hell.

A BALLAD.

Occasion'd by Some Attempts of a certain Co-
lony, to be witty on a neighbouring Corps
of brave Gentlemen, by calling them BOTT.

—Risum teneatis Amici?

Sic tecineret B. D. W. G. M. M. H. M. M.
O. B. W. C.

1.

I'LL tell you, good sirs, what will make
you all smile,
Enliven the glass, and the time will beguile,
That whilst each true heart here his com-
rade enjoys, [boys.
We are all stigmatiz'd by the term of the
Derry down, &c.

2.

But 'faith, tho' it seems to affront us all
round,
Its malignity only consists in the sound;
For if you'll examine the world's constant
story, [shar'd all its glory.
They were boys, much like us, that have

3.

Alexander and Cæsar, and hundreds be-
side, [pride,
Whose acts are our G—'s pattern and
And

And the fam'd dirty *Suede*, all our hilt ries
agree,
Were all, to a man, just as *boyish* as we.

4.
If states have been rais'd, and if laws
have been made, [trade ;
And if sciences taught, arts encourag'd, and
As a serious truth I affirm and assure ye,
The plans were all laid by such souls as
are near ye.

5.
And pray ye, let's pause, and examine
the times, [chorus of rhymes,
That have giv'n us our births, and this
And you'll find most of those, who are
trump'd out by fame,
To be just such brave *boys*, and to laud
the gay name.

6.
But let us explain, ye damn'd critical fops,
Who carp at a sentence before e'en it drops,
To silence your snarling, and stop your dull
noise, [of the boys.
Why 'tis that we're pleas'd with the term

7.
The term, to be sure, bears a trifling sense,
But this we alledge in the culprit's defence,
That because it is modest, so highly we
prize it ; [wholly wise yet.
For we're willing to own, we are not

8.
Now ye four-fac'd, splenetic, deep poli-
tick wretches, [and your fetches,
What, what will become of your schemes
When *boys* thus united your wrath can
provoke, [smoak ?
And scatter your wisdom as wind scatters

9.
Ah ! how must you dread our approach
of ripe age, [ev'ry sage ;
When experience, with years, shall adorn
li our juvenile knowledge makes such a
curs'd pother, [brother ?
And causes such pangs in each long-headed

10.
I think we've convinc'd the grave long-
whisker'd foe, [long while ago ;
That they dealt with brave *boys*, not a
And we hope soon to hear that gay ca-
pering *France*,
Will give us occasion to lead 'em a dance.

11.
My fancy transports me to *E*—'s fair
scene, [seen,
Where our *G*— haply may one day be
All gloriously great with his sons on the
plain, [men.
To prove even there that his *boys* are all

12.
And let vagabond tr—sp—ts from hence
ever cease [peace ;
To be saucy, but wear their umbrellas in

For their impotent malice provokes but our
smiles, [zie their wiles.
Whilst we hamper their projects, and poz-
13.

All social in mirth, and for ever united,
Still charm'd with each other, and always
delighted ; [we sing.
We talk and we jest, and we laugh and
And with our whole hearts hail our *G*—
and KING.

14.
Then fill up the bumpers, come, co ne,
fill along,
For an excellent toast shall finish our song ;
And let's all together extend high the voice,
So here's our great CHIEF and his ne'er
conquer'd *boys*.

To the Tune of, The Lads of the Brow of
the Hill.

1.
ON board the *Namur*, a marine officer
dwelt, [had felt,
Who the pangs of ambition or love ne'er
A few solid maxims in his head there still
ran, [mixt cann ;
That 'twas better e're wine to prefer a
That to fit till the morn was conducive to
mirth, [thing on earth.
And a good bowl of punch was the best

2.
Fat *Harry* who liv'd in the gun-room be-
low, [say no,
When a bowl was propos'd would never
Would oftentimes try o'er the mels to pre-
vail, [good tale ;
And when over a bowl, he would tell a
With his songs and his mirth he so wrought
on the heart, [did part.
That 'twas always the morning before we

3.
He simper'd and smil'd, when *Tom H*—ll
came on board, [air of a lord ;
And would drink with the grandeur and
The cann he commended, and made it his
text. [the next ;
And enlarg'd on the pleasure he hop'd in
With his winning behaviour he so gain'd
on the mind, [pin'd.
That whenever he left us, the loss we re-

4.
Take heed, ye lieutenants of *Britain*'s gay
fleet, [meet,
How you with fat *Harry* and *Tom H*—ll do
Their cann it is subtle, and you are all frail,
And 'twill get in your heads, when you
think to regale ;
And they for to fuddle you will try all their
skill,
But remember the mixt cann of honest *Tom*
H—ll.

1112

To

• This was just before we heard of the French War.

To Thomas Erie Drax, John Trenchard,
William Rickman, Peter Thompson,
Thomas Godfrey, John Burnard, John
Masters; and Henry Penton, Esqrs. on
their being chosen Burgesses of the Town
and County of Poole.

THO France and Spain, united, join
their arms,
And rouse the nations with unjust alarms:
Tho Prussia's monarch, wav'ring, still re-
mains,
And Belgia still her promis'd fleet detains:
Yet, blest with wealth, if you vouchsafe
your aid, [her trade.
Poole now may flourish, and bring back
Wealth buys or builds the warlike ship with
ease; [the seas:
Wealth rules the land, and triumphs o'er
Sails, yards, masts, muskets, cannon, pow-
der, ball,
Are yours at will; for money conquers all.
H. PRICE.

On sending a CAROLINA-NIGHTINGALE
to Miss M——r.

G O, little bird, thy happy freedom
prize, [eyes;
Touch'd by her hand, view'd by her lovely
An heav'nly pleasure you securely gain,
Which thousands wish for, but they wish }
in vain, [chain.
Condemn'd to absence, and to drag a
No more warm climes, and * southern
suns so fair, [there.
Then mourn—tho' paradise itself were
Her virgin bosom nobler heat supplies,
And rays, more piercing, guard her kin-
dred eyes:
Here richer odours, and a lovelier hue,
Regale the smell, and charm the wond'ring
view: [repine;
Then tune her praise, nor at thy change
For, happy Dick, eternal spring is thine.

THE REPENTANT DEBOSHEE.

—*Noceat empti dolore voluptas.* HOR.

LAST! whilst aching pains declare
The wretched courses I have run,
Let ev'ry friend avoid the snare,
That tells *Fidels* he's undone,
The wand'ring fires that still destroy
Each taste of life, each glimpse of joy.
Involv'd in guilt's most deadly sty,
Prostrate, supine, oppress'd with woe,
Scarce can the lamp of life supply
Repentant tears, that fain would flow:
Repentant tears, ah! shed too late,
To ease my mind, or change my fate.

* South Carolina.

Curs'd be the fair, who first allor'd,
And all my poison'd juices fir'd
And thou, in midnight gloom obli-
And thou, ah! P——, so much am-
Ungrateful traitress! thus to wound,
And cast thy baleful darts around.
Once jetty Black engag'd my vows,
And then the tawny F—— came,
Till W——, to whom all G—— bows,
Eclips'd the well-experienc'd dame:
Where now the rapt'rous joyous scene!
Haste, can you hide me from my sin.
Ah! prudent H——, lovely maid,
Could thy dear charms have fix'd my heart,
Or A——'s flowing sense persuade
A wretch, such vices to desert,
No tort'ring tho'ts would rend my breast,
Of murd'ring lust, or nymphs distress.
Ye false, ye fascinating crew,
Replete with strange bewitching wiles,
Hence! hence! I ever bid adieu
To all your fell, destructive smiles:
From me for ever be remov'd,
The baneful haunts, so oft I've rov'd.
All restless, tossing too and fro,
Now here, now there, my tortures rage:
And wakeful conscience' shocking throws,
No hopes can heal, no arts assuage.
Supreme look down, and hear my pray'r,
And let thy mercy cure despair.
I see, I see thy goodness dawn,
And gleam o'er my reviving soul;
As dews, the parch'd-up sunny lawn,
It cheers the pangs that inly roul.
Gladsome, I trace the fields of day,
Whilst op'ning reason leads the way.

INDICUS.

A C R O S T I C

S oft as the downy plumage of the dove,
U nnumber'd graces o'er her features rove.
S uch was the fair, whom *Paris* made his
prize; [eyes,
A h! had the had thy virtues with thy
N ever had valiant *Hector* then expir'd,
N or *Troy's* bright domes revengeful
wrath had fir'd,
A nd ev'ry future age had still admir'd.

A nd see the nymph, in whom all sweet-
ness shines, [refines;
N ancy, whom prudence and whom wit
N o gloom obscures her ever glad'ning
smiles, [guiles;
E ach sense she charms, and ev'ry care be-

L ong may the maids, in virtue's robes se-
cure,

K eep still united, innocent, and pure.

PEREGRINUS VESPUSTARIUS.
The Piece from Divelinus never sent to
Hand. The Verses on Ireland shall be in
our next.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

N July 28. in the Morning, Sir John Bakhen, with the Squadron under his Command, put to Sea from St. Helens. (See p. 360.)

From the London Gazettee.

of Prizes, the three first Spanish, the French, taken by his Majesty's Ships, at the Leeward Islands, under the Command of Capt. Warren and Capt. Knowles, between the 12th of February and the 12th of June 1744.

SCENSION, bound to *La Vera Cruz*, 500 Tons, 24 Guns, 124 Men, laden with all Sorts of rich Merchandise.

Antonio de los Animas, cruising, 90 Tons, 10 Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, Men; a Privateer.

Sanctissima Trinidad, cruising, 110 Tons, Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, 44 Men; Privateer.

Amiable, for *Leogan*, 150 Tons, 10 Men; 400 Negroes, 163 Ounces of Gold, and 116 Elephants Teeth.

Dolphin, for *Guadaloupe*, 200 Tons, 6 Men; Beef, Flour, Cordage,

Marquis d'Antin, for *Martinique*, 180 Tons, 8 Guns, 29 Men; Beef, Flour, Brandy, Cordage, &c.

St. Martin, for ditto, 150 Tons, 14 Men; ditto.

St. Firmin, for *Bayonne*, 110 Tons, 16 Men; Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Tobacco, 450 Dollars, and 45 Pistoles.

St. Fortane, for *Marseilles*, 100 Tons, 6 Men; Cocoa, Roquo, and Coffee.

La Garonne, for *Leogan*, 120 Tons, 23 Men; Beef, Flour, &c. Wine, and dry Goods.

Amiable Julie, for *Bourdeaux*, 150 Tons, 6 Guns, 19 Men; Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco.

Leben Amie, for *Martinique*, 600 Tons, 43 Men; Wine, Provisions, and Goods.

Nepheuse, for ditto, 380 Tons, 14 Guns, Men; Wine, Oil, Brandy, Soap, &c.

La Françoise de Cherbury, for ditto, 134 Tons, 8 Guns, 24 Men; Wine, Beef, Cordage, &c.

La Princesse Anlope, for *Roebelle*, 130

Tons, 8 Guns, 24 Men; Sugar and Coffee.

Union Brig. for *Canada*, 120 Tons, 14 Men; Rum, Sugar, Molasses, and Coffee.

Junio Sloop, for *Cape Francoise*, 100 Tons, 4 Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns, 18 Men; Wine, Beef, Flour, Butter, &c.

Le Croissant, for *Bourdeaux*, 230 Tons, 10 Guns, 39 Men; Sugar and Coffee.

L'Amiable Teresa, for *Martinique*, 90 Tons, 4 Guns, 11 Men; Snuff and Tobacco.

A Sloop, for *Cape Breton*, 100 Tons, 8 Guns, 14 Men; Sugar and Rum.

Le Patriarche Abraham, for *Port Louis*, 300 Tons, 12 Guns, 45 Men; 650 Negroes.

L'Amiable Catherine, cruising, 80 Tons, 8 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, 76 Men; a Privateer.

A Schooner, cruising, 70 Tons, 8 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, 38 Men; a Privateer.

A new Sloop, cut out of *St. Martin's*, 80 Tons.

The taking so many Prizes was the Cause, that, at *Martinico*, Bread rose to twenty Pence a Pound, Meat to thirty Pence, Wine 200 Livres a Barrel, and Flour 150, and scarce any to be had at that Price; so that the Governor of *Martinico* had issued out Orders for turning a certain Proportion of all Cane-Lands into Provision-Ground, for planting *Manoac*, and other Kinds of Grain for Bread.

FRIDAY, August 3.

At the Assizes at *Atby* in *Ireland*, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Anglesey* was tried and found guilty, upon three several Indictments, for assaulting the Hon. *James Annesley*, *Daniel M'Kercher*, *Hugh Kennedy*, Esqrs. and *William Gossfry*, Gent. at the Races at the *Curragh*. *Francis Annesley*, Esq; was found guilty upon one, and *Mr. Ians* was found guilty upon two: His Lordship was fined thirty Pound for the first, five Marks for the second, and Six-pence for the last; *Mr. Annesley* twenty Pound, and *Mr. Ians* ten Pound and one Mark. The Trial began at Nine in the Morning and continued till Eleven at Night. After it was over, a Bill was found against his L—p, and one *Micb. Lacy*, for conspiring *Mr. Annesley's* Death, which is to be tried the next Assizes. One *Neal O Neal*, a Surgeon of *Naas*, one of the Evidences for

for the Defendants, having perjured himself in the Face of the Court, was immediately taken into Custody and indicted next Day.

From the London Gazette.

His Majesty's Sloops the *Hound* and *Vulture*, being in Sight of *Goree* on the 29th past, with the Trade under their Convoy bound to *Rotterdam*, the *Hound*, Capt. *Gordon*, stood after a Snow, which proved to be a French Privateer, of 10 Carriage Guns and 9 Swivels, with 81 Men, which had been three Days out of *Dunkirk*; she engaged the *Hound* for an Hour and half, and then struck, having five Men killed, and several mortally wounded. Capt. *Gordon* also retook a Ship which the Privateer had just taken.

SUNDAY, 5.

This Morning early Admiral *Davers* set out for *Portsmouth*, to take upon him the Command of the Fleet, ordered to *Jamaica*.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

The Indian Chief from the Neighbourhood of *Georgia*, who came over with his Excellency General *Oglethorpe*, was at the Tower to see the Curiosities, attended by several Persons of Distinction.

The Grand Jury for the County of *Northumberland* made a Presentment against Horse-Races and Cock-Fighting; and gave Directions to the Deputy-Clerk of the Place to prosecute the Promoters thereof, at their Expence.

FRIDAY, 10.

A Woman was burnt near *Evesham* in *Worcestershire*, for poisoning her Husband.

We had Advice from *New England*, of *Cass's* being taken and burnt by the French. The Garrison held out 11 Days, and, 'tis said, had not surrendered but for Want of Ammunition. It was attacked by 500 French and 800 Indians. The four Companies of Soldiers posted there, with the Man of War's Sloop and Crew, and the Inhabitants of the Place, were made Prisoners of War, and carried to *Cape Breton*.

MONDAY, 13.

As three Workmen were repairing the Plough Alehouse, in *Windmill-court* near *Smithfield*, the Scaffold gave Way, by which Accident one was killed on the Spot, and another had both his Legs broke; but the third, in his Fall, laid hold of a Spout, where he hung till they got a Ladder and took him down.

TUESDAY, 14.

A violent Storm of Thunder and Lightning happened at *Sittingbourn* in *Kent*, when Mr. *Alford*, a Farmer, and his Son, were both struck dead, several Sheep and Oxen were killed in the Fields, and much Damage was done to the Corn.

SATURDAY, 18.

Letters from on board the *Sunderland* Man of War, belonging to Sir *John Belchen's* Squadron, dated on this Day, in the Latitude 45, 56, mention, that they had taken six Ships from *Martinico*, and were in Pursuit of four more, which they were in Hopes of coming up with; and that the Ship, which the *Sunderland* boarded had a great Quantity of Money on board, and that they were informed that Admiral *Torres* was then at Sea; so that they had nothing to do but to wait for him, or see for the *Brest* Squadron.

We have daily Accounts of Ships taken from the French by our Men of War and Privateers, so that it would be endless to give the Particulars. By an exact Calculation of the Value of these Prizes since the Commencement of the War to the 12th Instant, it appears to be no less than 3,000,000 of Pounds Sterling. And, 'tis said, that there are, at this Time, between 8 or 9000 French Seamen, Prisoners in the several Ports of his Majesty's Dominions. It is needless to add, that, at the same Time, the French take many of our Ships, tho' much fewer than what we take from them.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

A Court of Admiralty was held at *Dartmouth's Commons*, when the *Aguapulco* Ship taken by Commodore (now Admiral) *Adams* and the Treasure brought home by him from the *South-Seas*, were condemn'd as legal Captures, amounting to 1,600,000, for which there are several Claimants besides the Captors. (See p. 360.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

SIR Edward Noel, of *Leicestershire*, Bart. to Miss Lamb.

John Hall, Esq; to Miss Nelly Bird.

Henry Leaver, Esq; to Miss Buller.

Rev. Mr. Weston, one of the Prebendaries of *Salisbury*, to Miss Sally Mitchell.

Joseph Keeling, Esq; of *Clerkenwell*, to Mrs. Plummer, Relict of Cornet Plummer, of *Hodsdon* in *Hertfordshire*.

Richard Finch, Esq; to Miss Anne Newman.

Rev. Mr. Jennings, Fellow of *Breton College* in *Oxford*, to Miss Fanny Maitland.

Henry Waller, Esq; Memb. of *Parliament*, to Miss Stapleton, Bart.

Mr. Lynch, to Miss Marika Pettor, a near Relation to the Archbishop of *Cambridge*.

Mr. Mariot, an Attorney in *Cambridge*, to Miss Read, Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Read, a Dissenting Minister in *Southampton*.

Dr. Newton, of Hertford College, Oxon,
Miss Hickman, Sister to Sir Willoughby
Pemberton, Bart.

Rev. Mr. Alexander Newton, Prebendary
of Worcester, to Miss Maria Gonsford.

Richard Tinsleywaite, Esq; to Miss Caro-
line Fahn.

Rev. Mr. Anthony Martin, to Miss Fanny
Maitland, of Fenchurch-Street.

Sir Jacob Astley, of Melton - Constable in
War, Bart. to Miss Bedingfield.

Rev. Mr. Wright, to Miss Fanny Massey.

Mr. Corderoy, a Virginia Merchant in
London, to Miss Polly Perry, of Tower-Hill.

Theophilus Manning, Esq; to Mrs. Flet-
cher, Relict of Capt. Fletcher.

Mr. Albert Shaffer, an eminent West-Ind-
ian Merchant, to Mrs. Laws, of Tottenham.

Right Hon. the Earl of Glencairn, to
Miss M'Quire.

Richard Sharp, of Gravesend, Esq; to
Miss Louisa Chambers.

Charles Bragge, Esq; of Cleve-Hall, near
Lichfield, to Miss Wayne.

Philip Halsey, Esq; to Miss Anne Wheeler.

Mr. Ware, a Merchant at Lynn in Nor-
folk, to Miss Frances Clifton.

The Lady of Edward Hulfe, Esq; Son of
Edward Hulfe, Bart. one of his Majesty's

Physicians, brought to Bed of a Son and
Daughter.

The Lady Viscountess Conway, of a Daughter.

The Lady of Peniston Potwney, Esq; Knight
of the Shire for Berks, also of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

RIGHT Hon. Margaret Lady Vis-
countess Iveagh, at Kilkash, in the
County of Tipperary, in Ireland.

Mr. Smith, a wealthy Farmer at Rygate
in Surrey, who had 23 Children living at

the Time of his Death, the youngest of
whom is 13 Years old.

Gudfrey Milner, Esq; at Richmond.

Mr. Thomas Collison, an eminent Brewer
of Southwark.

Sir William Boys, Knt. an eminent Phy-
sician at Canterbury.

Capt. James Milner, of Brig. Ogilvie's
Regiment of Foot.

Dr. Edmund Barry, an eminent Phy-
sician in Ireland, as much noted for his Cha-
racter as for his Skill and Practice.

Rev. Mr. John Brown, Rector of St.
John's, Southwark.

Major John Williamson, of Col. Onslow's
Regiment of Foot.

Lady Osborne, Relict of Sir William Os-
borne, Knt.

John Gifford, Esq; formerly Member of
Parliament for Bridport in Dorsetshire, and
of Walsby in Wiltshire.

The most noble James Duke of Chandos,
Marquis and Earl of Carnarvon, and Vis-

count Wilton, succeeded by his only sur-
viving Son, Henry Marquis of Carnarvon,
now Duke of Chandos, &c.

Sir Henry Hoo Keate, Bart. succeeded by
his only Brother, the Rev. William Keate,
D. D. Vicar of Kimpton, and Rector of
Digswell in Hertfordshire.

Hon. Clement Nevill, Esq; Lieutenant
General in Rank, and Major General on
the Irish Establishment, and Colonel of a
Regiment of Horse. He was the oldest
Commission Officer in his Majesty's Ser-
vice, having had his first Commission from
K. William, when Prince of Orange, Dec.
6, 1688.

John Calvert, Esq; of Norwich.

John Cummings, Esq; Civil Law Profes-
sor in Gresham-College.

Bennet Wilmer, Esq; Son and Heir of
William Wilmer, Esq; Member for the Town
of Northampton in several Parliaments.

Rev. Charles Montagu Bertie, Rector of
Uffington in Lincolnshire, one of the Grand-
sons of Montagu first Earl of Abingdon.

Capt. Crouch, aged 84, many Years con-
cerned in the Levant and Turkey Trade.

Rev. Mr. Erasmus Sweet, one of the
Prebendaries and Archdeacon of St. Asaph.

Sir Edward Smyth, of Hill-Hall in Essex,
Bart.

Major John Courtchill, one of the oldest
Officers in the Army, having served in K.

William's and Q. Anne's Wars.

Charles Howson, Esq; at Islington.

The eldest Daughter of the Right Hon.
the Earl of Dysart.

Dame Mary Abdy, Relict of Sir William
Abdy, Bart. aged 90.

Cornelius Warren, Esq; formerly an emi-
nent Turkey Merchant of this City.

Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. Knight of the
Shire for Cornwall, succeeded by his only
Son, a Minor, of the same Name.

Lambert Ludlow, of Banstead in Surrey,
Esq;

The Lady of Sir Robert Andrews, in
Bloomsbury-Square.

Right Hon. Henry Coote, Earl of Mon-
trath in the Kingdom of Ireland, and
Member of Parliament for Heydon in York-
shire.

The Death of Sir John Chardin, inserted
in the Papers last Month, was a Mistake.

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in the Papers last Month, was a Mistake.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. John Wakelin, to the Vicarage of
Yaxley in Huntingdonshire. — Mr. Nutt,

to the Vicarage of Presbury in Cheshire. —

Mr. Lany, to the Rectory of Wrapping-
ham in Norfolk. — Mr. Dean Owen, to the

Prebend of Swords in Ireland. — Mr. How-
ard, to the Rectory of St. John's, South-
wark. — Mr. Alexander Newton, to a Pre-
bend

bend in *Peterborough Cathedral*, in the Room of *Dr. Jarkson*, deceased. — *Mr. Leigh Massey*, to the Rectory of *Ashton in Cheshire*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

SIR *John Chudleigh*, Bart. presented to a Pair of Colours in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards. — *Rowland Reynolds*, Esq; made Lieutenant Colonel; *Robert Carpenter*, Esq; First Major; *James Stuart*, Esq; Second Major; *Charles Buchan*, Esq; Captain, and the Right Hon. the Earl of *Dumfries* Captain Lieutenant, in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards. — *Mr. Charles Philip Lumley* made a Receiver of the Customs for all the Ports in *Wales*, in the Room of *Edward Venables*, Esq; deceased. — *John Meard*, jun. Esq; made Captain of a Company in the Hon. Colonel *Price's* Reg. of Foot; *John Guerin*, Esq; Captain of a Troop in General *Cape's* Reg. of Dragoons; *David Drummond*, Ensign, and *Theophilus Bancon*, Lieutenant, in General *Read's* Reg. of Foot. — *Charles Ross*, Esq; Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards, made a Captain in the Earl of *Stair's* Regiment of Horse in *Flanders*. — Hon *Mr. Wallop*, made an Ensign in the Foot-Guards. — *Edward Strangeways*, Esq; made Purveyor to the *British Forces* at *Ostend*, *Bruges*, and *Ghent*. — *Mr. Hawkins* made Page of the Back-Stairs to the Prince of *Wales*. — Capt. *Henry St. Lee* made Commander of the *Princess Royal's* 30 Guns. — *John Preston*, Esq; appointed a Major in the late Lieut. Gen. *Newill's* Regiment of Horse. — Capt. *Stewart* made Purveyor of all Naval and Military Stores for *Jamaica*.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

NATHANIEL *Polhill*, late of *Burton* in *Suffex*, Dealer in *Hops*. — *Robert Leder*, of *Farringdon*, *Berks*, Grocer and Tallow-chandler. — *John Voyce*, of *Sudbury*, *Suffolk*, Staymaker. — *James Shirley*, late of *West-Smithfield*, Distiller. — *John Broughton*, of *West-Smithfield*, Innholder, Victualler, and Dealer. — *Benjamin Lea*, of *Manchester*, Grocer. — *William Taylor*, of *York*, Linen-Draper. — *John Wyatt* and *Hazel Wyatt*, of *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, Woolfacturers. — *George Smith*, late of the Parish of *St. Mary Aldermary*, *London*, Bricklayer. — *Tho. Stone*, late of *Newington* in *Surrey*, Clothworker. — *Will. Shaw*, of *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*, Mercer and Draper. — *Will. Ducksey*, of *Milk-street*, *London*, Haberdasher and Warehousenman. — *Jacob May*, of *Spittlefields*, Silk-Dyer. — *Rich. Whitehead*, late of *Preston*, Grocer. — *Chas. Trap*, of *Chesham*, Mercer. — *Rich. Sherlock*, of *St. Sepulchre's*, *London*, Hair Merchant. — *Matt. Brown*, of *St.*

Martin's in the Fields, Taylor. — *Will. Es* of *Hampden-Court*, Innholder. — *Edw. Leves*, of *Norwich*; Haberdasher. — *Hosking* of *Tahmuth*, Tobaccoist. — *Kyte*, of *Oxford*, Innholder and Vener. — *Sam. Goodwin*, of *Cowdole* in *Devon*, Choicemonger. — *Mich. Hadgeson*, late of *Giles's in the Fields*, Dealer. — *James Ch* ters, of *Thames-street*, Dry-Salter. — *Davis*, now or late of *Woburn*, Dealer in Iron. — *John Holland*, of *Chesham*, Chapman. — *John Winchester*, *Islington*, *Middlesex*, Innholder. — *Crutcher the younger*, of *Queen-street*, *London*, Taylor. — *William Saunders*, now late of *Brick-Lane*, Hoiser. — *John Ship* late of the *Strand*, *Middlesex*, Laceman. — *Thomas Evans*, now or late of *Osney*, *Shropshire*, Grocer. — *Mary Geale*, of *London* in *Hampshire*, Mercer and Draper. — *Williams*, of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, Woollendrapery. — *John Gibb*, of *Curzon-street* in the Parish of *St. George*, *Hanover-Square*, Dealer. — *Tho. Wright*, of *Norwich*, Chapman. — *Phillip Shaban*, late of the Parish of *Clifton*, in *Gloucestershire*, Dealer. — *Finch*, of the *Little Almshouse*, in the Parish of *St. Margaret's*, *Westminster*, Cabinet-maker. — *Richard Phillips*, late of the City of *Bristol*, Chapman, and Dealer in then Ware and Glass.

Abstract of the London Weekly

BILL, from July 24. to Aug.

Christened	Males	676
	Females	643
Buried	Males	843
	Females	868
Died under 2 Years old		
Between	2 and 5	
	5	10
	10	20
	20	30
	30	40
	40	50
	50	60
	60	70
	70	80
	80	90
90 and upwards		

May 45 to 48. a Load.

Army of the Allies in *Flanders* being inferior, by at least 20,000 Men, which was left by his Most Christian Majesty under the Count de Saxe in that Army, a grand Council of War was held, as soon as this Change of Circumstances happened, to concert the future Operations of the Campaign. At this Council of War, the Duke d'Artemberg proposed, that the Divine Providence having so eminently bless'd the Arms of the Queen, and the Passage of the *Rhine* having oblig'd the *French* to desist from their Operations in *Flanders*, and to fly to the Support of *Alsace*, to prevent what they were threatened with on that Side, he thought that it would tend to the Good of the Common Cause, to detach from that Army a Body of 20,000 Men towards the *Moselle*, in order to make a Division there in Favour of Prince Charles; and that the Thing appeared much more feasible to him, as the *French* had not above 45,000 Men in the *Low Countries*, exclusive of the Garisons. The General Wode declared, that he could give his Consent to this Proposition, if the *Hanoverian* and *Dutch* Generals were with him, it was laid aside.

Upon this Proposition's being laid aside, the Army of the Allies pass'd the *Sebelde*, mentioned in our last, and it was expected, that they would either have attack'd Count Saxe in his Intrenchments, or that had been found impracticable, they would have march'd round and taken *Furnes*, from whence they might have march'd directly to *Dunkirk*, the Siege of which Place might have been easily made, because it might have been in-terpos'd on one Side by a *British* Squadron, and the *British* Train of Artillery was then at *Offend*, from whence it might easily have been transported to the Camp before *Offend*. But instead of this, the Army march'd towards *Lisle*, and incamp'd within a League or two of that City, whereby they have been enabled to raise some Con-tributions within the Dominions of *France*, which is the only Advantage they have hitherto gain'd by their March, and in all Probability the only Advantage they will gain; for as the Train of Artillery from *Offend* must now be sent about by the Way of *Amsterdam*, *Antwerp*, and *Brussels*, the Campaign will be near over before it can reach the Army, at least it will be too late to undertake any Siege.

Since the Approach of the Allied Army towards *Lisle*, Count Saxe has thrown 4000 additional Troops into that Place, to prevent any Surprise; for he cannot be afraid of being besieged by an Army without Artillery; and he has kept his Ar-

my in continual Motion between the *Lys* and the *Sebelde*, having twice sent large Detachments towards *Oudenarde*, with a Design to surprise it, but was both Times disappointed by the Vigilance of the Garrison.

Prince Charles being retarded in his Operations upon the *Rhine*, by the Floods, as mentioned in our last, as soon as the Rivers subsided, he march'd to attack the Enemy in their Lines behind the *Mottie*; but upon his Approach they abandon'd their Lines, as also the Town of *Haguenau*, and retired with some Precipitation towards *Straßbourg*. Colonel Trenck enter'd *Haguenau* upon the 18th of last Month; and on the 21st the *Croatians* took and plundered *Saverne*. Next Day General Nadasdi took Possession of *Pfalzburg*, and of all the Passes in the Mountains about that Place, by which the *French* Troops under the Marshal Bellisle and Duke d'Harcourt, were prevented from marching that Way to join Marshal Coigny, and even met with a severe Repulse in an Attempt they made for that Purpose; so that the latter was oblig'd to retire beyond *Straßbourg*, the Gates of which were all shut, and the *Austrian* Hussars made Incursions to the very Walls of that City.

Whilst Affairs were in this Situation in *Alsace*, the King of *France*, with his Army from *Flanders*, was advancing by long Marches, and on the 24th his Majesty arriv'd at *Metz*, where he was taken so ill of a Fever, that his Life was despar'd of; so that the Queen and Dauphin were sent for, and came Post from *Paris* to *Metz*. However, by frequent Bleeding, and other proper Remedies, the Fever was removed, and by our last Accounts, his Majesty was out of Danger, tho' in so weak a Condition, that he was not able to travel.

In the mean Time, the Troops continu'd their March, but these as well as the Bodies under Bellisle and Harcourt were oblig'd to take their Route by *St. Marquais Mines*, having found the Danger of attempting to force the Passes about *Pfalzburg*. Soon after the Beginning of this Month they all join'd Marshal Coigny, and thus a most numerous Army was assembled under the Command in Chief of the Marshal Duke de Noailles. The first Thing they attempted was to send a strong Detachment over the *Rhine* at *Straßbourg*, to burn the *Austrian* Magazines, and, if possible, to destroy their Bridges; but Prince Charles took Care to prevent them, by sending over a Detachment of his Army, which oblig'd the other to return by the same Way they came, without effecting any Thing to the Disadvantage of the *Austrians*.

The numerous Troops of Prussia having for some Time been kept in continual Readiness for a March, every one concluded, that Monarch had some Design, but no one could tell what it was. About the Middle of last Month an Embargo was laid on all the Barges and Vessels in the Elbe, great Numbers of Horses were purchased, and brought in from all Quarters, Pontoons were prepared, Field Equipages were got ready, and on the 25th the *Cent* *Adm* set out for Frankfort on the Oder; yet still the Design was kept secret, for the Troops were there to meet with new Orders; but at last the Mystery was unfolded by a Piece printed and published by Authority at Berlin, intitled, *A View of the Measures which have obliged the King of Prussia to grant Auxiliaries unto his Imperial Majesty*; but this was accompanied with several others to his Ministers at foreign Courts, and with a Manifesto against the Queen of Hungary and her Allies. (See p. 393, 395.) At the same Time his Prussian Majesty, in Conjunction with the Emperor, demanded of the Court of Dresden a Passage for the Prussian Troops through Saxony to Bohemia; but this was only for Form's Sake, for upon that Court's answering, that they could not grant a Passage without express Orders from their King, who was then at Warsaw, the Prussians entered Saxony without any further Ceremony, and the Saxons have done nothing as yet but protest against it.

This March of the Prussians is in Consequence of a Treaty of Confederacy between the Emperor, the King of Prussia, the Elector Palatine, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Ratifications of which were exchanged at Frankfort the 8th Instant, N. S. And to this Treaty the Kings of France and Spain have acceded; from whence we may see, that the Commissorial Decree presented by the Emperor's Minister to the Diet of the Empire on the 7th, was not without an Assurance of being powerfully supported. (See p. 396.)

When Count Donna, the Prussian Minister at Vienna, communicated to the Queen of Hungary his Master's Intention, we are told, her Majesty replied, *These Trials are not new to me; I have a good Cause, a gracious God, and Allies that will not desert me: Your Master will do as he thinks fit.* And to confirm this, we are told from the Hague of the 7th Instant, that a Courier had passed through there, in his Way from London to Vienna, carrying a new Treaty of Subsidy, by which his Britannic Majesty engages to pay 150,000*l.* Sterling a Year, additional Subsidy, to her Majesty, and to bring 12,000 Men more into the Field. Count Donna had his Au-

dience of Leave on the 27th of last Month and set out next Day on his Return home and Orders were immediately dispatched General *Barbican*, to march with the Troop under his Command to Bohemia, where Majesty will soon have an Army of above 50,000 Men; and the brave and loyal Nobility of Hungary have resolved to raise a new Army of 60,000 Men for their Sovereign's Service, to be commanded the Field Marshal Count *Palf*, Palatine that Kingdom. But as this Army can be ready Time enough to oppose the Prussians, it was found necessary for *Prince Charles* to repass the *Rhine* with his Army which he did on the 23d, N. S. at Night and with so much Order, that though the French attacked his Rear Guard with the whole Army, yet they could make no impression; so that his whole Army passed as 'tis said, with the Loss of 32 Men only by which Means he has gained as much Honour in repassing as he did in passing that River.

Since our last we have received a particular Account of the bloody, but successful Attack made by the French and Savoyards upon the Barricades and Castle Dauphin in Piedmont. The Attack was begun upon the 17th of last Month, it continued that Day and the next, and renewed again on the 19th, at 10 o'clock in the Morning, when a most thick coming on, the Enemy's Grenadiers, Picquets marched up almost to the sides of the Fortress before they were perceived, but were drove back again by Platoons of Grenadiers with their Bayonets fixed. They renewed the Attack in battalions, and were four Times successively repulsed; but upon the 5th Attack, the *Grison* Regiment of *Travers*, in the French Service, entered the Fortress, where they found the Garrison in Confusion, for want of Officers, who were almost killed or wounded, and for want of Ammunition; and the Baron *de Coblenz*, was ordered thither with a Reinforcement not coming in Time to their Relief. The Garrison were obliged to abandon the Fort, whereupon the whole Army found it necessary to quit their Intrenchments and retreat to *La Taurette*, which they did with great Order, and without sustaining great Loss. In this Action the Piedmontese lost 9 principal Officers killed, 12 wounded, taken Prisoners, and 500 Soldiers inferior Officers killed, wounded, or taken Prisoners; but on the Side of the French, most of their principal Officers were killed or wounded, and above 1000 Soldiers killed of the French, besides what Spaniards lost upon this Occasion.

The Fortress of *Demur* was at the

was attacked, but there the Enemy was where vigorously repulsed, upon which they began a regular Siege; but on the 17th, N. S. the Garrison was forced to surrender Prisoners of War, and Coni has since been invested.

On the 8th of last Month, an English Squadron arrived at the Austrian Camp at sea upon the Borders of Naples, with Letters from Admiral Matthews to Prince Lobkowitz, and Advice, that five British Ships of War were arrived on the Coast of the Ecclesiastical State, in order to second the Operations of the Austrian Army. Nevertheless 27 small Spanish Vessels found Means to steal from Majorca to Italy with 4,500 Men, all old Troops, Cloaths, Arms, and Ammunition for 2000 Horse, and 50,000 Pounds of Eight in Silver; all which arrived at the Spanish and Sicilian Camp, soon after the Arrival of the British Squadron upon their Coasts. However, this Reinforcement did not enable his Sicilian Majesty and Count Gages to attack the Austrians: on the contrary, Prince Lobkowitz was every Day meditating how to attack them, and having formed a Project for surprizing and making Prisoners of both the King of Sicily and the Duke of Modena in the Town of Velletri, where they were quartered, he endeavoured to put it in Execution in the Night of the 10th Instant, N. S. For this purpose he ordered the Mountain, on which the Spaniards had a most advantageous Post and three Intrenchments, to be attacked: but this was designed only as a Feint to cover his real Design; for, at the same Time, General Brown, with a Body of 1000 Men, was dispatched to attack the Town of Velletri on one Side, while a Body of 1000 Men, who marched by another Route, were to attack it on the other. General Brown, with his Detachment, defeated the Spanish Guards, forced the Gate, and entered the Town; but not finding himself seconded by the Horse, who could not come up in Time, he saw it would be impossible to storm the King's or Prince's Quarters, which were fortified, without sacrificing a great Part of his Corps; therefore he ordered a Retreat, which was effected in good Order, his Men having had Time to make off the rich Plunder they had made, consisting of 1200 Prisoners and 800 Horses, besides 100 more which they had hamstringed, so that they could not carry them off. The Austrian upon the Mountain was likewise vigorously pushed, the designed only as a Feint, the Austrians having forced two of the Intrenchments, and furiously attacked the Town; but the Royal Grenadoes came upon them from the upper Parts of the Mountain, that they were forced to descend and return again to their Camp. In

this Action, the Austrians say, the Enemy lost two Generals, one taken and one killed, 9 Colours, 3 Standards, 87 Officers, and 4000 Men, without mentioning their own Loss, which, the Spaniards say, was equal.

The French Court being resolved not to screen any Officer that misbehaves in his Command, and at the same Time to give all due Encouragement to those that behave well in their military Business; M. de Genjé, who surrendered Lauterbourg a little too soon, has been condemned by a Council of War to lose his Head; but the King has changed the Sentence into twelve Years Imprisonment, to be degraded from his Noblesse and Arms at the Head of the Camp, and to be the Collector of the Taille in his own Parish, when the 12 Years of his Confinement is expired. On the other hand, his Majesty has given a new Name to the Prince of Conti, by calling him the Great Conti, on Account of his good Conduct in Piedmont; and as he must be the best Judge of the Conduct of those under his Command, his Majesty has given him Power to fill up all the vacant Posts in his Army, a Proof that French Ministers have no Occasion to purchase Votes in any of their Parliaments.

About the Beginning of last Month the British Squadron, consisting of 14 Ships of the Line, and 5 Frigates, sailed from that Port: They did not, it seems, sail out all together, but 2 or 3 at a Time, with Orders to rendezvous at a certain Place; so that we had no Account of their sailing, till some Time after they were all sailed, and had rendezvoused at the Place appointed; and by the last Accounts we had of them, they were cruising upon the Coast of Portugal; but what Design they are upon has not as yet been discovered.

A Convention has been, it seems, lately concluded between the King of Prussia and the States General, by which his Majesty promises to pay to the Republick the Principal and Interest due to them by the Princes of East Friesland, upon Condition their High Mightinesses shall, on their Part, withdraw their Troops from Embden and Liervoort, within two Months after the Ratification of this Convention. If this be true, their High Mightinesses are certainly in a Panick, for a Mortgagee ought never to quit Possession till after he has actually received his Money.

We have an Account from Spain, that their Squadron at Carthagena sailed from thence on the 3d of last Month, with 4000 Land Forces on board, upon a secret Expedition, which they give out to be of the last Importance.

And from Germany we have an Account, that

that a certain Doctor (supposed to be the Doctor of *Astoria*) was lately shot at by a French Jesuit, as he was riding in his Coach, but that he had happily escaped the bloody Design, the Ball only grazing his Wig. The *Frenchman*, it is said, pur-

sued to the Orders he is supposed to have given a Friend, was himself shot dead directly. But it is more probable, he was shot by the Person who employed him, lest, if taken alive, he should have made a Discovery.

The Monthly Catalogue for August, 1744.

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[The rest in our next.]



THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1744.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 387.

*In the Debate begun in our last, the
next Speech I shall give was that
made by Quintus Mucius, in the
Character of the Hon. William
Murray, Esq; which was to this
Effect.*

Mr. President,
SIR,



AS the Post in which
I have the Honour
to serve his Majesty,
has no Concern with
foreign Affairs, and
as I am not so un-
reasonable as to ex-

pect, much less desire, that Ministers
should communicate to me those Se-
crets which the Duty of their Office
requires them to conceal, I can know
nothing of our publick Measures,
with Regard to foreign Affairs, but
what is, or may be known to every
Gentleman in this House. I, indeed,
know nothing of those Measures but
what I have learned from publick
Debates, or from Papers already laid
before us; and yet, I think, I know
enough for warranting my giving
my Consent to this Motion. The
Support of the House of *Austria*,

1744

and the increasing, or at least pre-
serving as intire as possible the Power
of that House, is a Maxim that has
been long held sacred by all those
Potentates, that are, or may be in
Danger from the overgrown Power
A of the House of *Bourbon*; and Ex-
perience has shewn it to be a right
Maxim. Can it be said, that the
Power of the House of *Bourbon* has
been lately diminished, and that
therefore we need not now be so
anxious about preserving the Power
B of the House of *Austria*? On the
contrary, we must know, without
being let into any of the Secrets of
the Cabinet, that the Power of the
former has been but very lately in-
creased, and that of the latter dimi-
nished; and we must likewise know,
C that had it not been for the seasonable
Interposition of this Nation, the
Power of the House of *Austria* would
before this Time have been utterly
abolished, and that of the House of
Bourbon raised above Controul: We
must therefore either depart from the
most sacred Maxim of our Ancestors;
D or we must continue that Interposition,
till the House of *Austria* be secured
against the Fears of a farther Dimi-
nution,

L 11

nation, and the House of *Bourbon* deprived of the Hopes of any farther Increase. This, Sir, I take to be the End of our present Measures, with regard to foreign Affairs: This we may discover without any extraordinary Knowledge, and this is what I most heartily approve of.

I believe, Sir, there is no Gentleman in this House who will say, that we ought not to endeavour to obtain this End, if possible; but it is said, that we might have obtained this End before we sent any of our Troops abroad. Both the *Emperor* and the *French*, they say, would have agreed to restore the Tranquillity of *Germany*, as soon as they found themselves abandoned by *Prussia* and *Saxony*, upon the single Condition of the *Emperor's* being restored to his hereditary Dominions. This some Gentlemen are pleased to assert very positively, but hitherto without shewing the least Foundation for what they assert. Even our publick *Gazettes* have never yet furnished us with any Ground for such an Assertion. They have, indeed, told us, that after the *French* Troops were inclosed in *Prague*, and the Queen of *Hungary* every where victorious in *Germany*, and after the *French* began to dread an Attack upon their own Frontier by the landing of our Troops in *Flanders*, they then thought fit to offer Terms to that Princess; but if common News-Papers must be taken for Authority as to this Fact, I hope they will likewise be taken for Authority as to the Terms that were offered; and if our common News-Papers are to be believed, the Terms offered were such as she could not accept of; for she was not only to restore the *Emperor* to his hereditary Dominions, but to put him in Possession of all those Fortresses that were the Keys of her own, by which it was evident, that the *Emperor* and *France* wanted only a little Time, and an Opportunity to get out of the

Perplexity their Affairs were then involved in, in order to attack her with the greater Facility, as soon as they had recovered; and in the mean Time she was to remain involved in a War with the *Spaniards* and *French* in *Italy*, with a Design certainly, that she might be obliged to send all her Forces into that Country, and leave her *German* Dominions exposed to an Attack from the *Emperor*, as soon as he should find himself in a Condition to begin it.

But suppose it to be true, Sir, that the *French* at that Time desired no other Condition for restoring the Tranquillity of *Germany*, than that of restoring the *Emperor* to his hereditary Dominions, and that they had really no Design to renew the War in *Germany* with the first Opportunity; yet even in this Case, we were in the Right to advise the Queen of *Hungary* not to accept of the Terms offered. Let us consider, Sir, that the Assistance we now give to the Queen of *Hungary* is not merely on her own Account, nor on Account of preserving the Balance of Power; it is on our own particular Account as much as any other. From what passed between the *French* and us, with regard to *Spain*, before the late *Emperor's* Death, every Gentleman must know, that had it not been for that Accident, we should certainly have been involved in a War with *France* as well as *Spain*; and however much superior our naval Power may at present be to the naval Power of both these Nations, yet neither of them had any Thing to fear by Land: If both could, without Interruption from any of their Neighbours upon the Continent, convert their vast Revenues and numerous Armies towards increasing their naval Power, it is much to be feared, that in a few Years it would become superior to ours. The only Way by which we can prevent this is to keep them always involved, or

in Danger of being involved in a Land War; and therefore we were, and will be in the Right to keep France and Spain involved in a War with the Queen of Hungary, till we can compel the Spanish Court to give up the insolent Claims they have of late Years set up against us, and to agree to such Terms as may secure the Freedom of our Trade and Navigation for the future, one of which must be a Satisfaction for the many Depredations committed by them upon our Merchants, under Colour of searching and seizing their Ships on Account of contraband Goods.

When we reflect upon this, Sir, let us consider what a dangerous Situation we should have been in, had the Queen of Hungary made Peace with France and Spain without stipulating any Thing in our Favour, especially if she had been compelled to do so, by our refusing to give her any farther Assistance. The War would have continued between Spain and us, and France would certainly have declared openly against us, as soon as she had repaired and sufficiently increased her Navy. Both Nations would then have been without Fear of any Attack upon the Continent, and therefore would have applied themselves solely to the Increasing of their naval Power. From this we had the most fatal Consequences to apprehend; for as it would have been absolutely necessary for us to divide our naval Force, in order to protect our Possessions in America and the Mediterranean, as well as to guard against an Invasion at home, it would have been very difficult, if not impossible, for us to prevent our being overpowered some where or other; and one signal Misfortune of this Kind might have rendered our Enemies Masters at Sea, which would have obliged us to submit to any Terms they pleased to impose.

Thus, Sir, it is manifest, that, if the Terms offered by the Emperor and France had been really such as have been represented, it would have been against our Interest, and inconsistent with our Safety, to have compelled the Queen of Hungary to accept of them; and the general Interest of Europe, as well as the Justice of her Cause, would even in this Case have been an additional Argument for our advising and enabling her to reject the Terms offered; for however much the Project of an Equivalent may be ridiculed by some Gentlemen, to me it appears neither impossible nor impracticable; and as France has been the chief Author of all the Troubles, Misfortunes and Losses she has met with, there is nothing more just than that France should be made to give an Equivalent for what she has been obliged to yield to Prussia, Saxony and Sardinia. She has certainly a most equitable Claim for such an Equivalent from some of the Branches of the House of Bourbon; and, I believe, it will be granted, that the obtaining of such an Equivalent would be the best Method for restoring and establishing a Balance of Power in Europe. That Balance must still depend upon a Confederacy, but the House of Austria must still be, as it has been, a principal Member of that Confederacy; for without the House of Austria, I believe, it would be almost impossible to form such a Confederacy. Therefore, not only our own Interest, but also the Interest of Europe, and the Justice of the Queen of Hungary's Cause, oblige us to assist her in obtaining such an Equivalent; and from my present View of Things, I cannot think it appears to be impossible. We have already restored the Tranquillity of Germany without coming to any Terms with France: We have already reduced that Nation to the Necessity of thinking only of the Defence of their own

Frontier; and in the present State they are in, it is probable they will not long be able to make that Defence good. They have been impoverished by an expensive and unsuccessful War, their People are groaning under most grievous and heavy Taxes, so that they have not now so much as one Necessary of Life remaining untaxed: In such Circumstances can we suppose, that they will be long able to keep such numerous Armies upon their Frontiers, as the Queen of *Hungary* will, with our Assistance, be enabled to bring against them? And as they have already lost most of their veteran Soldiers, one single Defeat would deprive them of all Power of Resistance, which would enable her to take, and oblige them to leave her in Possession of whatever Equivalent we might think proper.

I hope, Sir, I have fully justified the End we propose in assisting the Queen of *Hungary*: I hope, I have shewn, that it is not only just, but necessary, for us to give that Princess our utmost Assistance, even in obtaining from the House of *Bourbon* an Equivalent for the Losses and Misfortunes that have been brought upon her chiefly by their Means. And now with regard to the Manner in which we ought to assist her: It is certain we must, and ought to assist her with our Money and our Navy; but this is not all: In my Opinion, we must likewise assist her with our Troops; because it will be a convincing Proof, that we are in earnest, and fully resolved to assist her to the utmost of our Power. The Resolutions of Princes and States are generally more governed by their Hopes and Fears than by their Reason; and our appearing so heartily in Favour of that Princess, as to assist her with our Troops as well as our Money and Navy, will raise the Hopes of those who incline to be her Friends, and increase the Fears

of those who incline to be her Enemies. This may induce some of the Potentates of *Europe* to declare openly in her Favour, who would otherwise remain neutral; and it may oblige some to remain neutral, who would otherwise declare openly against her. The Argument that has been made use of in this Debate, for shewing the Impossibility of procuring an Equivalent for the Queen of *Hungary*, is a strong Argument for our assisting her with Troops as well as Money. To shew this Impossibility, it has been said, that most of the Princes of *Germany* are now jealous of the Power of the House of *Austria*, and will join with *France* against us, rather than see the Power of that House increased by any new Conquests made upon *France*. For my own Part, I believe, that those Princes of *Germany* that seem inclined to appear against the Queen of *Hungary*, are more governed by Avarice than Jealousy; but if they really have any such Jealousy, it is a most unreasonable one, and if it cannot be removed, it must be bridled, which we can do no other Way but by convincing them, that we are resolved to support the House of *Austria* to the utmost of our Power; and for this Purpose we must make use of our Troops as well as our Money and Ships of War. This will make it appear dangerous for them to join openly with *France* against us, by which Means we shall make their Fear a Curb for their Jealousy, and by the same Means we may remove the Apprehensions of those who now incline to be our Friends; and their declaring openly in our Favour will increase the Fears of those whose Jealousy might otherwise induce them to declare openly against us.

Thus, Sir, our assisting the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops, as well as Money and Ships of War, must contribute greatly towards attaining that

End.

which I have shewn to be just, and even necessary for this Nation in its present Circumstances; and the only plausible Objection I have heard against it, is founded upon a supposition which I cannot admit. It has been said, Sir, that the Queen of Hungary has Men enough, and wants nothing but Money to arm and support them; and that therefore we ought to supply her with Money instead of Troops, because that we pay for maintaining our Troops abroad, would maintain a much greater Number of Troops in her own Dominions. I will grant, Sir, that the Bravery and Fidelity of her Subjects have furnished her with a much greater Number of Troops than could have been expected; but no Man who knows any Thing of Geography can, I think, suppose, that she has as many Men in her Dominions as there are in the two large Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*; for every one knows, they are neither so extensive nor so populous, consequently she must at times want Men as well as Money; and tho' our Troops are a little more expensive than hers, yet the Difference is not so great as has been represented; for tho' by Treaties the Expence of 1000 Foot has been computed and settled at the Rate of 4000 *Florins per Month*, we cannot suppose that 1000 Men, even of the Queen of Hungary's Troops, could be maintained for that Sum, without any additional Expence, either for Cloathing, Waggon-Money, or any other incidental Charge; therefore she could not maintain any great Number of her Troops more than she could maintain of ours for the same Sum; and if her Dominions cannot furnish Men enough for supporting a War against the numerous Enemies of *France* and *Spain*, we cannot assist her with Troops as well as Money, let the Difference in the Expence be what it will,

The Necessity of the Thing, Sir, will likewise be an Answer to the other Objection, I have heard made against our furnishing the Queen of Hungary with any of our Troops, I mean, that of its being dangerous to our Constitution, by obliging us to have a great Number of our People bred up to depend upon the Soldier Trade alone for a Livelihood; for supposing that there were any real Danger in this, when it becomes necessary for our Preservation, it is an Evil that, like many others, must be submitted to. But I must think the Danger rather imaginary than real: The Trade of a common Soldier is not so desirable or profitable a Trade as to make Men chuse to depend on it solely for their Subsistence: There are very few that take it up by Choice; and most Men are glad to quit it, as soon as they can get Leave to do so. We may therefore most reasonably suppose, that the much greatest Part of the Men we send abroad, would be glad to return to their former Employments at the End of the War, and such as did not chuse to do so, might be disposed of among those Corps that we are obliged to keep in Pay for our Defence and Security, even in Time of Peace. For this Reason, I shall always think, it will be an Advantage to us, and even a Security to our Constitution, to send a Number of our own Troops abroad, as often as we have Occasion to employ any Troops upon the Continent for the Assistance of our Allies; because, by this Means, we shall always have among us a great Number of Men who are not only Masters of military Discipline, but have been actually engaged in Action, and, consequently, may be called Veteran, as well as well-disciplined Soldiers, which can never be the Case of our Militia: let them be never so well disciplined: At least, I hope so, because it can never be

be the Case, except when we are, or have lately been engaged in a Civil War amongst ourselves. And an ambitious Government, even with an Army at its Command, can never destroy our Constitution, as long as we have among our People a great Number of veteran, as well as well-disciplined Soldiers; for this I take to be a better Security for the Liberties of the People, than any Regulations that were ever invented by any human Sagacity, because we never heard of a People's being enslaved, as long as they had Arms in their Hands, and Courage and Skill enough to make the proper Use of them.

I shall, lastly, consider the Place where our Troops ought to be employed; and this, Sir, I must observe, is not to be decided by the present Question, nor can it be decided by any Question in this House, or at this Time. It is a Question that must be left intirely to the Decision of our Generals, in conjunction with those of our Allies; and even by them it cannot be decided till the Time of Action draws near. As for Winter Quarters, *Flanders* was certainly the best Place, and, indeed, the only Place where our Troops could safely take up their Winter Quarters, unless they had marched with the *Austrian* Troops quite away to *Bavaria* or *Bohemia*. Their not taking up their Winter Quarters upon this Side of the *Rhine*, was not owing, I believe, to any Objection's being made to it by the Princes or Circles of the Empire, but to their not having any fortified Towns there for securing them in their Quarters. They must have been continually exposed to the Inroads of the Enemies *Hussars* and *Partisans*, and therefore, it was necessary for them to return to *Flanders*, or to march as far as *Bavaria*, the latter of which would have been extremely inconvenient, because we could not, with Safety, have sent them any Recruits or Reinforcement; and as the *French* would,

in the Winter Time, have taken Possession of all that Part of Germany on this Side the *Rhine*, our Troops as well as the Queen of *Hungary* would have been subjected to the Difficulty of passing that River the Face of a *French* Army, before they could open the Campaign, undertake any Thing against the common Enemy.

Whether our Troops are to be employed next Campaign in *Flanders* or whether they ought to be employed there, are Questions which I shall not pretend to Answer; but this I will say, Sir, that *Flanders* is certainly the most convenient Place with Respect to us, for attacking the Frontiers of *France*; and the *Dutch* join either as Principals or Auxiliaries, it will be absolutely necessary to have a considerable Army in *Flanders*: Nay, I believe they will take Care not to join in any Shape, if they are not previously assured of having an Army formed there, sufficient to protect their Barrier against the most powerful Army *France* can send against them. But as this is not the Question now properly before us, I shall enlarge no further upon the Subject. The real and, indeed, the sole Question now before us, is, Whether we ought to give the Queen of *Hungary* any Assistance; for if we are to give her any, we certainly ought to give her the most effectual Assistance we can, which we cannot do, unless we assist her with our Troops as well as our Money and Navy. This, I believe, is the sole Question now upon our Consideration; and as this is a Question which, in my Opinion, can admit of no Dispute, I shall therefore most heartily agree with the Hon. Gentleman in his Motion.

The next that spoke upon this Subject was Cn. Norbanus, in the Character of Norreys Bertie, Esq; whose Speech was in Substance as follows.

Mr. President,

HO I have not long had the Honour to sit in this House, as I dissent from the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, I shall most humbly beg Leave to speak my Sentiments, and hope it will not be thought Presumption in me.

The Hon. Gentleman was pleased to say, *That the French were much overburdened, and not able to support the Expence of a long War, and asserted as a Reason for it, That the People of France groaned under most oppressive and heavy Taxes, insomuch that there was not one Necessary of Life left untaxed.* The Poverty of our Neighbours adds but little to our Riches; and tho' Comparisons are at all Times odious, yet, I am bold, if the Riches of a Nation depend on its Subjects being but lightly taxed, that we ourselves are, in that Respect, very near in the same Situation with our Neighbours the French.

Another Hon. Gentleman has also informed us, *That our Woollen Trade of late much increased: If so, as most of our Regiments have been supplied with Recruits from those Towns in the West, where that Manufacture chiefly flourishes, I think, there can be no better Time to disband Part of the Army, because there may now be a Want of Hands for that Manufacture.* This I mention, because he said very emphatically, *What will the Men do, if we disband them?* An Argument that may be made use of, even in Times of the most profound Peace; and likewise, because it is well known, that her Majesty of Hungary wants not Men but Money, and that Half the Money those Troops cost us, would be of more Service to her. I think it will be better to send her Money, as it will save the Lives of many of our able-bodied Artizans and laborious Poor,

by the Numbers of which the Riches of every Nation must be estimated, and, consequently, we ought to esteem their Lives invaluable, and not squander away their Blood in a War on the Continent, which can be of no Service to Great Britain. These, and many other Reasons, which I have heard from Gentlemen of more Experience and greater Abilities than myself, induce me to give my Negative to the Question.

The next Speech I shall give was that made by Servilius Priscus, in the Character of the Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq; which was to the following Effect, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R,

WHEN I call to remembrance the Reproaches that have been, and are still daily thrown out against our Ministers, for not assisting the late Emperor in the Year 1734, when he was attacked by France, Spain, and Sardinia; and when I reflect on the Ardor that was shewn by all Ranks and Degrees of Men in this Nation for assisting the Queen of Hungary, when she was attack'd by the King of Prussia, single and alone, I cannot but be surprized at the Opposition that is now made to every Step taken by our Government for assisting that magnanimous and much injured Princess. Considering the solemn Treaties now subsisting between us and the House of Austria, and considering how much our Honour is engaged not to allow the Court of Spain to make any Conquests in Italy, while they are at open War with us, I believe, no Gentleman will say, and, I think, it has not been as yet directly affirmed, that we ought not to give her any Assistance. If then we are to give her Assistance, must we not give her, if we can, such Assistance as will be effectual; and ought

ought we not to give it in that Manner which will be most effectual? For my own Part, rather than not give her such an Assistance as will be effectual for the Ends proposed, I should be for giving her no Assistance at all; because, by giving her an ineffectual Assistance, we shall do her no Service, we shall only increase her Misfortunes, and besides a certain and heavy Expence, we may bring great Misfortunes upon ourselves, by rousing the Resentment of the Conquerors, and bringing their united Force against this Nation alone, after the Queen of Hungary has been, by our ill-timed Oeconomy, obliged to submit to the Terms they prescribe.

must therefore be of Opinion, Sir, that we are bound in Honour, as well as Interest, to give the Queen of Hungary not only our Assistance, but all the Assistance we are able, and in that Manner which will be most effectual for procuring her a safe and solid Peace, without any further Diminution of her Dominions, but rather with an Increase, if Success should give us any reasonable Hopes of being able to accomplish it. If this be what we are bound to do then, I think, it is evident, that we ought to assist her both with Troops and Money; for that both Troops and Money will be more effectual than Money alone, we have not only the Reason of the Thing, but the Experience of past Times to convince us. Queen Elizabeth, it seems, never thought that Money would do as well as Troops; for when she undertook the Support of the United Provinces, she assisted them with Men as well as Money; and the Assistance she gave to Henry the IVth, and the Protestants of France, consisted chiefly in Troops, tho' both the United Provinces and the King of France might have had Men enough from Germany; and consequently, if Money had been then

thought as good as Troops, she had no Occasion to send any Troops to the Assistance of either: But the wise Queen thought otherwise, and therefore she seemed always more forward to assist her Allies with Troops than with Money. I shall not mention particularly any more Instances of this Kind, for it is well known, that in all the foreign Broils we were ever concerned in, we sent Troops to the Assistance of our Allies; and those Troops always gained Honour to their Country by their Conduct and Bravery; while I mention not merely out of Vanity or Ostentation, but to shew, that a Body of English Troops will always be of more Service to any of our Allies, by the Confidence it gives to their Armies, and the Terror it spreads amongst their Enemies, than if we were to send them double the Sum we pay for the Subsistence of those Troops. I repeat it, Sir, because I think it of great Weight in this Debate: The Troops we have from Time to Time sent abroad have always gained such a Reputation, as gives Confidence to their Friends and Dismay to their Enemies: They have hitherto preserved this Reputation: I hope, they will always preserve it; and this will always make a Body of English Troops of greater Service to the Cause we are engaged in, than we were to send Money sufficient for subsisting double their Number.

From hence, Sir, I must conclude that if we are to assist the Queen of Hungary as far, and in the best Manner we are able, we must assist her with Troops as well as Money; and as our having an Army upon the Continent may prevail upon some of the Powers of Europe to declare in her Favour, and may prevent others from declaring against her, I must approve of what my Hon. Friend has been pleased to propose, and, I hope, it will meet with the

approbation of a great Majority of the House.

The next Speech I shall give in this Debate, was that made by L. Volunians, in the Character of Edmund Waller, Esq; the Purport of A which was as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

S I R,

Experience had not taught me to be surpris'd at nothing that happens in this House, I should have been very much surpris'd at hearing asserted in this Debate, that an Opposition has been made to every Step taken by our Government for supporting the Queen of Hungary. Was there an Opposition been made to any one Step taken by our Government for that Purpose, except the single one of sending our Troops into Flanders? And was not the Reason given for that Opposition, because our Army formed there, without the concurrence of the Dutch could be of no Service to the Queen of Hungary, nor could be designed for any thing else but to amuse the unthinking Part of this Nation, in order to draw them in to the Main-tenance of 16000 Hanoverians? Have all the Subsidies propos'd for the Queen of Hungary been almost unanimously agreed to? Has any one man fault with the Service our Squadron in the Mediterranean has rendered to her, or to her Ally the King of Sardinia? Has not every impartial Man, both within Doors and without exclaimed vehemently against our suffering the Spaniards to transport an Army for invading her Dominions in Italy? After all this, is it really astonishing to hear it asserted in the Face of such an assembled Assembly, that our Government has been oppos'd in every Step they have taken for the Support of the Queen of Hungary.

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On the contrary, Sir, all the Opposition our Ministers have met with for above these twenty Years, with regard to foreign Affairs, has been occasioned by the Steps they have taken for destroying or weakening the House of Austria, and exalting that of Bourbon; for this seems to have been their Design ever since the Year 1720, when the late Emperor first began to obstruct the Views of the Court of Hanover upon the Duchy of Mecklenbourg. This Dispute between the Courts of Vienna and Hanover soon produced a very remarkable Effect upon the Councils of Great Britain, by making them so fond of concluding a separate Peace with Spain, that they sacrific'd all the Demands of their Country upon that Crown, and most dishonourably gave it a Foundation for insisting, not only upon the Restitution of Gibraltar, but upon having Satisfaction for the Spanish Ships we destroy'd in 1718. These were the Fruits of our Negotiation and Treaty with Spain in 1721, by which we left the House of Austria to make up their Differences with Spain in the best Manner they could; and this was the first Piece of Resentment shewn by the Court of Hanover against the late Emperor, for traversing their Views upon the Duchy of Mecklenbourg. The second was, the Treaty of Hanover in the Year 1725, by which we joined in an Alliance with France against the Emperor and Spain. The third was the Treaty of Seville, by which we joined in an Alliance with France and Spain, for compelling the Emperor to admit of Spanish Troops into Italy; and the fourth was our deserting him in the Year 1734, by which Naples and Sicily, and likewise, I may say Lorrain were taken from the House of Austria and given to the House of Bourbon.

These, Sir, were the Steps taken by

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by our Ministers during the late *Emperor's* Life-Time: These are the Steps that have been opposed or complained of; and I wonder to hear any Gentleman, who approved, and, perhaps, forwarded these Steps: I say, I wonder to hear any such Gentleman now pretend, that he has a disinterested and sincere Zeal for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*. When I hear such Pretences set up by such Gentlemen, and when I consider by what their Conduct has been chiefly influenced for many Years past, I cannot avoid having a Suspicion, that this mighty Zeal for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary* is now made use of as a Cloak for covering some Designs that are not fit for being exposed to vulgar Eyes: I mean such as will not view every Thing through those false Glasses set before them by Ministers. In order to justify this Suspicion, and to shew that it is not quite void of Foundation, I must beg Leave to examine our Conduct since the late *Emperor's* Death. Our Ministers began, it is true, to shew a mighty Zeal for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, when she was first attacked by the King of *Prussia*; but every one now knows, and we have authentick Papers upon our Table, which explain the true Cause of that seeming Zeal: From those Papers it appears, that our Ministers had then a View of getting with Ease, and without Danger, some Part of the *Prussian* Dominions added to the Electorate of *Hanover*; and that this was the true Cause of the Zeal they pretended, is, I think, evident, from its cooling all of a Sudden, as soon as they found that *Prussia* would be supported by *France* and *Spain*, as well as several of the Princes of *Germany*. Whilst we had this View before our Eyes, nothing would serve us but compelling *Prussia*, by Force of Arms, to desist from his rash Enterprize; and for this Purpose the Troops of *Hanover* were augmented; and the

Danes and *Hessians* taken into British Pay. But no sooner did this vanish, or as soon as we saw the Accomplishment of this Design would be liable to great Uncertainty, Difficulty, and Danger, we gave over all Thoughts of supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, any other Way than by granting her a small Subsidy, which, according to what has been said by the Advocates for the Question, we ought not to have done for according to what these Gentlemen now say, we ought either to give her such Assistance as will be effectual, or none at all. Their Way of thinking at that Time must therefore have been very different from what it is now, or otherwise they must admit what has been often observed, that Ministers are ready to embrace every Opportunity for squeezing Money from the People, whether they think it will be of any Advantage to the Nation or no; because as it must pass through, some of their Fingers, they will always stick to their Fingers, to the Fingers of some of their Favourites.

Whatever may be in this, Sir, it is certain, our Ministers gave over all Thoughts of assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, any other Way than with the Money granted her by Parliament; and in this Resolution they continued till the unexpected Success of her Arms, and the haughty, as well as bad Conduct of the *French* Generals quite changed the Face of Affairs in *Germany*. Upon this our Ministers began again to reassume their seeming Zeal for assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, and supporting the House of *Austria*, tho' it was not now near so much the Interest of this Nation to support the Power of that House, as it was at the Beginning of the War; because the Imperial Dignity was irrecoverably gone to another Family, and, consequently, the House of *Austria* could no longer be set up as a Rival to the House

of *Bourbon*. This the *French* very well, and therefore, I am convinced, that as soon as they found themselves deserted by *Prussia* and *Austria*, it would have been very easy to restore the Peace of *Europe*, as well as *Germany*, if the Queen of *A* *Hungary* would have rested satisfied with all her paternal Dominions not yielded by her to others; but an Equivalent began then to be thought of, and this Nation was to be loaded with the chief Part of the expence in obtaining it.

Could our Ministers, Sir, be serious in such a Project? Could they think it possible for us and the Queen of *Hungary* to accomplish it? And if it had been possible, could they think it was the Interest of this Nation to engage in it? No, Sir, I am convinced of the contrary, and therefore I must suppose, they had something else in View. What it is, I will not pretend to determine precisely; but from their former Conduct, I believe, I may pretend to guess, and shall leave it to Gentle-

D men, to consider whether they have reason to think I guess right. We know the Power which the Emperor and Diet have over the several States that compose the Germanick Body: We know, that by the Authority of the Emperor and Diet, free Cities may be disfranchised, and Ecclesiastical States secularised, and given to neighbouring Princes or Electors: I suppose the Court of *Hanover* had a mind to have something like this done in their Favour: Could they find a better Method for obtaining it, F by encouraging the Queen of *Hungary* to refuse restoring the Emperor to his hereditary Dominions, and to carry the War into *France*, in order to take from that Kingdom an Equivalent for what she has lost in *Germany*? And if they could prevail upon our Ministers to promise her the utmost Assistance of this Nation, could it not be the best Method they

could take for encouraging her to embark in such a Project?

I am far from affirming, Sir, that this is really the Case; but if it is, let us consider the Situation this Nation or the Queen of *Hungary* may be in. If we meet with great Success in the War against *France*, the Emperor must submit to what the Court of *Hanover* insists on, and then the Queen of *Hungary* will be left to carry on the War by herself, or must accept of such Terms as that Court shall make for her: If we meet with bad Success, the Queen of *Hungary* must submit to such Terms as the *French* shall prescribe, and in order to pacify the Resentment of the Emperor our Ministers may be prevailed on to make Sacrifices to *France* and *C Spain*, which would very ill suit with the Honour or Interest of *Great-Britain*.

But now, Sir, to suppose that our Ministers are really serious; that they have no secret Views; that they think it for the Interest of this Nation to be at the Expence of obtaining an Equivalent from the House of *Bourbon*, for what the Queen of *Hungary* has yielded to *Prussia*, *Saxony* and *Sardinia*; and that they think it possible for the Queen of *Hungary* to succeed in this Scheme with the Assistance of this Nation alone; yet they cannot desire those Gentlemen to concur in their Measures, who happen to be of a quite different Opinion; and as I am one of them that are so, I hope, they will excuse my concurring with them in running my Country into a Project where I think it may meet with Ruin, but can expect no Success. An Honourable and Learned Gentleman has, indeed, endeavoured to shew the Feasibility of this Project, by representing *France* to be in the greatest Distress; but in my Opinion, he presented us with a Picture rather of this Kingdom than that of *France*; and when he said, *that nothing re-*

maintained untaxed, if he had added, nor any Tax unmortgaged, the Picture would have been to the Life. In these Circumstances, can we propose to make Conquests for ourselves, much less for others, upon such a powerful Kingdom as *France*, when supported by *Spain* and the Emperor of *Germany*? But what makes the Project still more ridiculous, if we could have Hopes of Success, we must foresee, that those Hopes will be blasted in the Bud, by most of the Princes of *Germany* joining with *France*, *Spain*, and the Emperor, against us. Most of them have of late conceived such a Jealousy of the Power of the House of *Austria*, that they will rather join with *France* than see the Power of that House increased; and such of them as have lately taken Advantage of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Distress, to get hold of some Part of her Dominions, must suppose, that their Possession will be at an End as soon as she acquires Power to take back what she has been obliged to yield, consequently they will be jealous of her Success, especially against the *French*, upon whom alone they can firmly depend for the Tenure of their late Acquisitions.

From these Considerations, Sir, it is evident, that in order to determine whether we are to give the Queen of *Hungary* any Assistance, we ought to distinguish between two Cases that are in themselves very different. To enable her to preserve her own Dominions, especially her *Italian* Dominions against *Spain*, I think, we ought to give her such Assistance as is consistent with our present Circumstances; but to enable her to make Conquests, either in *France* or *Italy*, I hope we have promised her no Assistance, I think we ought not to give her any. And from hence it is evident, that we ought not to think of assisting her with

Troops; because she can have no occasion for our Assistance in that Case in which alone we ought to give it, unless she is attacked in *Flanders*, *Germany*, or *Italy*. In *Flanders* she has never yet been, nor will she be in Danger of being attacked, our preposterous Politicks do not provoke an Attack upon that Quarter; and we are not, I hope, to send our Troops to her Assistance either in *Italy* or the furthermost Parts of *Germany*.

This, Sir, makes our present Case different from any former. When Queen *Elizabeth* sent her Troops abroad, they were to be employed either in the *Netherlands*, or in the hithermost Parts of *France*, where she could easily recruit and support them, and as easily call them back when she had Occasion for them; but, if we send our Troops to *Italy* or the farther End of *Germany*, we can neither recruit nor support them, nor can we easily call them back when we have a Mind; and the bad Success we met with in *Spain* during the last War, ought to be a Caveat against our ever again sending our Troops to fight foreign Quarrels at such a Distance from home.

Having mentioned Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir, I cannot pass over her Story, without observing how cautious she was of involving her People in heavy Expence, for the Sake of guarding against remote Danger. As *Spain* was then the Nation most formidable to *Europe*, and at the same Time her greatest Enemy, it is certain that she would have been in very great Danger, had the Nation been able to reduce the whole 17 Provinces of the *Netherlands* to Obedience. That Queen saw the Danger she was in, but as it was a remote Danger, she did not think her People were obliged to fight for preventing it, as if it had been *pro Aris & Focis*; therefore she

far from desiring her People to
 are the *Dutch* all the Assistance
 they were able; that she sent over
 5 or 6000 Men to their As-
 sistance; and upon this Condition,
 that they should repay her all the
 Expence she put herself to, for their
 Assistance, and should put some of
 the best Fortresses and Sea Ports of
 their Country into her Hands, for
 securing the Repayment. In the
 same Manner it would certainly
 have been of the most dangerous
 Consequence to her, if the *Guise*
 or *Spanish* Faction had prevailed in
 France; and yet so cautious was she
 of putting her People to Expence,
 that she never sent above 7 or
 8000 Men to the Assistance of
 Henry the IVth, and that at different
 Times, and but for a few Months:
 at last she refused to send him
 any of her Troops, unless he would
 undertake to pay or subsist them.
 Suppose the Queen of Hungary,
 had been, or should still be obliged
 to submit to the Terms prescribed
 in France, I believe, it will not be
 that this Nation would now
 in greater or more immediate
 Danger than it would have been
 at that Time, had either the
 Netherlands or France been obliged
 to submit to Spain; why then should
 we now be in a greater Fright than
 we were in Queen Elizabeth's Time?
 why should we now put ourselves
 to a much greater Expence for guard-
 ing against a Danger, that is at least
 as remote as the Danger was in her
 Time? The Reason is, we have of
 late got into a ridiculous Custom, of
 making ourselves the *Don Quixots* of
 Europe; and sometimes under the
 Pretence of preserving a Balance of
 Power in Europe, at other Times un-
 der the Pretence of preserving a Ba-
 lance of Power in the North, we
 have engaged *totis viribus* in the
 Interest of almost every State in Eu-
 rope, that has, by its Imprudence or
 Ambition, brought itself into any

Distress. The Consequence is, that
 whilst we take upon ourselves the
 Burden of defending our Allies, they
 give themselves very little Trouble
 about defending themselves. The
 present Queen of Hungary has shewn,
 what the last two Emperors might
 have done during the Grand Confe-
 deracy, if they had begun the War
 by giving Satisfaction to their Hun-
 garian Subjects; but as they found
 us willing to fight their Battles for
 them, against the common Enemy,
 they took that Opportunity to harass
 and oppress our Brother Protestants
 in every Part of their Dominions,
 which was one of the Reasons of
 that War's lasting so long, and, con-
 sequently, of this Nation's being so
 much encumbered with Debt, and
 so heavily loaded with Taxes. There-
 fore, I wish, we would return to the
 wise Maxims of Queen Elizabeth,
 and resolve never to do so much for
 any of our Allies, as to make them
 neglect doing for themselves.

Suppose, Sir, we were absolutely
 certain, that France and Spain will
 unite in a War against us, as soon as
 they have brought the Queen of Hun-
 gary to their Terms; are we, for
 the Sake of putting off this distant
 Danger, to support a Land War,
 which will cost us more, and be
 much more ruinous to the Nation,
 than if we were, by ourselves alone,
 to support a Naval War against both
 these Nations? If we could have
 reasonable Hopes that our Land War
 would be successful, we ought not to
 engage in any such Scheme: How
 much less then ought we to engage
 in it, when we are almost certain,
 that our Ally upon the Continent
 will at last be overpowered, notwith-
 standing the utmost we can do to
 assist her. The Maxim, therefore,
 of our keeping France and Spain in-
 volved in a Land War, in order to
 prevent their attacking us with their
 joint Force by Sea, ought not to be
 received without some Qualification.
 If

If we could procure such a Confederacy among the Princes upon the Continent, as might support a Land War against these two Nations, with a very little of our Assistance, it would then be right for us to think of it, because we should then be able to support our War against them by Sea with Ease and Advantage, or the Land War might, by a happy Issue, put it out of their Power to think of attacking us by Sea; but if the Land War must be chiefly supported at our Expence, we ought rather to take our Chance of supporting a Naval War by ourselves alone, than engage in any such War by Land, because it would divert us from prosecuting the War by Sea, which will always be most convenient for us, and by which alone we can expect to reap any Benefit to ourselves; and because by exhausting ourselves in the Prosecution of an unsuccessful War by Land, we may bring a Naval War upon ourselves, when we have no Strength left to support it.

It is easy, Sir, to apply this to our present Case: The War carried on by the Queen of Hungary by Land against *France* and *Spain*, must be carried on almost entirely at our Expence. The Expence will be such that it is impossible for this Nation, in its present Circumstances, to support it for many Years; and it is impossible we can thereby expect to obtain any Equivalent for the Queen of Hungary, or any Concessions, either from *France* or *Spain*, for ourselves; because, if our Land Armies should prove victorious, other Princes, who are now jealous of the Power of the House of *Austria*, and whose chief Security for what they have lately got Possession of depends upon the Power and Friendship of *France*, will interpose, and prevent our reaping the Fruits of our Victories: Nay, by their Interposition the Queen of Hungary may

be brought into as great Distress as ever, and must, very probably, at last be forced to make the best separate Peace she can for herself; so that, after we are quite exhausted by an expensive Land War, we shall be left to carry on, by ourselves alone, a Naval War against the united Forces of *France* and *Spain*, when we have no Strength left to defend ourselves, either by Sea or Land. Our present Measures, therefore, may very justly be compared to an ignorant Quack, who by strong and excessive Evacuations keeps off the Crisis of a Fever, till the Patient has no Strength left to go through with it, which is generally attended with certain Death; whereas, if the Distemper had been left to its own Course, Nature might have brought on a speedy Crisis, the Patient would have had Strength enough to support it, and might have been quite easy, and fully recovered, before the Time he had done taking the expensive, and wasting preventive Remedies prescribed by the Doctor.

As to what has been pretended, Sir, that our Soldiers, when disbanded, will cheerfully return to their former Employments, it is contrary to Experience, in all Nations, and at all Times, that I need give it no Answer. It may, indeed, be in some Measure true, if we immediately call home and disband our Troops; because the new Levies have not yet had Time to get a Habit of Idleness, or to forget the Business they were bred to; but if they continue but a few Years abroad, none or very few of them, either will, or can return to their former Employments, not only because of the Habit of Idleness they will have acquired, and their having forgot the Business they were bred to, but because their Places will be supplied by new Hands, who will be preferred by the Masters in every Sort of Business. This is so true,

that let Peace come when it will, I am persuaded, the Danger of disbanding a great Number of our Soldiers, and thereby reducing them to a starving and desperate Condition, will be made use of as an Argument for our keeping up a much greater Army in Time of Peace, than we have ever yet been prevailed on to do; and this may, perhaps, be one of the By-views which our Ministers have, in pretending to assist the Queen of Hungary with Troops. In short, the View they openly pretend to have, which is that of assisting the Queen of Hungary, with our Troops as well as our Money and Navy, is in itself so chimerical, and may be attended with such fatal Consequences, that, I am persuaded, they have no such Thing really in View; consequently, they must have some secret Designs, which they dare not avow; and as all such ministerial Designs are inconsistent with the true Interest of the Nation, and of dangerous consequence to our Constitution, I shall always be extremely cautious of being made the Dupe of their plausible Pretences, which, I am convinced, would be the Case, if by their pretended Zeal for the Service of the Queen of Hungary, I should allow myself to be drawn in to give my Consent to the present Motion.

In the last Speech I shall give in this Debate, is that which was made by T. Sempronius Gracchus, in the Character of the Lord Percival, and was in Substance thus.

Mr. President,
& I R,

If it were possible, after what I have read of former Transactions in this Country, and after what I have seen since I have had the Honour to sit here, to be surpris'd at any Thing that could happen in this House, the Opposition given to this Motion would have fill'd me with

Amazement: But it has ever been the epidemical Disease of a great Party in this Nation, in all similar Conjectures, to hang upon the Skirts of Government, and directly or indirectly to oppose every Measure of Vigour against France. This House has never wanted, I should say France has never wanted, even in this House, a Number of Men, who have zealously declaim'd to the manifest Advantage of her Views, upon Pretences of our Inability, of the Impracticability of a War with France, and upon the Security of our Situation as an Island; who first deceiv'd themselves, have done their utmost to delude others, and who by the fatal Success of such declamatory Speeches, have either prevented our early Resistance of the Measures of that Power, or have compell'd us to carry on that Resistance with great Difficulties at home, and insufficient Means abroad, or have acquired Influence enough in this Government, to force a precipitate Conclusion to that Resistance. It is by this Conduct, and by this alone, that we have insensibly been brought into that deplorable Condition in which we lately stood, and into those dangerous, expensive, and precarious Circumstances, in which it is but too true, that we still continue to stand. It is by this, and by this alone, that France has been enabled to rise to that prodigious Point of Power, which now threatens all Europe with universal Bondage.

This Power ought above all to be terrible to this Nation; our Situation as an Island will never balance our Situation in such a Neighbourhood. It is not only the Power by which this Nation can be alone destroy'd, but by which it most certainly will be destroy'd, whenever those our Allies upon the Continent, who alone are able, by their Land-Armies to threaten her with any real Danger, shall be broken and divided

divided — Whenever they shall be so awed, or so reduced, as to be unable to give her any Interruption in the Pursuit of her pernicious Designs upon *Great Britain*. Such Designs undoubtedly she long has entertained against us, and with greater Rancour than against any other People of the Earth. — She hates the House of *Austria*, and she fears it; she means to distress, to break, and to dismember the House of *Austria*; but she can never intend the utter Destruction of the House of *Austria*: So vast a Spoil can be never wrested totally from that House, without raising up some other Power dangerous to *France*. — But as to this Country, her old Antipathy on Account of former Wars, her Bigottry in Religion, the Envy at our extensive Trade, our Opulence, our Power, our Influence in *Europe*, the Obstruction we have often given to her Views, and the Benefits she may justly expect from a Change in this Government, are Motives that must urge her to pursue the entire Ruin of *Great Britain*. Her Passions and her Prejudices can be never gratified; her Dominions, and her Interests never be secured, by any other Means than the Subversion of our happy Constitution, the Division of our Territories, the total Prohibition of our Commerce, the Establishment of a tributary Prince who must depend upon her Authority, and of a Religion which can be supported only by her Power.

It is little better than Infatuation to be insensible of this formidable Truth. And it is now no Time to suffer ourselves to be amused by these deceitful and destructive Doctrines I have mentioned, which have brought us into our present Difficulties, and which many now unhappily labour to revive among us. It is the Duty of every honest Man to set his Face against them. The

Poison has here already unaccountably diffused among the People, if not powerfully check'd by Sense and Resolution of this House, this House itself, before we suspect it, may be compell'd by the Factions of a deluded and flamed Multitude, to give this Nation into the Hands of *France*. — To abandon our Allies in their present Necessity, to desist from Measures of the War in which we are now engaged, would be in effect to do this. — And yet to this Point is directed all the Clamour of the Discontented, every Libel of the Disaffected, and the whole Effort of the present Opposition.

It becomes me in Prudence, and it is most agreeable to my Inclinations to treat those Gentlemen with whom I formerly concurred, and with whom I totally differ in the Points, with all possible Regard; but I must own, that I have received the greatest Alarm to observe Sentiments now espoused by some of those, whose Principles I ever thought would have preserved them against these Notions. I may speak freely upon this Occasion, I have nothing to fear from any false Reflection or Aspersions, that I have acted in any inconsistent Part. — Let those also be stung with these Reflections, who not two Years since concurred with me to pull down the late Minister for his pacific Conduct, and who now become the Advocates of the same pacific Measures: Measures which they not only condemn'd furiously before, but which were infinitely more excusable at that Time than they could be now, because the State of our Affairs was then in a Manner desperate.

At the Time this Parliament first met, the manifest Danger to the common Liberties of *England* struck this Nation with so much Horror, that the Voice of every Man, both within Doors and without

ed loudly and irresistibly for these Measures of War.—The Destruction of the House of *Austria* was considered as the Ruin of the Balance of Power; the Loss of that Balance was then justly look'd upon as the most certain and inevitable, if not the immediate Subversion of the Laws, Religion, and Independency of this Kingdom. We had then no Armies, no Money, the greater Part of Germany was ravaged by the Arms, or corrupted by the Gold of *France*.—The great Powers of *Germany* confederated against *France* against *Germany* itself.—The Dominions of the Queen of *Hungary*, already in Possession of the Enemy, almost as far as to the very Walls of *Vienna*.—The natural Allies of the House of *Austria*, scarce any of them in a Condition to afford her any Assistance. *Russia*, by the treacherous Intrigues of *France*, taken in its very Government at home, and embarrass'd at the same time with the *Swedish* War abroad. The *Dutch* and the Elector of *Hanover* separated from each other, and equally restrain'd by a great French Army in *Westphalia*. And the King of *Sardinia* surrounded by a very superior Force, dubious as to his Ability, if not as to his Intention, to assist us. This was the deplorable State of our Affairs when this Parliament first sat down.—Yet even in this Extremity the whole Nation called upon us to exert our utmost Efforts for the Preservation of the House of *Austria*.—This House resolved, unanimously, to send 16,000 of our national Troops abroad; and voted great Subsidies in Money to the King of *Sardinia*, and Queen of *Hungary*. It was then the Opinion of all Mankind, that no Expence, no Danger ought to deter us from engaging in these Measures. This Opinion was fully founded upon this Reasoning; that Ruin being certain, if we remain inactive, however improbable

it might be to prevent that Ruin, even with our utmost Efforts, that it ought to be attempted: That in such Extremity of Danger, Caution was Imprudence, and that nothing but Folly could induce any Man to plead for the Preservation of Troops, which, after such an Event as the Ruin of the Balance of Power, could not defend us; or for the Saving of Treasures, which might, indeed, tempt our Enemies the sooner to invade us, but were utterly insufficient to withstand the whole Power of *France* and *Spain* united, and turned against us alone.

If such were the Circumstances of this Nation, such the Sense of the whole People, and such the Opinion, Advice, and Resolution of every individual Member of this Assembly, where is the Man in this House entitled to condemn the same Measures now, with that Air of Authority, which the Gentlemen on the other Side the House assume of late in every Debate? Do they flatter themselves that it can be so soon forgotten, by whom this Country was brought into these Measures, and if they ought to be condemned, who are to be justly answerable for them? If these Gentlemen would give themselves Time only for the least Reflexion upon their own Conduct, I am persuaded they would be more moderate in their Censures upon other Men. They would think themselves sufficiently happy in being permitted to change their own Opinions without incurring any Reflexion for it, and forbear to insult others for acting in one uniform and consistent Way, upon the very Plan which they themselves prescribed no longer than two Years since.

For my own Particular, I never differ'd from myself with regard to this great Point, not only from the Hour I first enter'd into this House, but from the Time that I turned my Thoughts at all to the publick Bu-

finest. With regard to the Interest of this Country, in preventing the least Acquisition of Power to *France*, I ever did, and I ever shall think, that the very Being of this Nation depends upon it. And for what relates to the present Question, I am utterly unable to reconcile to common Sense or Reason, nor can I find out, to what Cause I can attribute this sudden Change in the Sentiments of many of my Friends. Is our Danger equal? Our Resolution to withstand it ought to be the same. — Is our Danger less? Surely this must be a great Encouragement to pursue those Measures which have made it less. — Is our Danger now none at all? I own, that it is doing too much Honour to the Administration to insinuate this to be the Case. — And therefore, in what Light soever I consider this Proposition, it seems to me no better than Madness to recall those Troops in this Conjunction, which you all clamour'd to have sent abroad in the former Condition of our Affairs.

Where was the Man of the most sanguine Hopes, who could have thought two Years ago, who could have flatter'd himself even at our last Meeting here, that before we met again, the House of *Austria* should have recover'd her whole Dominions, possess'd herself of the Territories and Electorate of *Bavaria*, ruin'd a great Army of the *French*, and repell'd all the Forces of that Nation to the Banks of the *Rhine*; that she should have even carried the War into the Bowels of *France* itself, as by her irregular Troops she did? Is it to avail us nothing to have forced the *French* by a Series of Defeats to have traversed half *Europe*, not in the Way of a Retreat, but of a total Rout? to have brought a Superiority of Power to the very Frontier of *France*? — to have added Experience and great Glory to the *British* Arms, to

have dissolved the Confederacy, ruin'd totally one of the Allies, and baffled in every Part and Point the Power and Designs of *France*?

Yet, after all this, one Hon. Gentleman has thought fit to assert, that we have done nothing; and why *because the Austrian Army did not pass the Rhine*. Good God! is that I have recapitulated here to be accounted nothing? Where have we heard or read of so vast a Turn in the Story of any Time? Another Hon. Gentleman owns, that, indeed a little has been done, *but then has been done by the Austrians, and not by us*. But let me ask, whether the House of *Austria* could have done what she has done without us? Could she have maintained her

Armies without our Supplies? If the 60,000 *French* we detained so long upon the *Maine*, and beat at *Dettingen*, had been added to the Armies of the Enemy in *Bohemia* and *Bavaria*, was it probable that the Queen of *Hungary* could have gain'd a Superiority, or even stood her Ground in the Heart of *Germany*? Could the King of *Sardinia* have attempted to resist the united Powers of *France*, *Spain*, and *Naples*, without our Fleets, without our Money, without this Diversion occasion'd by our Arms? Had our Troops been disbanded and recalled in Pursuance of Motions of the same Nature with this now made you, which were likewise made in the last Session of Parliament, where is the Man can doubt, but that by this Time, those Colours had been planted on the Ramparts of *Vienna*, which many now in this House have lately seen protected, with Difficulty, under the Cannon of *Landau*?

When Gentlemen can thus turn short upon themselves, and quarrel with their own Councils, and their own System: When they can work themselves up to such a Point as to deny these visible Advantages, and

at the most providential Success: Nothing that they may object to any Branch of publick Conduct can create the least Surprise. I shall therefore express no Wonder at the other Assertions of the Hon. Gentleman, strange as it must otherwise appear to me, and every Man of common Understanding, that such a sort of Reasoning should hope for Countenance in this Assembly. Among other Matter of Reflection on the Administration, the same Gentleman upbraids them with a *Recall of the Spanish War, to carry on a War in which we are not at all concerned*. This short Sentence contains at once two Assertions, fraught with Delusion, but a Delusion so gross, that it can never weigh with a Majority of this House. As to our Pursuit of a War in which we are not at all concerned; this, I suppose, is meant the War in which we are engaged in support of the House of *Austria*. As to this I shall say very little; for there is a Man who can seriously believe, that we are not concerned to prevent the universal Influence, or universal Empire of *France* over all Europe; or who does not see, that either the Trade, nor Liberty of this Country could subsist an Hour after that Event; or who is weak or ignorant enough not to know, that a very small Addition of Strength to France, either by an immediate Acquisition of Power to herself, or Diminution of Power in those States who maintain the Balance against her, must inevitably give her that universal Influence, or universal Empire; such a Man is not to be argued with; no Reason can operate upon a Mind incapable of assenting to a Proposition, in all others in Nature the most glaring and self-evident. But as to the Neglect of the Spanish War, Men may be more liable to be imposed upon by this Suggestion, because they are taught, and

it is easy to confound the present with the past. I am myself as ready to allow as any Gentleman in this House, that in the Beginning of that War, and whatever Reasons there might be for it, none have yet occurred satisfactory to me, the Slowness and Weakness of our Preparations bore the Face of manifest criminal Neglect. But at this Time the Case is extremely different; for however we might have wounded *Spain* in the *West-Indies*, in the Beginning of the War, Experience must, or should have taught us, that *Spain* is now become invulnerable in those Parts, that our Attempts against her in that Climate are ruinous to our Troops, and to our Fleet, and more destructive to ourselves than to the Enemy. Whereas, on the other hand, by the Measures we have pursued lately with regard to that Power, and by taking prudent Hold of those Opportunities which the Rashness and Ambition of the Queen of *Spain* has afforded us in *Europe*, it must be visible to every Man who is not wilfully blind, that we have put her to incredible Expence; that we have distressed and weakened her by a prodigious Loss of Troops, by cutting off, in a great Degree, the Means either of recruiting or withdrawing her *Italian* Armies, by the Ruin of her Credit in *Europe*, and by an almost total Interruption of her Returns of Treasure from *America*. This can admit of no Dispute, and I may defy the wisest Man on Earth to point out any Method, by which we can gall or injure that Power by any other effectual Means, or at least by any Means less injurious and expensive to ourselves, or more conducive to the Support of that general System, which we are bound in Duty to our Allies and to ourselves, by Treaties, and by Self-Interest and Self-Preservation, to maintain.

The Hon. Gentleman asserted in
N n n 2 the

the next Place, *that it is unprofitable, and impracticable, any longer to carry on the War in Favour of the Queen of Hungary.*

He says it must be *unprofitable*, because we have already done all that we can hope to do. The *Austrians* have recovered their Dominions, the *French* are expell'd, or at least are retired out of the Empire: What more can you desire or expect?

Sir, however plausible this Reasoning may be, it contains a notorious Fallacy, and this Fallacy appears at once, by attending to this one Observation, that the Gentlemen on the other Side, when they talk in this Strain, speak only of the *Means*, when they should consider the *End*. In the same Manner I observe, when it suits the Purpose of their Argument, they speak of the *End*, when the *Means* only are in Question.—But in this Case, the speaking of the *Means*, and considering the Circumstances, and Nature of this War, and the Time we have been engaged in it, we have done much more than could have been expected; yet speaking of the *End*, and it is that which ought to guide our Councils in this Debate, we cannot justly say that we have done any Thing; for in Matters of War, nothing is done till the *End* is compass'd, that is, till Peace is made, or at least is in our Power to make, upon solid, safe, and honourable Terms. Were we to destroy all the regular Troops of *France*, were we possessed of Half her Provinces, and every strong Town in her Dominions; were our Armies now triumphant in her Capital itself; still if we were to withdraw and to disband our Forces, to give her Leisure to raise new Armies, to repossess herself of her Provinces, of her strong Towns, and of her Capital, what Man is so stupid as not to see, that in all Propriety we might be

said to have done nothing? This will be the very Case, if we recall our Troops. What shall hinder *France* from raising new Armies from forming new Alliances, from re-entering *Germany* once more in the same hostile Manner, and from attaining every Point of her destruction and ambitious Views? Unless, therefore, this Gentleman can shew, that such a Peace as I have mentioned (and I will add, a Peace, in which our Differences with *Spain* likewise are properly adjusted,) is now in the Power of our Ministers to make any more, that such a Peace is actually made; with Submission, I humbly apprehend, that all he has upon this Head, is very little to his Purpose.

I shall now speak to the pretence of the *Impracticability of the War*. This it must be very burdensome, there is no Doubt, for if the greatest State in *Europe*, animated by the Prospect of universal Dominion, enabled by the absolute Power of its Government to draw every Shilling out of private Pockets into the public Purse, and assisted by the personal Service of all its People, thro' national Vanity, and martial Honour of the Country; if such a State presses the Ruin of its Neighbour with an obstinate Expence of all Blood, and all its Treasure, Man can be so weak to think it an easy Task to reduce, or even to resist a Power which shall act this Part. But consider not so much the Difficulties you must now encounter to defend yourselves in this Contingenture, as the certain Impossibility of your being ever able to do it again in any other, if you lose the present Opportunity.

The supposed *Impracticability of the War* is founded upon these Reasons; that we are a ruin'd and exhausted People, that we have no Money, and that the *Dutch* do not assist us. I shall take the Liberty

by a Word or two to every one of the Propositions.

First then, *that we are a ruin'd and exhausted People*, is so far from being true, that it is amazing any Man can seriously assert it in Defence of the Testimony of all our Senses: When at this very Hour we raise immense Sums, with great Facility at little more than 3 per Cent. when, notwithstanding the fashionable Cant of the Times, it is indisputably true, that our Commerce flourishes in the highest Degree, and in particular the Woollen Manufacture, the Staple of this Island. That this is the Case of that Branch of Trade, is manifest from the Papers relating to it, now in the Custody of your Clerk, which I took the Liberty myself to call for not long since; for it appears from thence, that in that Article alone we have exported annually, for the last three Years, one fourth Part, or a Million more at least in Value, than in any former Period.—And as to the general Trade of this Country, the Accounts of the Sinking Fund, now lying on your Table, afford a most unerring Rule by which you may judge of that; for this Fund arises from the Surplusses of all your Duties, and, in its last Year's Produce, has amounted to one Hundred and twenty thousand Pounds more almost, than it ever did in any Time of profound Peace.

As to the next Particular, *that we are now in War without Allies*: When Gentlemen assert this, they must certainly imagine that they talk to Children, or at least to Men who have lost all their Understanding. Is the House of *Austria* no Ally to us, because she is the Principal in this Quarrel? Did ever any Man pretend to say that the Emperor was no Ally to *England* in the last War? This is a Quibble about Words, which cannot possibly bear Debate. Is not the King of *Sardinia* our Ally, are not

the *Dutch* our Allies, tho' not yet entered in the same Proportion of Expence? Sir, I will venture to go farther upon this Head than I have hitherto heard any Man do upon it: I will undertake to prove, that the Confederacy in which we are engaged against *France*, as it stands at this Time, is even stronger than that in the late War. This is not to be denied, if it appears, that we have any Thing near the same Number of Troops that we then had; since, if the Alliance be now confined to fewer Powers, and those fewer Powers have nearly the same Forces, it is a certain Argument of superior Strength; for the Weakness of all Confederacies lies in the Number of the contracting Parties. The utmost Degree of Strength is in a Power lodged in one Nation, the next to that in a Force combined of two only, and the farther you remove from the Point of Unity in all Engagements of this Sort, your Ability is diminished marvellously by it. The Reason is evident from the Experience of all, and particularly of the last War, and it proceeds from the Variety of the Views and Interests, from the Jealousies and Differences, which constantly arise at all Times, more or less, in combined Armies, and confederated Nations.—Now, Sir, give me Leave to observe, that the Troops of the Powers engaged on our Side, amount at this Hour to 350,000; the *Austrians* are 230,000; the King of *Sardinia*, exclusive of his Militia, maintains near 50,000; *Great Britain* has at least the same Number in actual Service against the Enemy, besides what she maintains for the immediate Defence of her own Dominions; and the *Dutch* have this Year furnished 20,000. I desire Gentlemen, after this, to reflect, whether, notwithstanding all the nominal Allies we then had, the Troops of the Confederates in the last War ever amounted

in Fact to more than these, and whether all the Troops of *France* and *Spain*, that can possibly be employed against us, exceed this Number.

This leads me, Sir, to the next Objection, *that it is impracticable to carry on the War without a farther Assistance from the Dutch*. But I must take Notice of one Thing before I enter into this very popular, tho' very superficial Argument. If Gentlemen do in earnest think it absolutely necessary, and if they do in earnest wish that the *Dutch* should join us with all their Power, can any Man imagine, that the Conduct of those Gentlemen who make you these Motions, and who harangue from Day to Day against our Support of the House of *Austria*, is the likely Means to induce them to it? One great Cause of this cold and cautious Management of the States, is obvious to the whole World. They cannot yet depend upon the Stability of the Measures of *Great Britain*. In the last War they, and all the rest of the Allies were abandoned wickedly by this Country. This is what they never can forget, and strange it would be if they should forget it at this Time, when they see so great a Number in this House, at this Day, treading in the very same Steps, and acting the very Part of those, who caused that unhappy and dishonourable Issue to the late War. These Gentlemen, therefore, have at least no Right to clamour at the *Dutch* for their Conduct, till they change their own; nor are they justified to oppose the present Measures of this Government, on Pretence of a Defect in Power, of which they are so much the Cause themselves.

But now, Sir, as to the Point itself.—Perhaps what I am going to insinuate, to some may appear a Kind of Paradox, in which, however, I am satisfied, that there is at least so much Reason, as certainly to deserve a little Attention; I say, perhaps it may be Matter of Doubt,

whether it may be so much our Interest as some Gentlemen imagine, that the *Dutch* should engage much farther than they have done. I think by what I have already observed, that unless some new Event should happen, our Alliance is at least equal to that which we contend against. If so, let us consider seriously, what great Advantage would accrue to us from what we desire of the *Dutch*. This, I think, might possibly be found the Consequence: It might make the War more general, and consequently, render it more difficult to bring it to a Period. It might bring the War where we might least wish to see it, and yet put *France* under no new Difficulty. The contrary Sentiment prevails so strongly as it does, chiefly from a Want of due Regard to the Service which the *Dutch* now do us. Sir, they now assist the Queen of *Hungary* with Money, and with 20,000 of their Troops. Their Armies, since this War, have been from Time to Time augmented by above 30,000 Men. They have refused a Neutrality with *France*, and they have already, in the strongest Terms, acknowledged this War to be a *Common Fœderis*. *France* must therefore look upon the *Dutch*, whether they declare more openly or not, to be, in Fact, as much engaged against her, as if they marched their whole Army to invade her Country. The *Dutch* are now at the very same Expence, or near it, as if they did; and by the Situation of their Troops, may, at any Time, in less than three Weeks, advance upon the Frontier of *France*. *France* is therefore very near as much embarrassed and distressed by this Conduct, as if they declared actual War. For not knowing how soon they may, she is obliged to repair, supply, and garison her Towns in *Flanders*, at a vast Expence, and to maintain an equal Body of Troops on that Side, in the same State of Inactivity with those of *Holland*, while

while we are enabled, by this Means, to act offensively in any other Part, with the same Proportion of Power, we could do in the other Case. I should not be understood to urge this Argument so far, as to be thought to mean, that the *Dutch* could not afford us still a greater Assistance than they do; but, I mean to infer thus much from it, and, I am sure, I am right in it, that the Advantage of that Assistance could by no Means work so great a Difference, as these Gentlemen suggest. This, I am satisfied, will certainly appear, if ever the *Dutch* should advance considerably further in this Quarrel; and this may depend upon, that for the very first Event, it will bring the War inevitably into *Flanders*, and our own Door, where I much doubt whether it may be our Interest that the War should come.

Upon the Whole, in my humble Opinion, such is the true State of our Affairs, that it is equally absurd to say, that we are now in no Danger from the Power of *France*, or that the Power of *France* is so great, that we have no Means possible to resist it. Both these Sentiments, absolutely contradictory, and diametrically opposite as they plainly appear to be, are used alternately and differently by the Gentlemen on the other Side, in Support of the dangerous Proposition of this Day to recall and to disband our Forces. I have no Pleasure in reflecting upon these inconsistencies, and they have been obvious in this, and many other of our Debates of late upon this Subject. I shall only, therefore, say, of the State of our Affairs, that the Fact is this, that, such is the Power, such the Ambition, such the destructive Plan laid down by *France* to divide and enslave the World; a Plan pursued with the utmost Obstinacy thro' every Difficulty for above a Century last past; that, without the greatest Efforts of *Great Britain*, and all our Allies must be undone;

but that we have still Reason to hope that the Power of *Great Britain*, added to that of her Allies, before they are destroyed, may defeat these mighty Projects, and with the Blessing of God upon our Arms, convert that Ruin she has designed for others, in some Degree, upon her own Head. The Attempt undoubtedly is great, hazardous, and difficult; but it is glorious, it is just, it is all, I think, that in our present Circumstances we have left to do; and I must frankly speak my Sentiments, (tho', perhaps, very many on both Sides the House, struck with the Danger and the Difficulty of the Undertaking, differ from me, because they know not how to face so bold, and sad a Truth,) that to lay down our Arms, before we have done even more than to obtain a Peace, by putting the Affairs of *Europe* once again upon the same Footing on which they stood, when *France* first made this perfidious Attack upon the House of *Austria*, will be but to protract our Fate, to give *France* Time to recover her Losses, and enable her to seize some other Conjuncture, when it may be utterly impossible to make head against her. I consider this as our only Opportunity, and if we slight that Providence which has so critically, and so remarkably assisted us to make this Stand; I do firmly believe, it is the last that will be ever offered to us again. I could suggest very many Reasons, from the Circumstances and the Interests of the different Powers of *Europe*, in Support of this Opinion. But this would carry me too far.

I shall only add one Word more. I think those Gentlemen, who almost at any Time, in this Country, oppose the Administration in the Prosecution of a War, act with greater Zeal than Judgment. For tho' I am no Minister, (and I have seen enough of the sickle Humour

of this Nation, never to desire to be one;) yet common Sense has taught me so much of the Sentiments all Ministers must entertain in such a State as this, as to be thoroughly convinced, and it is confirmed by the Experience of all our History, that they meet, and must meet with so many Difficulties in the Prosecution of vigorous Measures, that your Danger is entirely on the other Hand: Not that they will follow any War too long, but that they will close too eagerly with any Offer of Peace. That I therefore may not be instrumental either in compelling the Administration to take this Step, or in urging them by any Distress to fall into that Weakness, which they are naturally exposed to, by their Stations; and farther, that I may, as far as in me lies, deprive them of all Excuse for yielding to that Infirmary; for these Reasons, and I am conscious of no other Motives, I have concurred, and shall concur with them, not only in this, but in every other Vote and Measure, that may tend to the vigorous Prosecution of this just and necessary War.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

TRIAL in relation to JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and the Earl of ANGLESEY. Continued from p. 393. The Lord Chief Baron went on thus in his Charge:

GENTLEMEN of the Jury, I shall now proceed to oblige you on the Evidence in behalf of the Defendant. The Nature of his Defence was, that a Number of Persons who resided in the Country, near where the Lessor of the Plaintiff was said to be born, and who lived there during the whole Time of Lord and Lady Altham's being at Dunmain, prove, that they never

heard of, or saw a Child of Lord and Lady Altham; and that it was the Reputation of the Country, that Lord and Lady Altham never had a Child.

A Col. Loftus was the first Witness produc'd on the Part of the Defendant: He says, that he lived upwards of 30 Years at Loftus Hall, which is within 8 Miles of Dunmain, and that he knew Lord and Lady Altham when he lived there; and he says, he never heard they had a Child. This Witness is a Gentleman of great Honour and Distinction, and his Testimony is unquestionable. — But, Gentlemen, as Col. Loftus says he never visited Lady Altham, you will consider, whether it is likely she could have a Child without being acquainted therewith.

C Col. Palliser is the next Witness. He says, he never heard that Lady Altham had a Child, and is satisfied in his Conscience that she never had a Child; and that he never heard she miscarried. He farther says, that if she had had a Child, he believed he should have heard it, and that he saw her on Sundays at Church.

E You have it in your Notes, Gentlemen, what, Mr. Elmes, Mr. Lambert, and Mrs. Giffard say to the same Purpose.—If the Defendant's Witnesses are to be believed here, the Fact the Plaintiff contends for must be said to be acted with great Privacy, that it did not come to the Knowledge of many in that Part of the Country.

F The Defendant has likewise produc'd Mr. Napper, and Mr. Elmes, and they were both very conversant in the Family at Dunmain. Napper was employ'd by Lord Altham to make Minutes to the Tenants; and he says, he never heard there was a Son, and that the Tenants did not object there was a Son.

G In the next Place, Gentlemen, the Defendant produced Heath, R. Dwyer, Niese, and Owen Croghan.

Servants; who lived in the House at the Time of the controverted Pregnancy, and they all swore, that Lady *Altham* had not a Child at that Time, or at any other Time while they lived in the Service; and that they never heard that Lady *Altham* had a Child till of late, by means of the Dispute in Question; they all agree, that there was a Child of *Joan Landy's* born on the Lands of *Dunmain*, but positively deny that Lady *Altham* ever had a Child; and *Heath*, I must observe to you, B was Lady *Altham's* Woman before she came to *Ireland*, and lived with her to the Time of her Death, and expressly swears to her Non-pregnancy.

Gentlemen, the next Piece of Testimony which the Defendant has C produc'd, is of my Lady's going to *Wexford* Assizes at the Time mention'd by the Witnesses; which if true, from the Circumstances of the Affair, must stand in the Place of positive Evidence. Mrs. *Giffard* tells you, that some Persons were tried there D for enlisting Men for the Service of the Pretender; she says, she went in a Coach with Lady *Altham*, and that Lord *Altham* rode, and that Mrs. *Heath* rode, and that Lady *Altham* lodged at one *Saviny's* in *Wexford*; she says farther, that she E remembers that Mr. *Cesar Colclough* was near Lady *Altham* and the Witnesses, in the Court-House.

Rolph and *Heath* likewise swear, that Lady *Altham* was at that Time at *Wexford* Assizes, and they agree with Mrs. *Giffard*, that she went F along with Lady *Altham* in a Coach, and that my Lord rode, and that Mrs. *Heath* and *Rolph* rode.

Mrs. *Heath* says, that my Lady went to *Dublin* the May after the Assizes, and mentions certain Circumstances to prove her being G there on the Birth-Day of *K. George*.

And *Rolph* says, that my Lord *Altham* went to *Dublin* in May 1715,

and mentions the Scuffle he had with the Gardener, and that Lord and Lady *Altham* were in *Dublin* before that Time.

Now, Gentlemen, if this Fact can be established, it puts an End entirely to the Fact in Favour of the Defendant, because the Time of the Birth is fixed for *April* or *May*; and if Lady *Altham* was at the Assizes which began (as Mr. *Kerr* tells you) the 16th of *April* 1715, and went to *Dublin* in *May* following, (I think it is about 3 Weeks after the Assizes, as the Witnesses mention) it would destroy all the Plaintiff's Proofs to that Point; because she must be then too far advanc'd in her Pregnancy, or it must be in a very short Time after her Delivery, in either of which Circumstances a Lady in her Condition could not be supposed to go abroad. But how far this Evidence is supported, Gentlemen, you will consider.

I must take Notice to you, that Mr. *Colclough*, and Mr. *Kerr*, (a Witness examin'd for the Defendant) say, they don't remember to have seen any Ladies in the Court-House at *Wexford*; and Mr. *Colclough* said, he did not sit by any Lady there.

Turner and *Higgison* are produc'd by the Plaintiff in Contradiction to the Defendant's Witnesses, with respect to the Assizes of *Wexford*; and *Higgison* says, he went to *Wexford* Assizes, and that he paid my Lord *Altham* some Money there; and that he called at *Dunmain* before he went to the Assizes, and that my Lady came down Stairs, and gave him a Glass of Wine, and that she was big with Child; and that he drank to her safe Delivery; and he says, that my Lady was not at *Wexford* Assizes. Thus you see how the Witnesses on both Sides stand in Opposition to each other; some of them must be false, whoever it be, God only knows. One Circumstance I must observe to you, that Mrs.

Mrs. Heath says, that there was a Sister of Mrs. Giffard went along with her and with Lady Altham to the Assizes, which was omitted by the rest.

There have been several Objections made to the Witnesses on both Sides not speaking circumstantially, and especially with respect to Time and Place: I shan't trouble you with the Repetition of them, your Notes will instruct you: But I look upon these Objections to be equal on both Sides. And as to the Objection of the mean low Condition of some of the Witnesses, you'll judge whether that should have Weight: Servants about the Family may be supposed likely enough to know Facts; they contradict each other in Terms on both Sides, about Lady Altham's being with Child; 'tis a single Fact that any Body may say, or not say, that she was pregnant.

You'll consider, Gentlemen, the Opposition between Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Heath; if Mrs. Cole's Account is to be believed, as to a Miscarriage, then Mrs. Heath's must be false.—There is no Imputation on Mrs. Cole, but on the Circumstance of Time of Lord and Lady Altham's going to *Vice's*, wherein Mrs. Heath differs from her; this has been so judiciously observed by Mr. Prime Serjeant, that you must have it in your Memory.—And you'll likewise consider, what the Defendant's Counsel observed with regard to the Account a young Girl can give of that Affair, and the Answer the Gentlemen on the other Side make to that, with respect to the Curiosity of Girls.

You'll take Notice, Gentlemen, that Mrs. Heath's Credibility is impeached by one Hussy; he seems to give his Testimony with a little too much Art; and how far his Testimony can avail to taking away the Credit of Mrs. Heath, you are to Judge.

Rolph delivered his Testimony in

a very clear Manner, and there one Circumstance that should give him Credit, that Scott says he was Butler at *Dunmain* at the Time of the Birth of the Child, and the other Witnesses say, Meagher was the Butler; but on his Cross-Examination he was not so strict; he was asked did he ever tell to any of the People that came over along with him Ship-board, that the Pretender's Mother were try'd at *Wexford* Assizes? He said, he could not tell whether he told any of them, tho' he said, there were near 40 Passengers in the same Ship, nor could he name any of them: And his Evidence concerning Mr. M^r Kercher's Offer of a Lieutenantancy seems somewhat strange: It is very extraordinary that Mr. Kercher should offer any such Thing to him in the Presence of Strangers which the other never saw before.—I must observe father to you, that Rolph and Mrs. Giffard differ about their Account of the Road from *Dunmain* House to Mrs. Giffard's House, as the Counsel for the Plaintiff have remarked to you fully and tho' these are slight Circumstances, they deserve your Attention.

Likewise you'll take notice, that Anthony Dwyer differs from the rest of the Witnesses; he says, that he lived in the House of *Dunmain* for Quarters of a Year after the Separation, and that there was no Child there; but Rolph, and Niese, and others of the Witnesses said, the Child came there after the Separation.

You'll likewise consider, how extremely strong the Testimonies Doyie and Murphy are, and how they are contradicted by the Defendant's Witnesses; and take into your Thoughts the Observations the Defendant's Counsel made on the Examination they made in Point of Time of their Evidence, and how far the Testimony of Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Heath may be reconciled together.

respect of throwing the Saucers, and with *McCormick* concerning the Midwife. I must take Notice to you, that *Mr. Rogers* and *Heath*, two of the Witnesses, taken in their Testimony about *Sutton*: *Sutton* says, that my Lady's Chariot came to *Ross*, and that he went there, and attended my Lady for about a fortnight. But *Heath* said, she knew no order that occasioned *Sutton's* Attendance for a Fortnight.

As to *Christopher Brown*, he was greatly mistaken about the Description of the House *Durmain* from the other Witnesses. There is some Difference in recollecting Circumstances, and swearing to Circumstances without Recollection; if the Testimony given of those Circumstances happens to be false, it goes to the Credit of his whole Evidence.

You'll please likewise to observe on the Circumstance *Col. Wall* mentions, of seeing the Boy in *Ross* in 1727, and how Lord *Altham* owned to him, that he was his natural Son, on his speaking to him about him.

Breban's Testimony for the Plaintiff, Gentlemen, is very strong; he tells you of his taking the Boy to his Father's House, and supporting him there for a while, and that he saw him afterwards at the House of *Francis Barret*, and of his being reputed the natural Son of Lord *Altham* by *Joan Landy*. *Breban* went a Step farther, and gave an Account of his observing his Fact among others the first Time of his coming to *Ross* since his Return to this Kingdom. You have heard him, Gentlemen, declare, that he said he believed that the Lessor of the Plaintiff was that same Person, and that he particularly described his Nephew—If *Joan Landy* had a Son at *Ross*, the Evidence must have Weight—You are likewise, Gentlemen, to consider how all the Witnesses for the Defendant swore him to be a Bastard, and what Credit is to be given to them.

Gentlemen, *William Elmes* says, that Lord *Altham* declared he would not forgo, that the Boy should know that *Joan Landy* was his Mother, and *Herd* says the same; yet *Nispe* and some of the rest of the Witnesses said, he was called by the Name of *Jimmy Landy*, and that it was no secret that *Joan Landy* was the Mother of the Boy: You'll consider, Gentlemen, how these Variations are to operate.

You will, Gentlemen, compare *Mr. Muller's* Testimony, a Witness for the Defendant, who said, that the Boy owned to her the late Lord *Altham's* Funeral) that *Joan Landy* was his Mother; I say, you'll

compare this with the Testimony of *Mr. Busb* and *Mr. Tigb*, who say, that the Boy persisted in declaring that he was the legitimate Son of Lord *Altham*; and if you be inclined to believe them, you must then consider how far you'll give Credit to the Letter mentioned in the Testimony of *Heath* and *McMullen*.

A Where there is such Clashing of Witnesses, tho' they agree in some Circumstance, you will consider the Probability and Improbability; you will likewise consider, if you believe the Defendant spirited away the Boy, what Presumptions are to be infer'd from thence; but at the same Time take into your Considerations the Circumstances of the Family, and the Joy it must give them to have an Heir, and whether the late Lord *Anglesey* would not have been glad of it in his Life-time, and what Satisfaction it would give the Duke and Dutches of *Buckingham*, and how much it would be the Interest of Lady *Altham* to have the Guardianship of her Son during his Minority, from which she might receive some Support in her Necessity; and whether these Circumstances do not shew the Improbability of the Facts laid down by the Plaintiff.

There are other Circumstances also, proper for your Consideration; it is not very probable, that a poor infamous Woman shou'd be appointed to be the Nurse to a Son of such Expectation. It might be a just Subject of an Application, or a Complaint from Lady *Altham* to her Father; she might have writ over to the Duke of *Buckingham*, *I have a Son by Lord Altham, but he has put him under the Care of his Wife*. Nothing is to reconcile this, but what *Joan Loffan* says, that Lady *Altham* did not know it till after the Separation. But you are to judge, if this Piece of Evidence was calculated for any particular Purpose. The Attendants, that the Plaintiff's Witnesses say Lady *Altham* had at the Birth of the Child, are very proper for your Consideration; a Lady in her Circumstances may well be presumed to be attended in another Manner.

F It is likewise requisite you should take into your Thoughts, how usual it is to have Sponsors of Rank and Dignity for Noblemens Children.

The Defendant's Counsel have urged the Improbability of the Legitimacy from the Neglect of the Boy. You will consider, how far that is taken away by the Influence of Miss *Gregory*, and whether the Cruelty of a Man in abandoning a Bastard Child, may not imply the same Disposition in the Parent, to abandon a legitimate Child on a slight Provocation; for tho' a Child be illegitimate,

legitimate, he claims the Protection of a Father, and Noblemen do not look on their Bastards in the same Light as poor Persons do; and you will observe, Gentlemen, the Answer the Plaintiff's Counsel gave for the Neglect of the Child, with respect to Lady *Albham's* having no Relations in this Kingdom.

The Reason *Catherine O'Neil* gave, that Lady *Albham* was desirous of seeing the Child, but that she feared it might be a Means to turn off the Servants, seems somewhat strange: For let the Consequence be what it will, it is surprising, if Lady *Albham* was told of the Child's Condition, that she should not express a stronger Desire to see him.

There is another Fact that seems very improbable, that is, that Lady *Albham* should not enquire about the Child tho' she survived Lord *Albham* two Years.

The Evidence of Alderman *King* is well worth your Consideration. You are to consider how probable it is, that she should have a Child and not make the least Mention of him in any Conversation during the Time she lodged in his House.

The Defendant's Evidence has mentioned, that Lord *Albham* had the Advice of Counsel, that he was Tenant in Tail, and thereby could levy a Fine, and bar his Issue.—But this bears no great Weight, as his Brother afterwards joined with him; however, by the Opinion of Counsel, he came to a better Market.

The Counsel for the Plaintiff have observed to you, that the Lessor of the Plaintiff was out of the Kingdom, and that he is to take such Witnesses as offer themselves.

You will also observe, how far the improper Acts of the Defendant may affect the Remainder-Men who are innocent thereof.

You are to consider the Manner of Lord *Albham's* Expressions to Lord *Mount Alexander*, and how far they are to be interpreted against the Defendant; as also, the Expressions of Lord *Albham* to Mr. *Medlicott* (as, *I have no Son*) how far that is to be construed for the Defendant.

Gentlemen, you have been extremely attentive to this tedious Affair, and I am certain you will properly weigh the Evidence on both Sides, and apply the Probability and Improbability, where the Nature of the Thing requires it, and agreeable thereto return your Verdict.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Our Colonies are all a Part of our own Dominions; and we ought to show as equal Respect to all.

Mr. *Oglethorpe's* Speech on a Petition of the Sugar Colonies, L. M. 1732, p. 324.

S I R,

A Late Paragraph in the News Papers, which related the Fate of *Annapolis Royal* and its Garrison, has caus'd many and various Reflexions in my Mind on the present State of our Possessions in *North America*; which now seem, to the eternal Disgrace of their Mother Country, to be left naked and open on all Sides to the Incursions and Ravages of two powerful and irritated Enemies.

On the Northern Frontier, the Effect of our Supineness and Neglect, has been too visible. The Colony next Door to the finest Province of that Continent is dismantled of its principal Fortresses, and that Province itself may soon become the Theatre of more extensive Triumphs to the Enemy. *Quebeck* and the *French* Possessions in *Canada*, and at *Cape Breton*, are infinitely more powerful than our Ministry have seem'd to apprehend 'em; and to me, I speak with Submission to better Judgments, it appears quite necessary, whenever attack'd by *France*, to send Forces, to those Parts, sufficient to repel the Efforts of that Monarchy, and to protect such an important Part of the *British* Empire from the Miseries and Distresses of War. *New England* is certainly a very opulent and flourishing Colony, and is as capable, or more capable than any in *America* to protect itself; it has often furnish'd Auxiliaries to the Government, tho' it has as often had a very poor Account of them, as in the truly unfortunate Expedition up the River of *St. Laurence*, under Sir *Hovenden Walker* and General *Hill*, &c. But it can never be suppos'd that they can, during a long and tedious War, support themselves without our Assistance, against a Neighbour, whose Military is three Times as strong. Their Militia is well disciplin'd, 'tis true; but the *French* are able to pour down upon 'em, at any Time, 8 or 10,000 regular Forces, little inferior to those of *Europe*. *New York*, that thriving, industrious Settlement, is worse off than the other, and two or three independent Companies, who have long rusted in Inactivity, are a very paltry Defence against their lively and alert Neighbours, who can overwhelm 'em with many thousand barbarous Indians, whom they have en-

at their Command, and against whom
in our Alliance are but a small
force. The Regiment of *Philips*, which
destroy'd at *Canso* and *Annapolis*, were,
pretty sure, the principal Defence of
Forces these two beneficial Countries,
New Scotia had; and this is now lost.
A deplorable Situation are they re-
to! and, I'm afraid, the so much
of Assistance for these, and the other
ations, will arrive too late to be of
Service.

That our Colonies in *North America* are
great Importance to the Wealth and
of their Mother Country, is too
vious, and has been too often prov'd,
the least Pretence for a Denial; I
remember under our late M—y a
Doctrin was propagated; they
call'd Loads and Burdens, and were
at the Bottom of the Sea: But sure
present discerning Ad—tor is not
the same Sentiments, tho' we have too
Reason to suspect it. A Stranger to
Greatness and Trade would be sur-
d to see their fine Ports and Harbours,
Time of Peace, crowded with Vessels
from and to all Parts of the World;
which the numerous Entries at the Out-
lets of *England* and *Scotland*, to *Holland*,
Spain, *Portugal*, and all Parts of the
American and *Levant*, are a thorough
ness. In Time of Distress what Reliefs
they not afforded us from their plen-
is Granaries! The late hard Seasons
incom'd us. How happy are we in
Time of War, to be able to command
Timber, Hemp and Tar of *New Eng-
land* and *North Carolina*, and the other na-
Stores, the Provinces of this North
continent supply us with! Our Possessions
the *West Indies* are almost entirely sup-
d by 'em with every Necessary of
and Materials for the manufacturing
their Commodities.

Thus interested, however, in their Pre-
servation, we see 'em ready to fall a Prey
our Enemies, whilst, in vain, they sup-
for Relief, which, if granted, will
also dilatory for the End proposed.

On the Southern Frontier of all our Do-
mains in this Part of the World, Things
much worse situated, from a most un-
nate Complication of Events. The
Man, who had it in his Power to
Stop to the Mischiefs that a thriving
Colony, which he so greatly main-
against Invaders, and all its Neigh-
are threaten'd with, has been oblig'd G
home, to vindicate himself from

the rude Attacks of his wrong-headed In-
feriors, (which were but too much be-
liev'd, before he could have an Opportu-
nity to clear himself); and to procure such
Supports as he had long wrote for in
vain, tho' absolutely necessary for his Ma-
jesty's Service. His Reputation is clear'd
even by the Confession of Malice itself;
but where are the Forces so absolutely ne-
cessary for the Services he propos'd? These
are not heard of, and I tremble for the
Fate of the Handful of brave Fellows he
has left behind him: Men who have fol-
low'd that hardy, vigilant Commander,
thro' a constant Series of uncommonly diffi-
cult Service, where often Hunger and Thirst
have been the least Ill they have suffer'd; and
Men whose Destiny can't fail of including
that of the greatest Part of that Continent.

'Tis not deny'd by any one now,
that I know of, that *Georgia*, consider'd
with regard to its own growing Worth,
which has receiv'd so many Blows from its
Enemies, domestick and foreign, is worth
preserving, and is likely to yield Interest
to *Great Britain* for what it has cost her.
This is a Truth, that even its Enemies in
Carolina will confess; and its Importance
and Utility, nay, the absolute Necessity of
it as a Frontier, can't be deny'd. The
Spaniards are so sensible of it, that they
neither have spar'd, nor will spare any
Cost to conquer it; and at the Court of
Madrid, *St. Augustine*, on many Accounts
that I could mention, is reckon'd the
Gibraltar of *America*; nay, the Pope,
and whole Catholick Interest are con-
cern'd in its Preservation; and, if I'm
not mistaken, a large Subsidy is paid by
the *Roman Pontiff*, to his Catholick Ma-
jesty, for that Purpose. If it was not
taken when General *Oglethorpe* laid Siege
to it, we must blame ourselves, who af-
forded him only such Assistance as were
rather Enemies to the Design than Auxili-
aries *. That he wanted none of the Re-
quisites for the Undertaking in his own
Person or Regiment, is plain from the
great Actions they have perform'd since,
which requir'd the utmost Pitch of hu-
man Fortitude, soldierly Skill, and thought-
ful Prudence. But where is the Difficulty of
chasing them away quite from that Conti-
nent now? Why don't we employ some Part
of our numerous Force in such an Expedi-
tion? As an *Englishman* I wish it, for the
Honour, Advantage and Security of my
native Country. We are certify'd that we
have all their Country open to us, and no-
thing but their Town to conquer †. But, at
least,

See Lieut. Cadogan's Spanish Hircling, and his other Pieces in that Dispute; and the late
Hugh Mackay's Letter on the Affair at Moosa. † Vide Mr. G. L. Campbell's Rela-
a late Expedition to St. Augustine on Florida, printed for T. Astley.

least, why don't we secure the important Provinces of *South Carolina, Virginia, &c.* by sending more Forces to that Part of the World, whose Sons so much deserve it of us? 'Tis well known, the Design of the *Spaniards* in the late Invasion of *Georgia*, was to have laid waste, and retain'd all those Parts; and they are too much convinc'd of the Facility they may perform it with in our present Situation there, to have entirely dropt that Design.

What would be of most Importance to their Safety, I begin now to despair of, the speedy Return of the General; for as the Papers inform me of his having enter'd into Schemes of domestick Happiness, it can never be suppos'd that he will again tempt all the Dangers and Difficulties * he has pass'd, in Opposition to so much black Ingratitude, Calumny and Neglect. Tho', I'm sure, from what I hear of his Character †, he would surmount all private Considerations to serve the Cause of his suffering Country, could he be certain they would any Way answer the End propos'd, in any Place or Climate; but as Things remain, I fancy he, or any Gentleman of his Rank, who may pretend to so much Consideration in *Europe*, will not expose themselves to tempestuous Seas, and all the barbarous Rage of unusual War in those distant, far distant Regions, follow'd by all the Mortifications that he has met with in his humane and great Undertakings.

AMERICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE Turn that has been lately given to the Affairs of *Europe* by *Prussia's* invading *Bohemia*, is of so interesting a Nature, and some of the Reasons he gives for his Conduct are of such Consequence to this Nation in particular, that it deserves the most serious Consideration of every *British* Subject.—This Turn, it is pretended by some Gentlemen amongst us, neither was, nor could be foreseen; which Pretence is to me the more surprizing, because what has now happened has been often plainly and expressly foretold in the Debates of your *Political Club*; and tho' our Ministers have not for many Years given the World any great Proofs of their Sagacity, yet they have, surely, as much as any of your young Politicians, who, it is plain, not

only foresaw, but have foretold this Event.—But as most of our modern Readers, read only for Amusement, without so much as ever once reflecting upon and consequently without remembering any Thing of what they read, I hope, you will give this a Place in your *Magazine*, in order to refresh the Memory of such Readers, and to take this Pretence away from those, who either ignorantly, or deliberately make use of it.

L. Volunnius, in a Speech insert'd in your *Magazine* for *May* 1743, foretels, That if we should attempt to restore the House of *Austria* to its former Power and Grandeur, all, or most of the Princes of *Germany* would declare against us.—*C. F. Volunius*, in his Speech against the *Hanover* Troops, has these remarkable Words in the *London Mag.* for *Dec.* last, P. 583. Col. 2. Nay, if such a Design (meaning a Design to attack *France*) should once appear, and be at the Beginning attended with a little Success, I am persuaded, that most of the Princes of *Germany* would declare against us, and even *Hanover* itself would refuse Assistance.—And *Julius Florus*, in a Speech published in your *Mag.* for *July* last, after informing us of our Ministers having advis'd the Queen of *Hungary* to accept of the Terms offer'd by *France* and the Emperor two Years ago, proceeds thus, p. 273, Col. 2. B.

This, Sir, was a Conduct in our Ministers so very extraordinary, so directly opposite to the Interest of this Nation, and the Security of the Balance of Power, that I can suggest to myself no Reason for it, but their being resolv'd to put this Nation to the Expence of maintaining 16000 *Hanoverians*; and this I am afraid, was the true Motive our Ministers had at first for all the warlike Measures they resolv'd on. Nothing would now satisfy us but a Conquest of *Alsace* and *Lorraine*, in order to give the Queen of *Hungary* as an Equivalent for what she had lost; and this was resolv'd on, or at least pretended to be resolv'd on, at a Time when *France* and *Spain* were in close Conjunction, at a Time when no one of the Powers of *Europe* would assist us, at a Time when none of them entertained any Jealousy of the ambitious Designs of *France*, at a Time when most of the Princes of *Germany* many entertained such a Jealousy of the Power of the House of *Austria*, that

* Vide Mr. Moore's *Voyage to Georgia*, printed for J. Robinson; the above Relations, publick Accounts of the Invasion, and many other Pieces that speak largely of his Hardships.

† Which is thus describ'd by an immortal Pen:

—With a vast benevolence of soul,
To range, like *Oglethorpe*, from pole to pole.

Pope.

great Reason to apprehend the whole Germanick Body, or at least the most considerable Princes of Germany, joining against us, in case we should meet with any Success. Sir, if our Ministers were really serious in this Scheme, it was one of the most romantick that ever entered into the Head of any English Don Quixote; and if they made this only a Pretence for putting this Nation to the Expence of maintaining 16000 Hanoverians, or of acquiring some new Territory for the Elector of Hanover, I am sure, no British House of Commons ought to approve of their Conduct.

He adds: 'I am really surpris'd how the Queen of Hungary came to trust a second Time to our Promises; for I may venture to prophesy, that she will find herself a second Time deceived. We shall only put ourselves to a vast needless Expence, as we did when she was first attacked by Prussia; and may give France a Pretence for conquering Flanders, without raising any jealousy in the other Powers of Europe, which otherwise she could not have done. Or we may bring the Queen of Hungary a second Time to the Verge of Destruction, and leave her there; for that we shall certainly do, as soon as Hanover comes to be a second Time in Danger.'

From these few Quotations it will appear, that the Treaty of Frankfort was not only foreseen, but foretold by some of the young gentlemen of your Club; and, indeed, in the present Complexion of our Government, such a Treaty could not but be expected; for when our Government appears so evidently to be under the Influence of Hanoverian Councils, a close Union between the Families of Austria and Brunswick could not but raise a Jealousy in the great Families of Germany, especially of Brandenburg, and this Jealousy necessarily threw them into the Arms of France, as the only Power that could protect them against the dangerous Effects of this formidable Union.—We might therefore have foreseen, that an Attack upon France would necessarily produce a Confederacy in Germany against us; and the same Cause may prevent our being able to form any counter Confederacy, as was last winter foretold by the Author of a Pamphlet, called, *The Detector Detected*, whose words are as followeth, viz.

This, (meaning the Resentment or Interest of Hanover) is the true Cause of any Share we have yet taken, or may be obliged to take in the present War in Germany. The Consequence be what it will. I think it may be successful; but if it is not, our new Ministers are alone to blame.

If they had stood by their old Friends, till Satisfaction had been given to a much injured People, and the Nation taken out of foreign Leading-strings, by the Settlement of a national Administration, the Dutch would have joined sincerely and heartily with us, because they could have put Confidence in this Nation, when governed by domestick and popular Councils; but they can put no Confidence in us, when governed by foreign Councils that are both hated and despised by the People: If our Armies had been under no Influence but *True English*, the Dutch Troops would not have been prevented from incamping in a Line with the other allied Troops, by pretending to make them yield the Post of Honour, not only to the Hanover Troops in British Pay, but even to the Troops of Hanover that served there as *Electoral Troops*. The King of Prussia would have joined with us, because he could have put Confidence in the Guaranty of Great Britain, when governed by British Councils; but he can put no Confidence in those Councils, which were but lately forming Schemes for disposing him of the greatest Part of his Dominions. In short, when British Councils are governed by British Influence alone, every Sovereign State in Europe will readily join with us, in pulling down the Power of any one State that becomes formidable to all the rest; because, as it is against our Interest to have any Dominions upon the Continent, they can never be apprehensive of our designing to encroach upon any of them. Whereas when our Councils are but suspected of being under the Influence of any foreign State, all the Neighbours of that foreign State will be jealous of us, and apprehensive, lest the Riches and Power of Great Britain should be turned towards extending the Dominions of that foreign State, by which our Councils are supposed to be directed; and I heartily wish this very Jealousy may not at present detach from our Interest, not only the King of Prussia, but the Kingdom of Sweden, and the potent Empire of Russia. This shews how necessary it was for us to have established a national and independent Administration, before we took any Part in the present War: If we had, we might very probably have been able to form a Confederacy that would have commanded Success, unless Providence had declared against us, which, in so just a Cause, we had no Reason to fear, especially as our Armies would have been commanded by the best Generals, and our Councils directed by the best and wisest Men in the Nation.

Thus

448 The Queen of Hungary's Reply to the Prussian Minister

Thus it appears, that however desperate the Circumstances of the Queen of Hungary and of this Nation may be at present, however deplorable they may be rendered by the Event of the War, they are owing to Causes which were foretold, and could not but be foreseen even by our Ministers. —What the Event of the War may be, Time alone can discover. —At present it has a very uncomfortable Aspect; and, I wish, we may not find verified what is mentioned in *A Private Conference* (lately published) between two Hanoverian Ministers, by one of whom it is said, *That the Resentment of France against Hanover may at any Time be pacified by a Sacrifice of some of the British Possessions.* I am,

Sept. 14, 1744.

Yours, &c.

The QUEEN of HUNGARY'S REPLY to the MANIFESTO, which Count DOHNA, the Prussian Minister, read at the Court of Vienna.

THE PREFACE.

THIS present Writing was drawn up with an Intent to send it to the Queen's Secretary of the Embassy at Berlin, Mr. *Weingarten*; in order, if possible, to prevent the coming to a Rupture. But the contrary seems to have been resolved upon by the other Side, and that they were determin'd not to desist from the Resolution, which they had already taken, to commence new Hostilities. For as on the one Side, Count *Dohna* could not be persuaded to deliver in Writing the threatening Declaration which he had read; so on the other Side, great Haste has been made at *Berlin*, to communicate the Contents thereof in the Manner of a Manifesto to the Publick, before this Writing could possibly be deliver'd to the said Secretary.

The said Manifesto being thus published, there is no Doubt but the *Breslau-Treaty*, concluded by the Mediation and Guaranty of *Great Britain*, will be broke thro', if it is not already, in the same Manner as the Convention made at *Little Schnellendorff*.

But tho' the End which was propos'd to be obtain'd by drawing up this Reply to the aforesaid threatening Declaration, or rather Denunciation of War, is not now attainable, we would not yet depart from our former Manner of Writing, much less use the Expressions which our high Adversary (meaning the Emperor) has set us an Example of, and are amongst crown'd Heads always indecent. We have therefore thought it unnecessary to give any other Reply to the *Prussian* Manifesto of War, than this present Writing. The Rejoicings of the Queen's unjust Enemies upon this

(in a few Years) third Breach of the Peace by *Prussia*, are easily to be imagined, as it is not enough to be wondered at, notwithstanding the Queen's demonstration of Love of Peace, and wish'd for Reconciliation, her high Adversary has been pleas'd to charge himself with such a heavy Debt to God, his Country, and to Posterity, as we on our Part, who make not a Jew what has hitherto in all human Societies been kept sacred, have firm Confidence in the just God, that in the End will verify'd that Saying, *Non est consilium contra Dominum.*

Then follows the Convention of *Little Schnellendorff*, the principal Articles which are, That the King of *Prussia* shall be at Liberty to take the Town of *Neiss* in Manner of a Siege. That the Commander of the Town of *Neiss* shall be ordered to hold out a Siege of 14 Days, then to deliver up the said Place to *Prussian* Majesty's Troops. That after taking the Town of *Neiss*, the King of *Prussia* shall not any more act offensively neither against the Queen of *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, nor against the King of *England* as Elector of *Hanover*, nor against any of the Queen's present Allies, until a general Peace. That the King of *Prussia* shall never demand any more from *Hungarian* Majesty, than the *Lower Silesia* with the Town of *Neiss*. That her *Prussian* Majesty shall cede unto his *Prussian* Majesty, all the *Lower Silesia* to the *Rhine*, the Town of *Neiss* included, and the other Side of the *Oder* unto the ordinary Limits of the Dukedom of *Oppeln*, and all the Sovereignty and Dependence whatsoever.

THE REPLY.

DUE Report having been made to the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* the Declaration which the King of *Prussia* Minister, Count *Dohna*, immediately before his Departure for *Stuttgart*, read to her Majesty four Times over:

Her Majesty could have wished the Minister might have been prevail'd upon to deliver his Declaration in Writing, only on Account of the Importance and Delicacy of the Affair; and that on Occasions it is usual, nay, even absolutely necessary, in order to prevent Mistake, but also, more especially, because Things are there laid to her Majesty's Charge, as are directly contrary to Purity, Moderation, and Peaceableness her Intentions; as would very easily made appear, if what the King of *Prussia* pretends were his real Designs, not having them more at Heart than he

This Count *Dobna* was told immediately, that his Prussian Majesty would do but Justice to her Majesty's Way of thinking, by being thoroughly convinced, that her only Aim is, the Preservation of the System of the Empire, and of the Liberties and Privileges of its Members, and the restoring Tranquillity to all Germany, by a just, safe, and lasting Peace.

But since Count *Dobna* absolutely refus'd giving any Part of his Declaration in Writing, as being expressly forbid it by his Courts; all that can be done, is, first, to set down what could be recollected of its Contents from his Readings, and then to subjoin what may serve to clear and answer them.

This is the Substance of Count *Dobna*'s Declaration, as near as can be remember'd.

"That immediately after the Peace concluded at *Breslau*, it was declared in the Name of his Prussian Majesty, that, altho' he would not meddle with the Differences the Queen had with other Powers, she would receive herself in thinking that he, as one of the most considerable Electors, would see with Indifference, that the Imperial Dignity should be oppress'd, the Constitutions of the Empire alter'd, or any Violence done to its Members. But that neither this, nor other Warnings and Overtures, merely designed for the Good of the House of *Austria* itself, had any Effect; and that, to the great Dishonour of the whole Electoral College, the lawfully-elected Head of the Empire had been vilified, well-intentioned Members of the Empire intimidated or oppress'd, and others stirred up against their Land, or drawn into Confederacies against them. That thereby his Prussian Majesty found himself necessitated to enter, with some considerable States of the Empire, into a Treaty of Union, which the Queen could not be ignorant of, since Baron *Palm* had sent the Project of it to Count *Rosenberg*; but that, there being no Hopes of obtaining the End proposed by good Offices alone, his Prussian Majesty, as in Duty bound to the Empire and its Head, could not help lending the Emperor a Number of his Troops as Auxiliaries. That with Reluctancy he came to this Extremity, which ought not to be imputed to him, but to the Court of *Vienna* and its Allies alone, and to their rejecting equitable Means of Accommodation. That his Prussian Majesty nevertheless persisted in the unalterable Resolution, faithfully to fulfil all his Engagements with the neighbouring Powers, and to meddle upon no Account with the Contentions, which the Queen has with other Powers, and which concern the Empire; since he has no other End but to preserve and support the Peace and Bond of the Empire, the Dig-

nity of its lawfully-elected Head, the Liberties and Prerogatives of its Members, and to restore Tranquillity in Germany, by a just and lasting Peace."

To all which Count *Dobna* was ordered to add: "That no Elector or Prince of the Empire, who was a true Patriot, could suffer to see the Head of the Empire not only deprived of his hereditary Dominions, but utterly rooted out of Germany by his Troops being driven out of it; a Proceeding not to be matched in the History of the Empire, and which Posterity will scarce give Credit to; from whence universal Danger must ensue to all the Members of the Empire, and to each of them; so that no other Resort would be left to any of them, but that of being last undone. Wherefore his Prussian Majesty found himself indispensably obliged to recur to such Measures as might be most effectual to provide for his own and the publick Safety, and such as the present Juncture of Affairs, and the Dangers inevitably arising from any farther Delay did require; which the Court of *Vienna* ought to blame themselves for, and themselves alone, as having urged the Empire and its Members beyond all Manner of Patience."

It may easily be imagined, how much the Queen was struck with so unfriendly a Declaration, as threatening as utterly groundless; and the rather, since the ready Execution of the Project of Union communicated by Baron *Palm*, could but confirm her Majesty's Surmise of the Private Articles annex'd to that Project being sign'd likewise, tho, equally inconsistent with the System of the Empire, and the Peace of *Breslau*.

There is no need to refute the Imputations thrown out, not only upon the Queen, but upon all her Allies, and by far the greatest Number of the States of the Empire, who are equally solicitous with her Majesty and her Allies for the System and Welfare of the Empire. All that may be said on this Head is already contain'd in the Queen's Declaration, brought to the Dictature of the Empire the 3d of July, in her Answer to the King of France's Declaration of War, and in her Circular Rescript of the 18th of July last.

The Queen's Declaration, dictated the 3d of July, is a clear and authentick Proof, 1. That the Precautions she us'd neither were, nor could be meant to injure in the least the Rights and Prerogatives of the Electoral College, or those of any State of the Empire, but merely to assert and guard her own Rights, according to the plain Tenour of the Golden Bull. 2. That the Protest her Majesty founded thereupon did

not regard the Result of the Election, but only the Manner of proceeding in it. 3. That her Majesty is very ready to desist from this Protest, as soon as due Satisfaction shall be given her for the past, and sufficient Security for the future. 4. That her Majesty still perseveres in all that she, out of Love of Peace, has proffer'd, both by the said Declaration, and by her Letter of the 11th of February, written to the Assembly of the Circle of *Suabia*; and wishes nothing more sincerely, than that the Remonstrances made thereupon to her High Adversary, by the truly well-intention'd Electors and States of the Empire, may at last have the desir'd Effect upon him.

It is notorious to the whole Empire, and to all *Europe*, what happen'd with relation to the Electoral Vote of *Bohemia*, and how her Majesty's third Ambassador sent to assist at the Election, was treated at *Frankfort*. In such Circumstances, could her Majesty do less than she has done in Vindication of her own undeniable Right? Or shew more Moderation, than by declaring before-hand, as she has done, her Readiness to withdraw her Protestation lodg'd in the Diet?

If the King of *Prussia* would but please to put himself in her Majesty's Place, as in Equity he should, and consider what Resolutions he should have taken, had the Electoral Vote of *Brandenburg* been dealt with as that of *Bohemia*, it would be impossible for him not to acknowledge the Justice of her Majesty's Conduct in that Respect, instead of inveighing, as he does, against it; especially after he had so often declared, by his Minister, that he found no Fault at all with the Care her Majesty took to preserve her own Rights and Prerogatives. And if, according to the Declaration read by Count *Dobna*, so much Regard and Attention is shewn for the Preservation of the Liberties and Prerogatives of other States of the Empire, why should the same be refused to the Queen alone, contrary to the first Article of the Treaty of *Breslau*, especially when it is consider'd, in how moderate and becoming a Manner her Majesty has acted in that Respect, in that solemn Declaration of hers, which has been brought to the Dictature of the Empire?

At the Time of the Treaty of *Breslau* this Declaration had not been made yet, but the Protests had already appeared in Print, and were in every Body's Hands, and at the Court of *Prussia* too; and as by that Declaration, which followed the Protests, whatever was thought capable in the said Protests of giving the least Offence, not only in the Opinion of the one Side, but also in the Opinion of the major Part of the Electoral College, as well as other

States of the Empire, was actually left out and alter'd, how can the Queen be possibly accused of Disregard for the said Electoral College, or that she gave Occasion to the breaking of the Peace, by those Amendments of the said Protests, which were approv'd of by most of the States of the Empire, when even those Protests, tho' couch'd in much stronger Terms, did not hinder the Conclusion of the said Peace. The greatest Part of the Electoral College can no more be suspected, than the Queen of neglecting the Prerogatives of the said College, of which her Majesty deems it an Honour to be a Member; and nothing can be alledg'd in this Respect against her Majesty, but what must bear with equal Force against all those Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, who, as well as her Majesty, are anxious about, and careful of the Preservation of the oldest and fundamental Law of the Empire, the Golden Bull, and of the Treaty of publick Peace as well as that of *Wissibalia*. And he can any one be even suspected of infringing in the least the Constitution of the Empire who pretends to nothing but what is agreeable to the fundamental Laws thereof? long as these are attended and referred to as her Majesty constantly does, sure the Constitution of the Empire can never be thought in Danger.

In the abovemention'd Answer of Count *Dobna* to the French Declaration of War, a full and faithful Account has been given of all Proposals made for a Peace and Reconciliation, that ever came to the Knowledge of the Court of *Vienna*, except that of which, out of a particular Regard for *Prussian* Majesty, has hitherto been concealed. Count *Dobna*, upon the above Declaration being read to him, was oblig'd to own, that since November last he had not receiv'd from his Court any least Instruction nor Order on this Account, and that he had not spoke one Word about it since that Time. A Copy of the Answer, which was given him concerning both the Reconciliation and the Election, also, may be referr'd to again with much the less Difficulty, as it can be believed that, if this *Prussian* Majesty had been rightly inform'd of the truth of the Matter, he would ever have refused to come to such a threatening Declaration as his is, for not agreeing to such Proposals as were made by him; a Declaration which his own Minister refus'd to give a Copy of, and of which no other Intimation has been given to the Court of *Vienna*. To declare War upon such Pretences, even to come to the Effect, would not be credited by Posterity, nor could any

single Instance of it in History, either of the Empire, or any other History. It can therefore never be supposed that these are the true Sentiments of his Prussian Majesty; and the less, as it is obvious, that by these Means the *Compages Imperii*, and Ties of the Empire, far from being preserved, would be entirely destroyed; and instead of re-establishing the tranquillity of the Empire, it would only make the Troubles, would throw it into the greatest Dangers of an entire Overthrow; and in short, all the Bonds of human Society be torn asunder.

As to the pretended Proposals of Peace, that can ever be produced but what has been mentioned in the Answer to the Declaration of War; unless indeed they have an Eye to what was insinuated by Lord Hyndford last January was a twelve month, and which for the above Reason has hitherto been kept secret, viz. that Lord Hyndford's declaring in his Majesty's Name, how ready his British Majesty was to contribute to the utmost to the Reconciling of the two Courts of Vienna and Amsterdam, nay even to the Advantage of the latter, as far as could be done without Injury to the Queen, and to the Constitution of the Empire; in such a Manner however, as to disengage the Emperor from the Court of France, and enable him to act in a free and independent Manner in that Court. Upon which his Prussian Majesty reply'd, that some fat Bishoprick, as Salzburg, ought to be secularized: *il faudroit seculariser quelques bons Evêques Salzbourg.*

Hitherto nothing of this has been made publick, it was entirely owing to the unmentioned great Regard, nor would have been discovered even now, if the great extrem Necessity had not obliged to. There is no Doubt but that her Majesty and the Archducal House would find their Advantage also in the Execution of such a Scheme, but that her Majesty could not allow her to come to it.

And as it is impossible to reconcile such a Scheme with the Constitution of the Empire, with the just Titles and Prerogatives of the States of it, with the Tranquillity of the same, &c. that on the contrary it is only and undeniably aimed at the Oppression of innocent States of the Empire, the Destruction of its whole System: Her Majesty is quite at a Loss about the meaning of those Imputations contained in the Declaration read by Count Dobna, as was her Majesty that had been guilty of such Infringements and Infringements of the great above-mentioned. Whereas it is

evident, that if the Queen could have come into that Scheme which was proposed to her, and which she thought inconsistent with the said Objects, the threatening Declaration that now followed it, would never have been thought of.

As to the Objection drawn from the Case of the *Bavarian Troops*; this has been fully answered beforehand in the circular Rescript, Numb. 3. above-mentioned, of the 18th of last Month. The Agreement made at *Nieder Schoenfelden*, the two Rescripts made to the particular Diet of the Circle of *Suabia*, the Exhortations and Sollicitations contain'd therein, and after all, the Regard paid to those dispersed Troops for so considerable a Time, in not attacking nor troubling them, are all undeniable Proofs of the Sincerity of her Majesty's Sentiments, and of her Disposition towards a solid Reconciliation. But when after this, the said Troops were employed in the Service of France, and have been found joined to the French as Auxiliaries to them, and upon a Territory which that Crown makes Pretensions to, to the Prejudice of the Empire, and which in Reality they endeavoured to maintain against the Empire; considering all these Circumstances, it is quite inconceivable what can be meant by what Count Dobna has been obliged to add afterwards to the Declaration. But least of all is it possible to reconcile with all these undeniable Circumstances, the positive Declaration of his Prussian Majesty, that his Majesty was resolved not to meddle with, nor interfere in any Difference which the Queen may have with other Powers, and that he would faithfully fulfil all his Engagements with the Queen, against other neighbouring Powers.

The Empire, at present, is no longer the Seat of War; and if her Majesty endeavours to join again to it some Countries that were torn from it, sure it cannot be said under any Pretence whatever, that it is a Thing contrary to the Honour, Dignity, Constitution, Safety, and Tranquillity of it.

And, as the Queen has often declared, and most solemnly repeats it again, that she does not desire to aggrandize her Dominions, but only to get a reasonable Indemnification and Security for the future; those very Endeavours of her Majesty just now mentioned, tended at once to procure the wish'd-for Reconciliation, and might still procure it, if they are not obstructed and a Stop put to, by the putting in Execution such a threatening Declaration.

All and every Country belonging to the Empire, had actually enjoyed a perfect Tranquillity, was it not for the Prussian great Preparations of War, and the Moti-

ons of their Troops. The Difficulty concerning the Election is removed of itself, since her Majesty's Declaration has been brought to the Dictature of the Empire, as soon as her Majesty's Rights founded in the Golden Bull are preserved and secured. And except in the Case of a necessary Self-Defence against declared Enemies, no one State, even the least of the Empire, has received the least Harm on our Side; her Majesty the Queen not being used to offer Violence to any Body. And as to the Article of Reconciliation, all that could possibly be said on this Score, without putting aside the necessary Caution with respect to Enemies, nor the Fidelity due to Allies, is abundantly contained in the Answer to the French Declaration of War.

His Prussian Majesty was not unacquainted before, nor after the Treaty of Breslau, made under the Mediation and Guaranty of Great Britain, with her Majesty's Desire of being indemnified for the great Sacrifice she made by it, and of having Security for the future.

And both the Moderation and Equity of such a Demand cannot be called in Question, but by those alone who will put themselves above the first and fundamental Rules both of the Law of Nature and Nations, as well as those of the Empire in particular. It is from the Justice of these Demands, and their being acknowledged as such by the Court of Prussia, that the abovementioned Proposals, made to Lord Hyndford, were derived, and which according to the Declaration read by Count Dohna tended so much to the Advantage of the Archducal House, but which the Queen could never accept of, as they tended to the Prejudice of an innocent third State, and of other less powerful Protestant States of the Empire. [The rest in our next.]

Since the Account publish'd by Authority, concerning the late Engagement near Toulon, has been censur'd as obscure, (see p. 142.) and all the other Accounts have been thought partial and malicious; the best Thing we can do at present for the Information of our Readers, is to give them the following ORIGINAL LETTERS and PAPERS between Adm—l M—ws, and V. Adm—l L—K, in relation to that Affair.

Adm—l M—ws to V. Adm—l L—K.

S I R, Ruffel, at Sea, Feb. 12. 1743.

I Am exceedingly sorry you did not judge proper, when I had made the Signal to

engage the Enemy, to bear down yourself, or at least to have made the Signal for a sufficient Number of your Squadron, to have endeavour'd to cut off the five Spanish Men of War, that were in the Rear of the Spanish Admiral. Such an extraordinary Proceeding of yours greatly surprises me, and I hope you will be able to give me a very good Reason for such your Conduct.

In case we should see the Enemy, when I make the Signal for the Line of Battle a-head of each other, you are to lead with your Squadron; let it be with the Starboard or Larboard Tacks, in regard the Rear Admiral's Masts are much wounded, and for ought I yet know, so may be the Princess Caroline's, and Countess, who were engaged with him. I am,

Sir, Your most Obedient Servant,

T—M—ws

To R—d L—K, Esq; &c.

Adm—l M—ws's Letter which accompanied his Queries to V. Adm—l L—K.

S I R, Namur, off Mahon, Feb. 20. 1743

I Writ you a Letter the 12th Instant, to which I have had no Answer; I judge it my Duty to send you the inclosed Queries, which I desire you will be pleased to answer, and transmit to him, who is,

S I R, Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

T—M—ws

To R—d L—K, Esq; &c.

Vice A—l L—K's Letter, and Answer to the above Letters of A—l M—ws.

S I R, Neptune, off Mahon, Feb. 21. 1743

I Received your Letter of Yesterday Date, wherein you take Notice of your having written to me of the 12th Instant to which I had given you no Answer: now own the Receipt of that of the 12th together with the Queries, which I have answered, Part of which answers your Letter of the 12th Instant. I am,

S I R, You most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

R—d L—K

To the Hon. A—l M—ws.

Queries stated by A—l M—ws, and Answer'd by Vice A—l L—K.

The First Query.

DID you not see the Signal out the Line of Battle, when I made the Signal for bringing to, the 10th Instant Night?

* Viz. Some free Imperial Towns, that were to go along with the secularized Bishopsricks, increase the Bavarian Dominions.

Answer.

being dark, we could see no other the Night-Signal to bring to.

Second Query.

Was it not your Duty to have brought in the Line of Battle, agreeable to the Signal then out?

Answer.

A As a Proof that we were in the Line with you, I think we were within four Miles of the Enemy; and all my Officers took any Notice affirm, that we were above three Miles from the Enemy, when we brought to. Several of the Spanish Ships edg'd from us soon after we brought to.

Third Query.

Your Reason for bringing to, with your Division, at least five Miles to Windward of me, the doing of which you must know would make you be (as the Wind was then) that Distance a-stern of me, as you was when we made Sail.

Answer.

C I must repeat again, that I was in the Line with you, when we brought to, the Wind at that Time was at E. S. E. at 10 o'Clock it came to E. N. E. at 12, to N. E. at 2, to N. N. E. and continued so till 8 o'Clock in the Morning, which brought us to Windward of you.

Fourth Query.

D Did you not see the Signal made by me, to engage the Enemy? Your Reason for not repeating the said Signal, and endeavouring to cut off the four sternmost Ships of the Enemy, and for not making the Signal for any of your Division to perform that Service; especially as you had clean Ships in your Division; and also your Reason for shortning Sail, and altering your Course by making upon a Wind.

Answer.

F We did see you make the Signal to engage the Enemy, which is never to be repeated, as may be proved by the Words of the 13th Article of the Fighting Instructions, beginning with the Words; 'As soon as the Admiral shall hoist a red Flag on the Flag-Staff, at the Foretop-mast-Head and fire a Gun, every Ship in the Fleet is to use their utmost Endeavour to engage the Enemy, in the Order the Admiral has prescribed unto them.' Which Article leaves no Room for its being repeated; for where repeating is necessary, every Article expresses it shall be repeated. And as I have been in two general Battles, I do affirm, that the Signal for Battle was not repeated in either. In that off Malaga, I was Lieutenant to the Admiral of the *White*, who did not

repeat it, nor did any other Flag-Ship, either *English* or *Dutch*.

It was impossible for me to make more Sail than I did; those of my Division a-stern of me, made all the Sail they could, none of which could come within Shot of the sternmost of the Enemy's Ships; those of my Division, that were a-head of me, were the *Dunkirk* and *Cambridge*, both which Ships could have made more Sail, but they kept to Windward of their Station, particularly the *Dunkirk*. And tho' there was but little Wind with a Swell, yet as they failed well, it was my Opinion, they might have stopt those four Ships of the Enemy, until I and my Division got up; theretore I fired a Shot to Windward of them, and at the same Time made the Captain of the *Dunkirk*'s Signal, but to no Purpose.

I kept bearing down, until I found I should not be more than able to get into the Wake of the sternmost Ship of the Enemy. Farther, to divert her from getting up to the Protection of the Spanish Admiral, as the only Remydy left me to bring on an Engagement, at the Distance I was off, I fired a Broadside; she return'd it, sheer'd farther from me, and made more Sail towards the *Real*.

In this Situation you haled down your Signal to engage, and made the Signal to leave off Chace. I immediately shortned Sail; you haled your Wind, I did the same; as it appeared to me, to protect the Rear-Admiral and his Division, the Van of the *French* Fleet being then tack'd, and endeavouring to double upon him.

E From the Time you bore down upon the *Real*, till the Time you made the Signal to leave off Chace, the little Wind and the Distances of the Ships a-stern of me, put it out of my Power to direct the clean Ships, *viz.* *Elizabeth*, *Buckingham*, and *Revenge*, to go a-head of me; for from that Instant you bore away, it appeared to me, that all the Sail they could make was then abroad, and continued so. Consequently, before this Time, when I neither knew, nor saw, that you intended to attack the *Spaniards*, which, according to the Line of Battle, should have fallen to my Share, it did not become me to make any Alteration in your Line, as by Signal then abroad: But had you been pleased to have dropt a Boat with your Directions to the Ships of your Division, and mine, between you and me, to have attack'd the four mentioned Ships of the Enemy, they would have forced them a-stern, for our coming up,

Admiral M—ws's Letter, which accompanied his Replies, to Vice Admiral L—ck's Answer to the Queries.

SIR, *Namur, Malton Harb. Mar. 4, 1743.*

YOU have herewith my Replies to your Answers to the Queries I judg'd proper to desire you to answer; and 'tis with Concern, that I do not judge them satisfactory. I hope you will be pleased to consider well my Replies to them, and to answer them so soon as you shall have so done. I am,

SIR, *Your most humble Servant,*
T—s M—ws.

To R—d L—k, Esq; &c.

Admiral M—ws's Reply to Vice Admiral L—ck's Answer to the Queries.

BY the *Namur's* Logg-Book the Wind was at E.N.E. when we brought to the roth of February; and from Ten o'Clock that Night to Six the next Morning, from the N.E. by N. to N.E. Query, Whether you ought not to have kept the Line notwithstanding the Alteration of the Wind, since it was in your Power to have done it; instead of being at Break of Day full five Miles in the Wind's Eye of me; consequently so many Miles a-stern, when I made Sail, which is notorious to the whole Fleet.

It's true, that the 13th Article of the fighting Instructions does not mention, that the Signal for engaging the Enemy shall be repeated by the other Flag Officers; but I have Reason to believe, that every Captain in your Division, for want of their having repeated it, as Rear-A—l R—vol—y did, judg'd he was to keep the Line, and not to make Sail a-head of you, in order to engage; which many of them could and would have done, had they not expected your repeating the Signal.

Query, Why did you not set your Studing Sails, and order the Sailing-Ships of your Division to make Sail, and engage the four sternmost Ships of the Enemy, particularly the *Elizabeth*, *Buckingham*, and *Revenge*? And why did you suffer any of your Division to shorten Sail? You say, that the *Cambridge* and *Dunkirk* could have made more Sail, and engaged the four sternmost Ships; and that you fired a Shot at the *Dunkirk*, and made her Commander's Signal, but all to no Purpose; for that he still kept to Windward of you, as did the *Cambridge* likewise. Query, Why did you not make the Commander of the *Cambridge's* Signal also? And why did you not send your Lieutenants to com-

mand those two Ships, when you judg'd their Commanders did not do their Duty; and you must have seen, that the Service suffered by their ill Behaviour? Surely, it would have been right to have done so, and I should have thanked you heartily for it; for in the Situation I was, I could not possibly see what was doing a-stern of me. You are pleased to say, that you fired a Broadside at the four sternmost Ships, and that the Enemy returned it; I take it for granted, that you judg'd yourself to be within Gun-shot of them, else you would not have fired; tho' it seems all your Shot fell short of them. You are likewise pleased to give me for Answer to the last Part of my fourth and last Query, viz. that you left off pursuing the Enemy, and clapp'd upon a Wind, in order to protect the Rear-Admiral, &c. I must confess, that I am not a little surpris'd at the Reason you are pleased to give me, for breaking the Line of Battle, and quitting the Enemy, so near you as those four Ships were by your own Confession. Had I judg'd Rear A—l R—vol—y in so great Danger, as you seem to insinuate him to have been in, there is a proper Signal to be made for that Service by the commanding Officer. I must take Leave to affirm, that had you not clapp'd upon a Wind with your whole Division, by all the Accounts I have received, you and your Division (tho' not all your Sail abroad) might, and must have engaged these sternmost Ships of the *Spaniards*, in one Quarter of an Hour at least, by which Means the *Real* could not have escaped me, as I was within Musket-shot of her, when all the sternmost Ships of the Enemy came up and tore me to Pieces: And I must add, that your Neglect of that Piece of Service was obvious and plain; and it is certain, that all the Captains in your Division judg'd they were to follow you, notwithstanding the Signal for engaging the Enemy was out. I must take Leave to say, that if you had been pleased to have undeceived them on that Head, it would have been doing, not only the Duty of an Officer, but likewise a friendly Part to me. To conclude, I must take Leave to tell you, that I am greatly concern'd to find you judg'd it was necessary for me to have dropt a Boat a-stern to order, not only those Ships of my Division a-stern of me, but likewise those of yours (which are in the Line of Battle a-head of you) to do their Duty. The Situation I was in at that Time, did not permit me to see that such Orders were necessary; but why did you not do it, who was at Leisure, and tell me that such Orders were necessary?

acted contradictory to your Judgment, by first shortening Sail, and soon after dipping upon a Wind. It therefore appears to me; that you was willing to assist me with your Judgment in doing what will not in your Power to do, viz. to go to the Assistance of Rear Ad—l R—w—y, and you would not assist me when it was absolutely in your Power, viz. by ordering the Ships in the Rear of my Division to bear down upon the Enemy, to prevent their getting up to the Assistance of the *Namur*. This, Sir, is under your Hand; but what is more extraordinary, you would not yourself do it, or order any of your Division, to do what you are pleased to tell me I ought to have done; and I take Leave to affirm, that it was absolutely in your Power to have prevented the Enemies Ships getting up to me, either by disabling them, or obliging them to put afore it. In either of the two Cases the *Real* must have been burnt by the Fireship (being, when she blew up, within Pistol-shot of her, and, as I am credibly inform'd, must have sunk by the Shot she received from those Ships of the Enemy, had she not blown up) or have fallen into my Hands, as I was at that Instant of Time within Musket-shot of her.

Namur, in Mahon Harbour, March T—s M—ws. 4, 1743.

Ad—l M—ws's Letter to Vice Ad—l L—cx, requesting an Answer to his Replies.

SIR, *Namur*, Mahon Harb. Mar. 15, 1743.

AS I cannot close my Packet till I receive your Answer to the *Queries* I sent you the 4th Instant; and it is necessary that I should dispatch a Ship away with the Messenger without Loss of Time; I desire you will be pleased to return me your Answers to the said *Queries*, as soon as you conveniently can. I am,

SIR, Your most humble Servant,
T—s M—ws.

Vice Ad—l L—cx's Answer to the preceding Letter.

SIR, *Neptune*, Mahon Harb. Mar. 15, 1743.

I HAVE yours of this Date, setting forth, you cannot close your Packet, until you receive my Answers to your *Queries* of the 4th Instant.

The three Days constant Attendance at Courts-Martial, took up so much of my Time, that it has prevented me being able to send them; and as you hinted to me, to consider well your Replies, it has made me

the more circumspect in my Answers, which are almost finished; and I hope will be so by to-morrow Morning. I am, SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servant

R—d L—cx.

To the Hon. Ad—l M—ws.

[These Answers, other Letters, &c. in our next.]

Universal Spectator, Aug. 25. and Sept. 1.

A Correspondent sends Mr. Spectator the following Conversation by way of Dialogue between himself and an Officer of the Centurion, lately return'd with Commodore Anson from the Tour of the World. He first tells him, that the Officer is a Gentleman who has Sense, Philosophy, and Spirit to throw an Air of Pleasantry upon a Series of Hardships and Misfortunes, and that he relates nothing but what he assured him was true.

Voyager. HOW d'ye, my Lad? What! don't you remember me?

Friend. Remember you! Why certainly I know your Face, and should be glad to know if you are the same Man who used to wear it. Tell me, are you really my Friend —?

V. As surely as you are —

F. Return'd from this perilous fatal Voyage! One of the 160 that have escaped out of so many Thousands!

V. Certainly I am, and am ready, for my Country's Service, to engage in another Undertaking of the same Nature.

F. What! Again to go round the World? To encounter Dangers unheard of before? To suffer Wants of every Kind, even of Hope?

V. You Landmen, who try none, are apt to magnify every Difficulty. The Voyage has not been half so bad as it has been represented: At least, I saw nothing in it so terrible.

F. Did not you meet with great Distress of Weather?

V. Yes. We were 40 Days in a continual Storm, a Storm beyond what can be formed by the Imagination of many old Navigators.

F. And was not that terrible?

V. There was a Calm succeeded it. We came soon after into the *Pacifick Ocean*, a Sea that well deserves the Name it bears.

F. Did not you sometimes want necessary and wholesome Provisions, without a Prospect of coming at them?

V. We did: But we met with them afterwards.

F. Your Men, I am told, drop'd off like rotten Sheep, and few among you escaped

escaped a dangerous Sickness: Did not that terrify you?

F. Not considerably. We who recovered, should have been glad that all had lived: But, as they did not, the few remaining had the greater Hopes from what we might acquire.

F. You talk very merrily for one who has been in such Circumstances. But pray, Sir, be a little serious, and tell me what it was supported you under all these Difficulties?

V. A Trust in Providence, and, to keep up that, an Appearance still of Relief when we were driven to the greatest Extremity. By the long Continuance of the Storm it became every Day more familiar; and when it ceased, we tasted the Pleasure of gentle Gales beyond what was ever painted in poetical or romantick Description. The temporary Want of Provisions, whenever it happened, made the Acquisition of them *Luxury*, and gave a Relish beyond all the Arts of French Cookery. After we had been accustomed, for some Time, to throw over-board 12 or 15 Men of a Day, we thought we had a Redundance of Health when the Number was reduced to 6 or 8.

F. But for your own Part, in those Times of Mortality, was you not continually in Apprehensions for yourself?

V. Death, by being so much among us, grew less frightful than you can imagine. But to answer directly to your Question, I was never afraid of him, except when I was immediately attack'd. You know I had always a good Heart, and an enterprising Genius.—I had a strong Opinion, when I went out, that I should come home again, and that I should be a greater Man at the End than I was at the Beginning of the Voyage: This Opinion never entirely left me, even when my Life depended upon my being put opportunely on Shore.

F. A useful Opinion indeed, to keep up your Spirits almost in Contempt of Probability.—But had you nothing but this Opinion, and the Trust in Providence you just now mentioned, to depend upon?

V. We had the Example of a brave, humane, equal-minded, prudent Commander, which indeed was no small Matter.

F. You would do me the greatest Pleasure in relating a few Instances of that Conduct, which could induce you, whom I know to be so good a Judge of Mankind, to give him so great a Character.

V. And there is nothing I can relate with either more Pleasure, or more Justice. In general then, his Temper was so steady and unruffled, that the Men and Officers all look'd on him with Wonder and Delight, and could not for Shame betray any

great Dejection under the most imminent Danger.—When we were maroon'd in an uninhabited Island of *Tinian*, at the Distance of 7 or 800 Leagues from the Continent of *Asia*, and had little Hope ever recovering our Ship, the Commander

F. I beg your Pardon a little: The Accident you mention I have not heard of: Pray, in what Manner did it happen?

V. The Ship (for we had then but 60 Men being on board, and the Commander with 150 of us, refreshing ourselves on Land. We lost her for about 20 Days and began almost to despair of her returning. In those Circumstances the Commodore encouraged us to lengthen and fit up our Boat, which was left behind, in the best Manner, that we might try our Fortune in her at Sea, in Case the worst. Nor was this all, under the Distress he put himself upon a Level with the meanest Sailor in his Crew; wounding himself with the Axe and Saw in cutting the Boat asunder, and again joining it in the Middle with fresh Timber, though otherwise incapable of carrying so large a Number.

F. In what Part of the Globe you have been round is this Island situated?

V. 'Tis one of the *Ladrones*, which lie in a Range from North to South, near 15 Degrees East of *Manilla* in the *Philippine*. In some Maps you will find it at about 15 Degrees North Latitude.

F. And are all these *Ladrones* uninhabited?

V. *Guam*, the principal, South of *Tinian* is inhabited by a few *Spaniards*, who claim the Property indeed of them all, and of the other Islands in these Seas. But *Tinian*, tho' now desolate, has formerly had more magnificent Masters than the *Wonders of the World*, as appears by the Ruins of several august and venerable Fabric which discover a Taste not unworthy the greatest *Asian* Majesty.

F. Is the Island itself considerable, either for Magnitude or Fertility?

V. It is not large, but a very Pleasant for Beauty and Plenty. I should not have been unwilling to make one in the peopling of it, if we had not been Men, and therefore not capable of enjoying all the Sweets of Society, and of nursing our Species.

F. But then you had not taken the *Aguapaka* Prize?

V. Nor had we wanted it. However as it is, and I am safe again in Europe, Thanks to my good Fortune! And I owe to you for bringing me to another

able Commander's Gallantry, in the very Time of Action with the

How and what was that, Sir?

As his Honour was upon Deck giving Orders, one of our Lieutenants came up in great Hurry and Confusion, crying, Sir! Sir! The Commodore went

with what he was saying, and talking to the Lieutenant, Well, Sir,

what is your Pleasure? The young Lieutenant had hardly Breath of Spirits to

say, Why, Sir, the Ship's on Fire! I received no other Answer than this

temperate one, Why then, Sir, go and see. The Ease with which he spoke

the Serenity he preserv'd in his Countenance (for I was just by him) and the Re-

ady with which he still carried on the Engagement, were to me admirable, and

I am sure I shall never forget. And what became of the Fire? Or

where any Thing in it? There was; something of the Stores

taken Fire, which might have been of Consequence if not soon extinguish'd:

The Commander's Temper diffus'd it- self every one else, which enabled a few

to the Danger without Hurry or Noise, calling the rest of the Men from their

who soon brought the Dons to Sub- mission.

Had you before this taken any Thing considerable?

Nothing in Comparison of it, yet I went to have pass'd for a Compensation

of moderate Cruize. I was myself one of the 30 Men who sack'd and burnt the

of Payta, upon the Coast of Peru, when we brought off to the Value of

and Sterling in Specie, besides some small Pickings. We had a few more

Matters at other Times; but wanted might to make any capital Attempt, as

at first intended. I should be glad to hear the Particu-

of some of those little Matters you mention.

The principal was, a Ship of about 1000 Tons Burden, in our Passage between

the Isles and Payta. She had on board her to the Value of 13,000*l.* Ster-

in Specie. They tell us of some Persons of Dis-

taken at the same Time: Pray, what were they?

There were, among others, two Spanish Ladies, whom we after-

ward landed at Payta. We have an Old Ballad of a Spanish

how he loved an Englishman: Did not the presence of these Fair ones give Birth

to some Scenes of Gallantry after your

Not in the least; we were all *Sapien-*

Never were Prisoners treated with more Generosity by every Gentleman, from the

Commodore down to the meanest Officer: And as to the Sailors, they were not suf-

fered to have the least Opportunity of of- fering them either Injury or Affront.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Westminster Journal; Sept. 15. and 22.

JAPAN and GREAT BRITAIN compar'd; as to their Situation; true Interest; and

Politics.

WE know that Japan is a Cluster of

Islands, the largest, of which, by our Geographers called *Nippon*, appears

among them with as much Distinction as *Great Britain* among the *British Isles*; that

Bengo, tho' not quite so big in Proportion, may pass for the *Ireland* of Japan; and

that Japan is divided from *Corea*; a Part of the *Chinese Empire*, which is the *France* of

Asia, by a Streight not comparatively wider, with respect to the Magnitude of the

Countries, than that which divides *European France* from *South Britain*. We have long

known, that the *Japanese* are a trading Peo- ple, excellent in many Arts; and yet that

they have no great Union with this mighty Empire of *China*, nor with any of the other Countries.

Let us figure to ourselves an *Englishman* in Japan, with a general Map or Globe of

the best Kind, and an ingenious *Bonze*; or rather Merchant, attentive to have a true

Notion of the several Parts of the Earth: Methinks I should hear something like the

following Dialogue.

Jap. By what I can perceive, there is a greater Conformity between your Coun-

try and this, than between any other two on the Globe. Your Engraver has indeed

honestly made Japan the biggest, as un- doubtedly it is: We are also several De-

grees warmer, which must be an Addition to our Happiness: But what I admire in

both is, our Separation from the Conti- nent, and yet Vicinity to it; whereby we

have equally the Advantage of trading with all the Countries round us, keeping the

small ones in a State of Dependency and Awe, and living without Dread from the

largest; and yet not interfering with the Affairs of either, otherwise than we see it

for our own Benefit.

Eng. A very great Advantage indeed, if properly improved: But do you *Japanese* live in this Manner?

Jap. Can you doubt it, after viewing our Situation? We have an Opinion in these Eastern Parts, that we are much wi-

less than you in the West: But you must think us infinitely greater Fools than yourselves, if we did not make the same Advantage of this special Favour of Heaven.

Eng. You seem a little too hasty in your Conclusions concerning us, without knowing what we are. Did I say we w^d all our weak Neighbours, and liv'd without Dread of the Stronger?

Jap. I cannot say you directly told me this: But after preaching up the Felicity of your Country, and then shewing me what that Country is in Extent and Situation, I could not conclude less. The Judgment I am sure is natural, and I dare believe true.

Eng. Is that a safe Method of arguing, think you?

Jap. We *Japense* generally find it so. Do you find it otherwise?

Eng. I must own we have not this plain Method of conducting ourselves and our Affairs: We have what we call a complex Interest, a common Interest, the Interest of the general System of *Europe*; and we are infinitely more industrious in promoting this, than what immediately and separately concerns ourselves.

Jap. Pray, make me sensible what this complex common Interest is, for which you are so much concerned, tho' it seems but little to concern you.

Eng. This is indeed a difficult Task; it is subject to great Variations, and your great Politicians only can determine how the Balance changes, and into what Scale they ought to throw the Weight, in order to preserve the Equilibre.

[The rest in our next.]

ARTICLES of the Treaty of UNION concluded at *Frankfort*, May 22, 1744, between the Emperor, the King of *Prussia* as *Elect* of *Brandenbourg*, the *Elect*or *Palatine*, and the King of *Sweden* as *Landgrave* of *Hesse*.

I. THE great End and principal View of this Confederation is to be, that all the Holy *Roman* Empire should be preserved in its accustomed Constitution, conformably to the Treaty of Peace of *Wistpalia*, and to the other fundamental Laws of the Empire, that Peace and Tranquillity should be re-establish'd in *Germany*, and that the Preservation of the Rank, Dignity, and Imperial Power be maintained.

II. The most High and High Allies oblige themselves to employ all the good Offices imaginable at the Court of *Vienna*, to the End that, in the first Place, it may be induced to acknowledge his Imperial Majesty, now reigning, as Chief of the Empire; to deliver up the Archives of the Empire,

which it detains still at *Vienna*; and wards, by Way of Preliminary, to his Imperial Majesty, his Electoral, hereditary, and Patrimonial Country; it with-holds from him to this Time contrary to the Union heretofore established among the Electors of the Empire.

III. The most High and High with regard to the Debates about the *British* Succession, have agreed, the Differences which have arisen between the Empire, in relation thereto, be either accommodated in a friendly Manner by the Mediation of all the States of the Empire, or terminated by a judicial Decision; but that, till such Time as may be compass'd, a general Armistice in *Germany* shall be stipulated.

IV. The most High and High Alliance to one another all and each of States and Countries they are actually Possession of.

V. In case that any one of the High and High Confederates, should, Account of this Union, be attacked Countries that he actually possesses said most High and High Confederates oblige themselves to come, without Delay to the Succour of the injured, to assist him with all their Forces, and continue that Assistance to him, till he have procured him a full and effectual Demolition on the Part of the Aggressor.

VI. And as this Union of the Confederates tends solely to the Advancement of the whole Empire, it shall be free to all Electors, Princes and States, to adhere thereto, to which shall be particularly invited, and principally amongst others the Electoral Highness of *Cologne*, his Majesty as *Elect*or of *Saxony*, and his Highness the Duke of *Bavaria*, *Palatine* of *Leige*.

Charles VII. &c. [the whole Title.]

As we have learnt that a certain anonymous Piece, printed at *Vienna*, is inserted in the Empire, pretending that it is a separate Article to the Treaty of Union concluded between us and the Electoral Princes and Confederates, you [i.e. Imperial Ministers at foreign Courts] to declare every where, that there is nothing omitted, nor added, in the Treaty of Union, in the Manner it is here inserted, and that it does not contain any separate Article, and that consequently that is advanced concerning it in the Piece from *Vienna*, is invented and altogether false.

At *Frankfort*,
August 31, 1744.

The PROTESTATION. Set by Mr. Boyce. 459

No more shall meads be deckt with flowers, nor sweetness
dwell in rosy bow'rs, nor greenest buds in
branches spring, nor warbling birds delight to sing,
nor April violets paint the grove, if I forsake my Celia's
love, if I forsake my Celia's love.

2.

The fish shall in the ocean burn,
And fountains sweet shall bitter turn;
The humble vail no flood shall know,
When floods shall highest hills o'erflow;
Black Lethe shall oblivion leave,
If e'er my Celia I deceive.

3.

Love shall his bow and shaft lay by,
And Venus' doves want wings to fly;
The sun refuse to shew his light,
And day be turned into night;
And in that night no star appear,
If e'er I leave my Celia dear.

Q 9 9 2

78

*The Marriage of a public-spirited Man
as Gen. Oglethorpe may reader the
Account of the following beautiful Ode no
ways disagreeable to those of our Readers,
who have a Taste for Poetry.*

A PINDARIC ODE.

To JAMES OGLETHORPE, Esq; in the
Country. Written in the Year 1728.

ARISE, and soar, my tow'ring soul,
To flights of lofty Pindar's song,
When, storming laws, his torrents roll
Their dithyrambick tide along:
No fall, like *Icarus*, I fear,
Who dar'd with artful pinions fly;
No stronger nature shall up-bear;
Nor follower, but a rival, I.

II.

Tho' long extinct *Apollo's* rage,
And lost is *Aganippe's* stream,
Nature, the same in every age,
Still shines, my unexhausted theme;
Whether her favour deign to crown
Some darling son with wit refin'd,
Or wisdom show'r, and virtue, down,
Those glories of the human mind!

III.

Or else her pencil she prepare
For Spring's returning scene,
To paint imimitably fair
The fields with living green;
Her gaydly bow aloft to spread,
When clouds their treasure pour,
Or earth embroider, for our tread,
With beauties of the flower.

I.

Wisely from smogk and noise remov'd,
Each morn you view, with ravisht eye,
The country sweet, by poets lov'd,
Which fancy must to me supply.
On breezes vernal odours float,
The dew-drops glitter on the spray,
The feather'd songsters swell their note,
And the sun smiles, and you are gay!

II.

Senates, supreme on earth, we see,
Bid new-built temples threat the skies,
Whitehall itself, at their decree,
Improv'd might from its ashes rise.
But say, would all their art and care
One single vegetable show
With cowslips scent perfume the air,
Or teach the haw-thorn how to blow?

III.

Did fortune answer to my mind,
My wishes to my love,
No need of invitations kind,
To lead me to the grove,
Where nature's works I might admire,
Free from the city's crowd,
And from the art of man retire,
To view the art of God.

Vast navies, built by human skill,
The pilot's wond'rous routs are obey;
The oak deserts its native hill,
O'er ocean's liquid world to stray;
Yet vain the ship-wright's boasted art,
The chart or compass nought avail;
If nature joins not with her tide,
Nor lends assistance with her gale.

III.

From pole to pole our squadrons go,
Excelling ancient fables far,
Of *Argo*, when a ship below,
Or when exalted to a star:
Preserv'd from rocks and storms in vain,
Laden with wealth or fame they go;
Shou'd erring counsellors ordain,
They suffer shipwreck here at home.

III.

Them, virtue rises to defend,
In spite of numbers bold,
See avarice a-while suspend
Its wonted thirst of gold!
What pride or fraud may have design'd,
See reason over-bear!
And fleets a port of safety find,
If *Oglethorpe* is there.

I.

The pious, grateful duty owes
To the dear land, where he was born,
A glorious debt! which nature knows
With fairest int'rest to return.
He merits first his country's praise,
Who steers her helm through danger,
And he deserves the second place,
Who guards her safety with a son.

II.

'Twas thus the father of my friend
Wisely secur'd a lasting fame,
Beyond the reach of death t' extend
His publick and domestick name.
'Tis single, 'tis imperfect light,
The world from worth unwedded lies;
He only shines completely bright,
Who leaves his virtues to his heirs.

III.

Oh thus too may his offspring haste
His glory to improve,
And, fir'd by love to *Britain*, taste
The bliss of private love!
With joy his summons I attend,
And fly, with speed, away;
Let but the patriot condescend
To fix his marriage-day.

IRELAND.

FAR westward lies an isle of ancient fame,
By nature bless'd, *Hibernia* is her name;
Enroll'd in books, exhaustless in her store,
Of stony silver, and of golden ore.
Her fruitful soil forever teems with wheat,
With gems her waters, and her air
Health.

verdant fields with milk and honey flow,
 The woolly fleeces vie with virgin snow;
 The waving furrows float with bearded corn,
 And arms and arts her envy'd sons adorn.
 The savage bear with lawless fury roves,
 The rous lion thro' her peaceful groves.
 No poison there infects, no scaly snake
 Creeps thro' the grafts, nor frog annoys the
 lake.
 An island worthy of its pious race,
 As we triumphant, and unmatch'd in peace.

The following lines, sent us some Time ago,
 seem to contain some reflection on Mr. Pope;
 as they preserve a due Regard to his
 Memory, and as many People have thought
 him sometimes too beautifully severe, we
 have thought fit to insert them.

VERSES occasioned by the Death of
 ALEXANDER POPE, Esq;

WHEN some high monarch mingles
 with the dust,
 His grateful people rear the polish'd bust;
 The conscious marble but records a name,
 To sound the ruler's and the hero's fame;
 His private virtues seldom are reveal'd,
 His faults in dark oblivion lie conceal'd.
 Here justice tamely yields her right away,
 And partial custom bears a rigid sway.

In this, how blest would be the poet's lot!
 His keen reflections and mistakes forgot!
 Ah! th' inimitable lines remain,
 An endless monument! a lasting stain!
 Could these be rescu'd from the age to
 come,
 The following muse would thus inscribe
 Pope dies! Britannia groans beneath her
 wound!
 And Europe echoes to the mournful sound!
 The sons of learning shudder at the stroke!
 And universal goodness feels a shock!"

making FOUL-ISLAND, after a bad
 Voyage, North about, from Charles-Town,
 South-Carolina, to England.

FOUL winds, foul weather vex'd us fore,
 And foul'd with grief each blithsome
 soul;
 With fouler luck to vex us more,
 The very land we make is Foul*.

Written extempore in the Castle of Edinburgh,
 June 9, 1744.

WINDSOR, no more thy chearing
 views invite.
 What joyful prospects glad my straining
 eyes do see!
 How sweet to do Justice, 'tis my
 James I. † Edinburgh.

Hail, Scotia's sons, who restless ever roam,
 Far from your native shores, delightful home:
 Ill you requite the providential care,
 That blest'd your land, with all that's great
 and fair.
 What distant scenes of golden plenty rise,
 What hills and dales and glittering domes
 surprise,
 And gaily charm each fond beholder's eyes!
 See gaudy Fife's eternal towered sides,
 'Gainst which the Frits, tumultuous roll
 their tides.

land,
 Well might the merry monarch † call the
 Whose num'rous towns enliven all the
 strand,
 And all around the blithsome shire embrace,
 A velvet cloak su' richly edg'd with lace.
 Yon reverend town†, whose ev'ry lofty spire,
 And antique fabrics sacred awe inspire,
 The seat of royal kings, a lengthen'd line,
 Tho' with a faded lustre, still does shine.
 Where ere I turn me to the magic round,
 Ten thousand various wonders still are
 found.
 Let malice own, that long with carping
 Has scorn'd thy charms, with baleful envy
 stung,
 Thy beauties, so despis'd, are past com-
 Thy men all valiant, and thy women fair,
 Ah! tho' oppress'd, let ev'ry nation see
 Thy patriot sons unbias'd, bold and free.

P. V. C. ANGLICUS.

Written on a Brick, in the Ruins of HOLY-
 ABBEY, on HOLY-ISLAND, near Ber-
 wick on Tweed, June 21, 1744.

YE gloomy vaults, ye hoary cells,
 Ye cloyster'd domes, in ruin great,
 Where sad and mournful silence dwells,
 How well instruct ye by your fate!
 Thus ev'ry human pride and boast
 Shall soon or later meet decay;
 In dark oblivion sunk and lost,
 The idle pageants of a day.
 Ah! what is life! a passing hour!
 A fleeting dream of fancy'd joy!
 No constant blessing in our power,
 But dullest repetitions cloy.
 How frail, how weak is human art,
 By works like these, to raise a name!
 What empty vapours swell the heart!
 On what strange plans we build for
 fame!

'Tis virtue only laughs at age,
 And scorns beyond the reach of time,
 Mocks at the tyrant's fiercest rage,
 For ever awfully sublime.

P. V. C.
 though we thought to make Fair-Isle.
 EPI-

EPIGRAM

Misdoms the stoic, once heartily jaded,
By a fool, whose strange nonsense
his ears had invaded;
Ask'd him furly, if an estate he possess'd?
Or if with a round sum of gold he was
blest'd? [your cares
He answer'd him, both: then go use all
To preferre, free from ruin, those weighty
affairs; [damnable matter,
For, if fortune should frown, 'twere a
For tho' rich fools may prate, poor ones
never must chatter. [edly dull,
Hear this, my Lord — who're so curst-
And Colonel —, thou conceited old
cull;
For if fortune had ne'er giv'n you titles and
pelf, [damn'd, by himself.
You might each of you scheme, and be
P. V. DEMOCRITUS.

SONG. To a new Tune.

WHAT soft'ning transports melt my
soul,
When *Susky* glads my sight!
What floods of rapture o'er me rowl!
What joy, what sweet delight!
But, lovely maid, the constant flame,
That warms my faithful breast,
No censuring voice will dare to blame,
Nor sour dislike suggest.

By virtue rais'd from base desire,
I view thy heavenly mind,
And reason tempers passion's fire,
That torts it o'er mankind.
Thy mind, all spotless as thy face,
In native radiance fair,
No affectations ere disgrace,
No trifles harbour there.

To win thy heart, with studious pain
Each distant clime I roam;
More perfect merits still to gain,
I fly my native home.

Each sordid notion far exil'd,
More gen'rous still and true;
Should weakness dwell where *Susky* smil'd,
Should ign'rance league with you?

No, charming girl, you still convey
New science to my eyes;
Your ev'ry sentence points the way,
By which your swain should rise:
Should rise to that most happy state,
At which my wishes aim,
Thy heart to share, thy bliss create,
And prove my tender flame.

1743

K.

PHILLIS; or the SHEPHERD'S
MEDITATION.

THE morning fresh, the sun in east,
New-gilds the smiling day;
The lark forsakes his dewy nest,
The fields around are gaily drest,
Arise, my love! and play,
and play,
Arise, my love! and play.

Come forth, my fair! come forth, bright
maid!
And bless thy shepherd's sight;
Lend ev'ry folded flower thy aid,
Unveil the roses blushing shade,
And give them sweet delight,
delight,
And give them sweet delight.

Beneath the fragrant hawthorn-tree
The flow'ry wreath I'll twine;
Ere other eyes their beauties see,
They on thy brow adorn'd shall be;
The happy task be mine,
be mine,
The happy task be mine.

On the Death of Mr. JACOB BINLEY, of
the County of Chester, who died August
14, 1744, aged 19.

LAMENTED youth, what cruel fate,
Envious of thy happy state,
Hath snatch'd thee from the light?
With fury seiz'd what jealous pow'r
Could pluck the sweetest, fairest flow'r,
That cheer'd our ravish'd sight.

Lo! one adorn'd with ev'ry grace,
His mind as beaut'ous as his face,
A victim fall to death,
Nor mournful sigh, nor friendly tear
Could heav'n incline our prayers to hear,
Or stop his fleeting breath.

Fix'd is our term of years, in vain
At heav'n's decree doth man complain,
In vain we sigh and mourn.
Sooner or later all must die,
The old and young together lie
In one capacious urn.

Yet though on earth thou cease to live,
Thy better part shall still survive,
Thy name forever last;
The Muse shall sing aloud thy praise,
A standing monument shall raise,
Which time shall never blast.

JOHN SWEET

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

The Emperor's Commissarial Decree, transmitted, Aug. 25, by the Directory of Mentz, in the Dyet of the Empire.

On the Part of his Imperial Majesty of the Romans, Charles VII. our most gracious Sovereign;

His Highness Prince Alexander Ferdinand de la Tour and Taxis, etc. principal Imperial Commissary, ought not to conceal from the illustrious Counsellors, Embassadors, and Envoys here present, of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, the most ample Proof his Prussian Majesty has given of his German and Patriot-like Resolution, in regard to the obstinate Refusal of the Court of Vienna, to give even to the most equitable Offers, which have not only been propos'd, but refus'd upon her in the gentlest Manner, and yet with the warmest Solicitations; exposing thereby the Empire to utter Subversion, and that too under the most plausible Circumstances: Most magnanimously, to his unextinguishable Glory, and the great Augmentation of the Merits of his most Serene House towards the German Nation, for advancing the Welfare of the whole Nation, for supporting the Prerogatives of its Supreme Head, his Authority, and his Dignity, and for restoring that tranquillity which is so much desir'd, he has sent to his Imperial Majesty's Assistance a numerous Body of Troops, which have acted powerfully on his Behalf already.

As his Imperial Majesty has successively, during the whole Time of his glorious Imperial Reign, reiterated and confirmed, by his effective Conduct, his German and paternal Declarations, that he aim'd at nothing more than to maintain his Rights and Prerogatives, principally, for the Sake of procuring universal Prosperity to the Empire, and to maintain its Constitution firm; and consequently, is far enough from contributing, in any Thing, to its Advantage; or from being dispos'd, as has been most calumniously reported, to the Secularization of certain high Chapels; and, on the contrary, is entirely inclin'd to preserve and protect every one in his Possessions, Rights and Prerogatives, would willingly make Satisfaction to

all such as have any lawful Pretensions upon him; as he is oblig'd, without dispute, by the Law of God, and his own solemn Engagements, to do, without calling in any third Party to pay for him.

His Imperial Majesty is too much persuaded of the Love and Zeal of the Electors, Princes and States, for the general Prosperity of their dear Country of Germany; for his Majesty, as its supreme Head; for the Lustre and Authority of the Empire, as it is here represented; for the unalterable Support of the Laws of the Empire, and that indissoluble Bond which ought to be between the supreme Head and its Members; as also amongst themselves, for preserving the universal Tranquillity of the Empire, and of all well-meaning Germans, not to have the fullest Confidence, that all the Electors, Princes and States, in general, and every one in particular, will most gloriously follow this magnanimous Example; and as his before-mentioned Royal Majesty has taken this vigorous Resolution with no other View than to fulfil his Obligations, and from a Patriot-like Care for the Prosperity of his Country, that in like Manner, they will be as careful, in respect to the Fidelity of their precious Engagements, to his Imperial Majesty, that they will attach themselves indissolubly to their supreme Head, according to the Example set them by him, and other well-meaning Electors and Princes; and, in Effect, join with united Forces for the Deliverance and Security of the most precious System of the Empire, which has subsisted for so many Ages; and, at the same Time, will not refuse, as true Germans, to concur, in general, and in particular, to the Advancement and Preservation of the Prosperity of their dear Country, as is their indispensable Duty, in Quality of Electors, Princes and States.

Frankfort, Aug. 22, 1744.
(L. S.) Alexander P. of Tour and of Taxis.

On the 28th of last Month the Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of the Land-Tax, for the County of *Middlesex*, met at *Hick's-Hall*, pursuant to a Letter from the Right Hon. Sir *William Yonge*, Bart. his Majesty's Secretary at War; when Warrants were issued to the several Constables for impressing able-bodied Landmen for his Majesty's Service.

On

On the 30th, the Treasure taken in the *Amagula* Ship by Commodore Anson, was divided amongst the Captors, which amounted to 1711. each common Sailor's Share, exclusive of the Treasure taken in the *South-Sea*.

The same Day William Mace, Esq; was chosen by the Master, Wardens, and a Committee of the *Morgers* Company, Professor of the Civil Law at *Gresham* College, in the Room of Mr. Cummings, deceased.

TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

Orders were issued out for putting the several Castles, Forts, &c. on the Coasts of Great Britain in a Posture of Defence; they are to be reinforced with 100 Men each, and provided with all Manner of military Stores.

FRIDAY, 7.

The Claims of the Officers belonging to the *Glaucaster* Man of War, upon the *Amagula* Prize, taken by Commodore Anson, were expected to have been adjusted this Day in *Dofers-Commons*: But after opening the Cause, the farther Hearing of it was put off to another Opportunity, on Account of the Absence of some of the Witnesses. — The Case of these Gentlemen is this: They were taken on board the *Centurion*, on the foundering of their own Ship, and so were present at the Action off *Lucania*, whereby they claim as Officers, according to their former Rank: But the *Centurion's* Gentlemen, as all the Offices in their Ship were fill'd with their own People, deny their being consider'd in that Capacity, and insist they ought to share only with the common Men; because there could not be Duplicates to the same Posts in one Ship.

THURSDAY, 13.

Admiral *Davers* hoisted his Flag on board the *Cornwall* at *Spithead*, having thirteen Ships of the Line under his Command, in order to sail, together with the Store-ships, for *Jamaica*.

SATURDAY, 15.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the 7 following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. John Macarvey and Luke Riley, for assaulting William Hall on the Highway, near *Frog-Lane*, and robbing him of 41. and for several other Robberies on the Highway, no less than 30 Indictments being found against them: Joseph Pearson and Joseph Fitzwalter (two Boys under 15 Years of Age) for knocking down and robbing Henry Jones of 52. in *West-Smithfield*: William Lawrence, for stealing a Lamb: Thomas Wright (a Boy) for assaulting Mrs. Pennington, putting a Pistol to her Breast, and robbing her of Goods to 72. Value: Thomas Bonnell, for assaulting and robbing two Women in *Redney-Fields*. — Robbing in Gangs is be-

come so frequent in every Part of Town, as to render it almost unsafe for People to pass the Streets after Day-Sunset, which makes the speedy Suppression of these Villains, who not only rob, but wound, and otherwise abuse his Majesty's good Subjects, absolutely necessary. — A Woman was tried for robbing the *Western Mail*, but acquitted.

TUESDAY, 18.

A very extraordinary Combination having of late been enter'd into, by great Numbers of Journey-men Taylors and Staymakers (to the Number of 15,000) to advance their Wages above what is limited by Act of Parliament, the Lords of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council wrote a Letter to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, *Custos Rotularum* of the County of *Middlesex*, requiring his Grace to recommend, in the strongest Manner, to the Justices of the said County, to carry into immediate Execution the late Act of Parliament for regulating the Journey-men Taylors within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and also to revoke the Licences granted to such Publicans as have been concerned in encouraging their unlawful Combination and Confederacies. A Letter of the said Import was sent to the Lord Mayor of London, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

Admiral Matthews arriv'd in Town from the *Mediterranean*.

THURSDAY, 20.

The Parliament was farther prorogued to the 27th of November next.

A Grant has lately pass'd the Great Seal to the Right Hon. John Lord Carteret, of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of the eighth Part of the Province of *Carolina*; yielding and paying to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the annual Rent of 11, 131. 4d. on the Feast of *All Saints*, for ever: And also one fifth Part of all Gold and Silver Ore, found within the said eighth Part of the Province; and to hold to the said John Lord Carteret, his Heirs, Executors, &c. for their own Use and Benefit, all Arrears of Rent, &c.

The Earl of Holderness, as he was passing thro' *Germany* to his Embassy at *Vienne*, was arrested by some Imperial Guards, and not suffer'd to proceed on his Journey till he had given Lieut. Gen. Count de Camille a Reverfal Letter, that, in case he should be declared Prisoner of War, he would submit to that Condition: But on his Arrival at *Ratisbon*, he receiv'd an express from Count *Seckendorf*, with Compliments and Excuses for the Treatment he had met with, and the Paper he was oblig'd to give was return'd to him.

TUESDAY, 25.

John, the City Marshal, as he was returning to seize a notorious Rogue, was immediately attack'd by 12 more with Swords and Pistols, and narrowly escap'd his Life, after demanding some Soldiers who were walking by, in his Majesty's Name, to assist him; upon which Rogues made off.

FRIDAY, 28.

Allderman Bernard, and Mr. Alderman Penn, the Sheriffs Elect, were sworn that Office at Guildhall.

SATURDAY, 29.

Mr. Marshall, Esq; Alderman of the Ward of Faringdon Within, was chosen Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing Year.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

Mr. Lee Egerton, Rector of Lime in Gloucestershire, to Miss Sally Egerton. — Mr. Harris, Esq; possessor of a plantation in Berkshire, to Miss Sally Felcy, of London. — Col. Cunningham, to Miss — Rev. Mr. Prescott, Master of Trinity-Hall in Cambridge, Prebendary of Norwich, and Minister of Great Yarmouth, to Miss Appleyard. — Sam. Sheppard, of Northamptonshire, Esq; to Miss — of Southwark. — The Hon. James — Esq; Gen. and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in South-Carolina and Georgia, and Brigadier-General upon his Majesty's Establishment, to Elizabeth, the surviving Heir of the late Sir Nathan — of Cranham-Hall in Essex, Bart. — Mr. Gibson, Rector of St. Botolph's, — and Son to the Bishop of London, to Miss Loveday, of Devonshire-Square. — Payne King, Esq; Heir to Dr. King, Master of the Charter-House, to a Daughter of James Calbrooke, Esq; — Hon. Thomas — Esq; a Commissioner of the Excise in Ireland, to Miss Jean Stewart. — John — Esq; to Miss Bradbury. — Capt. — in the Levant Trade, to Miss — The Lady of the Hon. Capt. — deliver'd of a Son and Heir. — — of Carlisle, of a Daughter. — The — of Barnaby Backwell, Esq; of a Son. — — of — Magil, Sister to the Earl of —, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

Mr. Hon. David Tew, Esq; Lord Mayor of Dublin. — Dr. Peacock, Physician General to the Army in Ireland. — Capt. Dandridge, of the Mary Galley. — William Russell, of Woodford in Essex. — Rev. Mr. Tin — Chaplain to the late Duke of Chandos. — Hon. the Lady Dowager Bellemont. — Dr. Jeremiah Hunt, an eminent and dissenting Minister at Pinners-Hall. — — of Leatherhead, Esq; — Mr. Arthur Lade, a Prebendary of — and Rector of Dabigb. — Mr. John

Hendry, of Stockton in the County of Durham. — Richard Fane, Esq; near Yerring in Suffolk, aged 26. — Major Belladine, of Honeywood's Reg. of Horse in Flanders. — Michael Newton, Esq; at Langdon in Staffordshire. — Mr. Charles Mortland, Professor of Oriental Languages at Glasgow. — Rev. Mr. George Harbin, formerly of Emanuel-College, Cambridge, Nephew and Chaplain to Dr. Turner, sometime Bp. of Ely. — Thomas Costey, Esq; of Oxfordshire. — Mr. Theobald, well known for his several poetical Productions. — Henry Cross, Esq; many Years in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Bucks. — Thomas Gibson, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for Yarmouth in Hants. — Rt. Hon. William Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, Premier Baron of England; succeeded by his Son George, now Lord Abergavenny.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Huxley, to the Rectory of Sutton, in the Diocese of Litchfield and Coventry. — Young, M. A. to the Living of Cransley, in Northamptonshire. — Mr. Geo. Jaques, to a Prebend in the Cathedral of Wells. — Christopher Wilson, M. A. to the Rectory of Willingale Spain, in Essex. — Mr. Richard Hunt, to the Vicarage of Leyning, in Somersetshire. — Mr. Wilson, to the Rectory of Hallshead, in Essex. — Mr. Addison, to the Vicarage of Saxethorpe, in Norfolk, and Rectory of Earl-Stoneham, in Suffolk. — Mr. Ray, to the Rectory of Marlesham, in Suffolk.

[Promotions, &c. in our next.]

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Aug. 28. to Sept. 25.

Christned	{	Males	574	}	1055
		Females	481		
Buried	{	Males	654	}	1345
		Females	691		
Died under 2 Years old					534
Between	2	and	5		97
	5		10		34
	10		20		49
	20		30		116
	30		40		127
	40		50		154
	50		60		97
	60		70		69
	70		80		43
	80		90		23
90	and upwards			2	

1345

Hay 42 to 45 a Load.

Rrr

ON

ON the 12th of last Month, the King of Prussia, at the Head of his Army, entered the Kingdom of Bohemia, and tho' the Roads had been broken by the Austrians, and made as impassable as possible, in order to retard his March, yet as there was no Army, nor any fortified Place to interrupt his Passage, he arrived before Prague with the Van-guard of his Army on the 19th; but the heavy Artillery not being arrived, the Place was only blockaded. On the 27th the Train of Artillery coming from Silesia was attack'd by a Party of Austrians, who beat the Escort, wounded General Hacke, its Commander, cut in Pieces the greatest Part of his Regiment, and carried off the Train; but a very strong Detachment being immediately sent from the Prussian Army, which the Austrians were not able to encounter, they were in their Turn obliged to retreat, and abandon their important Prey. About the same Time, there was a bloody Skirmish at Beraun, which the King of Prussia intended to have Possession of, and had sent thither six Battalions with eight Pieces of Cannon, and 800 Hussars, for that Purpose; but General Fehmitz being there with a great Party of his Corps, and M. Luthefi with 1000 Horse, they not only repulsed the Prussians, but attack'd them in their Turn, and obliged them to retire with considerable Loss. During these Skirmishes in the Neighbourhood, the Prussian Artillery, both that from Silesia, and that which was brought by the Elbe from Berlin, arrived in their Camp before Prague, and three Attacks were formed against the Place, two on the West Side of the Moldaw, one of which was commanded by the King in Person, and the other by Lieut. Gen. Truchses, and a third on the East Side, commanded by Field-Marshal Schwerin. As they had a vast Number of Cannon and Mortars mounted upon their Batteries, and play'd incessantly upon the Town with Bombs and red-hot Bullets, by which not only great Breaches were made in the Ramparts, but many Houses set on Fire, or demolished, the Inhabitants began to mutiny, so that the Garrison had Reason to fear, that if they stood the Assault, they would be attack'd in the Rear by the mutinous Inhabitants, at the same Time they were attack'd by the Enemy in Front, and as they probably had Orders not to treat the Inhabitants with great Severity, the Commandant found it necessary to beat the *Charnade* on the 15th Instant, N. S. but his Prussian Majesty insisting upon the Garrison's surrendering Prisoners of War, the Firing was renewed on both Sides, and continued till next Day, by which Time two of the Breaches were made practicable, and the Prussians were prepar-

ing to give the general Assault, when upon the Garrison hung out the white flag again, and surrendered themselves Prisoners of War, being in Number near 10,000 Men, including the irregular Troops of Militia. The 18th the City with all Dependencies was delivered into his Prussian Majesty's Possession, who provided appointed Lieutenant General Eisefeldt Governor of it. In this Siege the Prussians lost but a very few Men, for by Bombs they drove the Besieged from all Outworks, so that they were not able to make any one Attack, nor did the besieged make any *Sortie*; their chief Losing the Prince Frederick William, only brother of the Margrave Charles, and a German to the King, who was killed 12th by a Cannon Ball at his Majesty's Side.

Prince Charles of Lorraine having marched his Army back from the Rhine, and ordered to come himself to Vienna, to assist at a general Council upon the present Posture of Affairs, he arrived there on the 3d Instant, and was to set out again a few Days for the Army, the greatest Part of which, it was reckon'd, would be arrived upon the Frontiers of Bohemia by the 14th, the rest being left in Bavaria to oppose Count Seckendorff, who is in full March with the Imperial Army from the Rhine in order to recover Bavaria for his Imperial Majesty. In the mean Time a Part of the French Army have passed the Rhine, in order to reduce the Austrian dominions in Swabia, where they have already laid Siege to the important Fort of Fribourg; another Part of them have joined Count Seckendorff, and a third under the Duke d'Harcourt, are marching back towards Flanders, from whence they have had as yet no Accounts of any Success but a few Skirmishes, in which the French have generally had the Advantage, and have taken a great Number of Horses from the Allies, especially the English; the French always take Care to fly so early as to save both their Horses and Men.

Nothing of Importance has happened since our last between the two Armies on the Frontiers of Naples, and as little between those in Piedmont, except that the French and Spaniards, since the taking of Demont, have raised vast Contributions in the Valleys of Piedmont; and, notwithstanding the Lateness of the Season, invested Coni, having already opened Trenches before that Place, and all Hopes to carry it before the Snows set in to fall.

The Brest Squadron, by our last Accounts, were in the Mouth of the Bay, and as most of the French Ships at

have at last found Opportunities to get out of that Harbour, and are sailed to the Spanish Squadron at Carthagena, it is thought, that if all these Squadrons join, the French and Spaniards will have a Fleet in the Mediterranean of upwards of 40 Ships of the Line; so that an Account of another Sea Engagement may soon be expected from that Quarter, for on the 31st ult. our Squadron under Sir John Balchen was off of Lisbon, where he was joined by Commodore Osborne, with the Victuallers and Storeships that have waited so many Months there; and if he and Admiral Knowley can unite their Squadrons, we need be under no great Anxiety about the Event of the Engagement; but as the Enemy's Fleet lies between them, there will be some Difficulty as to their joining their Squadrons together, because they cannot easily have a Correspondence by Advice-Boats.

We were lately surprised with the News, that the Minister of his Britannick Majesty, Elector of Hanover, had on the 30th ult. carried to the Dictature of the Diet of the Empire at Frankfort, a Writing, setting forth, the Pretensions of the Electoral Elector of Hanover to the Succession of East Friesland, and praying the States to suspend the Vote of that Principality (claimed by the King of Prussia, who is now in Possession of the Country) until the Rights of the two Claimants are decided.

The King of France has issued Commissions for raising a Regiment of Scots, which is to be called the Royal Scotch, the Command of which is given to Lord John Drummond, Brother to the Duke of Perth. They are to have British Pay, and the King has granted them the free Exercise of their Religion, and a Renewal of all the Privileges antiently enjoyed by the Scots in that Kingdom. This Regiment, they say, is already near completed by the Deferters from our Army in Flanders.

The Spanish Squadron has taken near Cape Palm nine Dutch Ships, loaded, as they pretend, with Ammunition and Stores for the British Fleet in the Mediterranean, which News has been confirmed by Letters from the Dutch Captains to their Owners in Holland, who positively deny their having any Thing on board that could be called Contraband. However, notwithstanding this Insult, their High Mightinesses do not seem resolved to engage in the War, as may appear from the following Letter wrote by them to the States of the respective Provinces, relating to the Memorial presented by Mr. Trever. (See p. 397.)

Noble and Mighty Lords,

Mr. Trever, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the King of

Great Britain, has, by express Command from the King his Master, laid before us a further Memorial, setting forth, that for the several Reasons therein express'd, and seeing that the Term of two Months, stipulated by the Treaty of Alliance Anno 1678, to make use of friendly Offices, has been long since expired, the States should be prevail'd on without Delay to declare War against France, and employ all her Forces jointly with those of Great Britain, in order to obtain an honourable, just and durable Peace, proposing in his Majesty's Name to consult with us the proper Measures to bring about that so salutary End. Of which Memorial we have thought proper to transmit a Copy to the respective Provinces, as herewith annexed we send one unto you.

Your Noble Mightinesses, and the Lords the States of the other Provinces, already well know, that when his Most Christian Majesty thought proper first to declare War against the King of Great Britain, and soon after against the Queen of Hungary, their Majesties, as might reasonably be expected, called upon and exhorted the State to comply with its Engagements, which by Treaties subsisted between them, and for that Purpose pressed the Republick to come to an open Rupture with France, as is stipulated and promised by the Treaty of 1678, between his Britannick Majesty and the States, and by their Accession in the Year 1732, to a Treaty which was concluded the preceding Year, between the late Emperor and the present King of Great Britain.

We have by our Letter dated the 2d of April last communicated to our respective Confederates the Letter which his Britannick Majesty wrote to us; as also by our Letters of the 26th of June and 25th of July past, those we received from the Queen of Hungary on that Subject, together with the provisional Answers which were return'd to each of them.

In those our Letters, we recommended in the strongest Manner, to our respective Confederates, that they would examine and consider the Purport of those Letters with that Attention, which the Importance of the Subject Matter contained in them, demanded: That they would duly weigh what is thereby requested of them, pursuant to the Treaties now in Force: And that with all possible Unanimity, Cordiality, and Dispatch, they would pass such Resolutions as they should judge most effectual in the then present Conjunction, consistent with the Faith of Treaties, and most conducive to the real Welfare of the State.

However, during the Time these weighty Matters were left to your Consideration, and we were waiting to receive the Resolutions taken by our respective Confederates

on this important Occasion; we have not been idle, but have employ'd the two Months stipulat'd by the Treaty, in using our best Offices, to gain what was reasonable and desirable, rather by reconciling of Differences, than by Force of Arms. For this Purpose, we sent M. *Wafuor* to the Court of *France*; but, much to our Affliction, we have been so unfortunate, that our Representations have not had the wish'd for Success, and our good Intentions have been absolutely frustrated, M. *Wafuor* having return'd from *France*, without being able to succeed in his Negotiations at that Court, or prevail with it to suspend their military Operations in the *Netherlands*; but, on the contrary, the *French* Troops have attack'd and taken several Barrier Towns belonging to the State, and garison'd by its Troops, in Violation of the most solemn Treaties, which subsist between the Crown of *France* and the Republick,

During this Situation of Affairs new Difficulties have arose, on which Account his *Briarwick* Majesty repeats what before had been very strongly insist'd on, the Fulfilling of and thorough Compliance with our En-

gagements, which is indeed the whole Port of Mr. *Trevor's* Memorial.

As the Subject Matter of this Memorial and its Consequences are of the highest Importance, and therefore merit the most mature Consideration, as they tend to something less than the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, from which that of our Republick is inseparable, we find ourselves oblig'd once more to intreat you our Confederates in the most affectionate and earnest Manner, always having in View the publick Welfare, and the Preservation of our dear Country, to weigh well the foresaid Memorial, together with the Reasons and Motives therein contain'd, and also what is thereby requested of us. In no Time be lost in your Deliberations, be acquaint us as soon possible with your Resolutions; the present Crisis demands it.

In the mean time we pray the Almighty to direct and bless all your Councils, to inspire you with Wisdom and Resolution necessary in this perplex'd and perilous Situation of Affairs, for the Preservation of the Holy Religion, and our dear Country Done at the *Hague*, &c.

The Monthly Catalogue for September, 1744.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1744.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 440.

order to vary the Subject, I shall
now give you an Account of two
Debates we had in our Club,
upon a very new and extraordi-
nary Question; but must first give
a short Account how it was occa-
sioned. Towards the End of last A
Session of Parliament a Bill was
brought in and passed by the Com-
mons, intituled, An Act to make it
High Treason to hold Correspond-
ence with the Sons of the Pre-
tender to his Majesty's Crown.
This Bill being sent up to the Lords, B
a Clause was there offered, for at-
tainting them of High Treason, in
Case they should land, or attempt to
land in Great Britain, or any of
the Dominions thereunto belong-
ing; which Clause was agreed to
by their Lordships without any Op-
position. At the same Time another
Clause was offered, for suspending
the Operation and Effect of a
Clause in the Act of the 7th Year
of the late Queen Anne, for im-
proving the Union of the two
Kingdoms, relating to the Forfeit-
ures for High Treason, until af-
ter the Decease of the Sons of the
said Pretender. This Clause met

with great Opposition in the House
of Lords *, and in the House of
Commons it was violently opposed
even by those very Gentlemen who
had first brought in the Bill; for
which Reason we resolved to have
the Question fully debated in our
Club, for two distinct Days; and
in two distinct Capacities. In the
first Day's Debate, it was opened by
Q. Fabius Maximus, in the Cha-
racter of the Lord Bathurst, who
spoke to this Effect.

My Lords,



HAVING been so
lucky, with regard
to the Clause I have
just offered, as to
meet with your
Lordships Appro-
bation, it encoura-
ges me to offer you another, which I
think equally necessary to be added
to this Bill; but before I offer this
other Clause, I must explain how
our Laws stand at present with regard
to Treason, because from thence the
Necessity of the Clause I am to offer
will manifestly appear. By the Laws
of this Country for many Ages, nay,

S s s

1744

* See London Magazine for May last, p. 234.

I believe, ever since we had any written and established Laws, the Punishment of High Treason was a Forfeiture of Life, Lands, Titles, and Goods: Even the Family was in a Manner extinguished, because, the Blood being corrupted, the Children of the Traitor could inherit nothing from their Ancestors, nor be deemed so much as Gentlemen, unless restored in Blood. These severe Punishments were of old thought necessary, to prevent the Peace of the Society's being disturbed, or our Government's being overtuned, by the Ambition or Resentment of our great Barons; but when Property came to be more generally divided, and especially after our military Tenures were dissolved, we became much less exposed to these Dangers, and therefore it became unnecessary to continue these severe, and, I may say, hereditary Punishments; I say, hereditary, because the innocent Son may, in some Measure, be said to inherit the Punishment of the guilty Father. However, during the Reigns of the Kings *Charles* and *James* the 2d, the Government was in such Danger from the republican Spirit that had spread itself over the whole Kingdom in the former Reign, and during the Usurpation which followed, that it was not thought proper to mitigate the Punishment of this Crime; and during the Reign of King *William*, our Government was so often threatned; and so much in Danger of being disturbed by the *Jacobite* Spirit then prevailing in several Parts of the Kingdom, that no Mitigation could be then admitted. Even during the first five or six Years of Queen *Anne*, as our neighbouring Kingdom of *Scotland* had not adopted the Settlement made here, and seemed to have an Eye towards *St. Germain's*, it was not proper to introduce any Alteration in this Respect; but in the 7th Year of that Princess's Reign, the Union of the two Kingdoms being then completed, and the Protestant Suc-

cession established in both, it was thought something might be attempted for securing the Subject against those Punishments, by which many of our best Families had been ruined, and reduced from being the most noble, to be of the lowest Rank of Men in the Kingdom, on Account of one single rash Step in some of their Ancestors.

Accordingly, Sir, in that Year a Statute was passed, by which was enacted, That after the Death of the Pretender, and at the End of three Years after the Succession of the Crown, by the Demise of the Queen should take Effect, no Attainder for Treason should disinherit any Heir, nor prejudice the Right of any Person, other than the Right of the Offender during his natural Life. From these Words your Lordships will see, that even at that Time it was not thought proper that this Punishment should be mitigated, as long as our Government should be in Danger of being disturbed by the *Jacobites*: And as that Pretender had actually set up a Claim to the Crown of these Kingdoms and had the very Year before made an Attempt to invade these Kingdoms with a *French* Army, in order to prosecute that Claim by Force of Arms, therefore Care was taken that this new Law should not take Effect till after his Decease: So careful was the Parliament at that Time not to do any Thing that might weaken the Protestant Succession, or give any Hopes of Success to its open or secret Enemies; and now that it has been threatned by a new Pretender, I hope, your Lordships will shew yourselves less careful.

The Son of that Pretender, your Lordships, tho' his Father be still alive, has now set up a Claim to the Throne of these Kingdoms; and your Lordships have had sufficient Proofs laid before you, that he

received and encouraged by
French King, and that a very
Armado was prepared at the
 adjacent Port of *France*, for
 making an Invasion upon this King-
 dom in his favour. This vast Ex-
 pence, we may be convinced, the
 King would not have put them-
 selves to, if they had not been well
 assured of being powerfully sup-
 ported by the *Jacobite Party* in
 England, from whence we must con-
 sider, that tho' that Party has for
 many Years had Wisdom enough to
 keep dormant, yet they are not so
 contemptible as their late Conduct
 has made some People believe them
 to be, nor have they yet lost Hopes
 of being one Day able to overturn
 the present happy Establishment.
 The Lion who conceals himself
 under the Brake, till the unwary Travel-
 ler comes within his Reach, they
 may for a Time conceal themselves
 under some of our Party Distinctions;
 tho' we neither see them nor
 hear them rustle, it is no Reason for
 neglecting, or throwing aside, any
 weapon proper for our Defence; be-
 cause we may depend on it, that they
 will take the first Opportunity to
 spring upon us, and tear our happy
 Constitution to Pieces. Therefore we
 must never be too much upon our
 guard, nor ought, we, during this
 Pretender's Life at least, to
 mix with that in which consists our
 Defence. We have now certainly
 the same Reason to guard against him,
 as we had, in the Year 1709, to
 guard against his Father, and there-
 fore the Effect or Operation of the
 Bill I have mentioned ought, I
 think, to be suspended till after the
 Death of the Son, as well as that of
 the Father.

This, my Lords, is the Intention
 of the Clause I am now to offer,
 and as, I hope, it will not be op-
 posed, I need not, I think, say any
 more further in its Recommendati-
 on; therefore shall conclude with
 recommending it to your Lordships as fol-

lows: ' And whereas in and by the
 ' said recited Act of the 7th Year of
 ' the Reign of her said late Majesty
 ' Queen *Anne*, it is provided and en-
 ' acted, That after the Decease of
 ' the Person who pretended to be
 ' Prince of *Wales*, during the Life of
 ' the late King *James*, and since
 ' pretends to be King of *Great Bri-*
 ' *tain*; and at the End of the Term
 ' of three Years after the immediate
 ' Succession to the Crown, upon the
 ' Demise of her said late Majesty,
 ' should take Effect, no Attainder
 ' for Treason should extend to the
 ' disheriting of any Heir, nor to the
 ' Prejudice of the Right or Title of
 ' any Person or Persons, other than
 ' the Right or Title of the Offender
 ' or Offenders, during his, her, or
 ' their natural Lives only; and that
 ' it should and might be lawful to
 ' every Person or Persons, to whom
 ' the Right or Interest of any Lands,
 ' Tenements, or Hereditaments, af-
 ' ter the Death of any such Offen-
 ' der or Offenders, should or might
 ' have appertained, if no such At-
 ' tainder had been, to enter into the
 ' same, Be it further enacted by the
 ' Authority aforesaid, That the said
 ' Provision so made by the said last
 ' recited Clause, shall not take Place,
 ' nor have any Operation, Force, or
 ' Effect whatsoever, until after the
 ' Deceases, not only of the said Pre-
 ' tender, but also of his eldest, and
 ' all and every other Son and Sons.'

The next that spoke was C. Plinius
Cæcilius, in the Character of the
 Lord Chancellor, who spoke in Sub-
 stance as follows, viz.

My Lords,

WHEN I first heard of this
 Bill's being brought into the
 other House, I made no doubt of
 seeing such a Clause in it as that we
 have just agreed to, and likewise
 such a Clause as the noble Lord has
 now proposed; and when I consider
 the Character of the Honourable

Gentlemen who were its Patrons in the other House, and their known Attachment to our present Royal Family, I must say, I was surpris'd, when I saw it brought up to your Lordships without either of those Clauses in it. The Neglect I must impute to the Hurry they were in, and not to any Want of Zeal for our present happy Establishment. In them therefore it was a mere Oversight, but if we should have neglected the adding of such Clauses, it would have been a Sign of our having very little Concern for the Safety of our Constitution, or the Security of our Sovereign; and now that this Clause is offered, I hope, it will not be refused; for our rejecting such a Clause, after being once offered, would, in my Opinion, be one of the greatest Encouragements we could give to the Pretender and his Adherents; because they would look upon it as a Proof of the Majority of this House's being become disaffected to the Royal Family now upon our Throne.

My Lords, as the Law now under our Consideration was certainly, or at least will be, when it takes Effect, a most beneficial Law for the Subject, and a most desirable Regulation for securing the Preservation of our great Families, we must suppose, that the only Motives that induced the Parliament, in 1709, to delay the Time of its beginning to be in Force, were the Pretender's having actually set up his Claim to the Crown of these Realms, his being patronis'd in that Claim by the *French King*, and his having attempted to vindicate his Claim by Force of Arms. These, and these alone, were their Motives for suspending the Effect of such a beneficial Law, till after the Pretender's Death; and have we not now the very same Motives in every Respect with regard to his Son? Has not he actually set up his Claim to our Crown? Has not he been openly received and patronis'd by the *French King*? Has not he very lately made

an Attempt to invade these Kingdoms? Can we then refuse to what the Parliament readily agreed to in 1709? We cannot, my Lords, without shewing that we have more Concern for the Security of the Succession than that Parliament had; for if we have an equal Concern, the same Causes must produce the same Effect.

I know, my Lords, it may be said, that if any Person's pretensions to have a Right to our Crown be a good Reason for suspending the Effect of this salutary Law, it must all Probability remain for ever suspended; because, besides the Pretender and his two Sons, there are a great many Families in Europe who pretend to have a Right anterior to the illustrious Family now in great Providence in Possession, who by Pretension they found upon that ridiculous, antiquated and exploded Doctrine of indefeasible hereditary Right. But it is not this Doctrine that makes the present Pretender and his Sons formidable: It is their being look'd on as *Englishmen*, as the lineal Representatives of the ancient Royal Family. If the present Pretender's Family were extinct, which, for the Sake of the Country, I must wish may soon happen, the other Families would have but few Adherents in this Kingdom upon the Principle of indefeasible hereditary Right; it being now generally known, and expressly admitted, for no Man dares expressly deny it, that the King of England, by the Authority of Parliament, can make Laws to limit and bind the Crown and the Descent and Government thereof. Therefore no other Family's pretending a Right to the Crown can afford an equal good Reason for suspending the Effect of this Law. Besides, my Lords, there is a very great Difference between bare Pretension, and a Claim actually set up, there being always more

anger to be apprehended from the
 ter than from the former; and if
 the present Pretender and his Pro-
 ny were extinct, whatever Preten-
 sions other Families may have, I
 believe, no one of them would ven-
 ure to bring the Resentment of the
 Nation upon them by set-
 ting up their Claim. They have all
 something to lose, and, consequent-
 ly, would not venture the Substance
 for the Sake of catching at the Sha-
 dow: Whereas the present Preten-
 der and his Family have nothing to
 lose: They can be brought no lower
 than they are, consequently they
 can risk nothing by setting up their
 Claim; and as they will always
 be a great Number of secret Ad-
 herents in this Kingdom, especially
 among the Populace, for the Reason
 I have already assigned, we shall al-
 ways be in greater Danger from that
 Family than from any other. Even
 from that Family the Danger will
 in every Generation diminish; be-
 cause they will at last, perhaps the
 very next Generation of them will
 be considered by our People here at
 home, as a foreign Family, conse-
 quently they will have few or no
 friends in this Country, and to
 guard against their foreign Friends
 we shall have no Occasion to suspend
 the Effect of this Law.

Thus your Lordships must see,
 that there can be no Weight in the
 Objection I have stated: No one
 can determine absolutely about fu-
 ture Events; but, in my Opinion,
 we can have no Occasion for sus-
 pending the Effect of this Law lon-
 ger than what is proposed by the
 Clause now offered to you; and as
 by all Accounts the present Preten-
 der's Life seems to be as good a
 life almost as that of either of his
 Sons, I cannot think the Suspension
 now proposed so material as to af-
 ford a Reason for our giving such
 encouragement to the Jacobites
 at home, and their Friends abroad,
 as would necessarily result from our

rejecting the Clause now offered to
 us.

Before I sit down, my Lords, I
 must observe, that none of the other
 Benefits to be acquired to the Sub-
 ject by this Act of the 7th of Queen
 Anne, are to be in the least inroach-
 ed on by the Clause now before
 us. The Clause by which it is
 enacted, That after the Decease of
 the Pretender, a Copy of the In-
 dictment for Treason, and a List of
 the Witnesses for proving it, and
 the Names of the Jury and their
 Professions, and where they dwell,
 shall be delivered to the Party in-
 dicted, in the Presence of two Wit-
 nesses, ten Days before the Trial:
 This Clause, I say, is not to be in
 the least altered, nor am I for having
 it altered; because, I think, there
 is a very great Difference between
 terrifying Men by severe Punishments
 from being guilty, and giving the In-
 nocent all possible Means to prevent
 their being convicted by false Wit-
 nesses, or a pack'd Jury. The for-
 mer is necessary for preserving the
 Peace of Society, and protecting in-
 nocent Men against the Violence of
 Villains; and the latter is as neces-
 sary for protecting innocent Men
 against the Frauds and Tricks of
 Knaves. We ought to contrive

E Laws for terrifying those that incline
 to be guilty, but those Laws ought
 to be so contrived as to prevent its
 being possible to make them a Trap
 for the Innocent; and as this is mani-
 festly the Nature of the Clause now
 offered to your Lordships, I hope
 F it will be approved of: For the
 Sake of depriving the Jacobites of
 all manner of Hopes, and for the
 Sake of manifesting to the World
 your Lordships Attachment to your
 Sovereign, I wish it may be unani-
 mously agreed to.

G Upon this A. Posthumus, in the
 Character of the Duke of Bedford,
 stood up, and spoke to this Effect.

My

My Lords,

AS from the Circumstances of my Family, and, I hope, from the whole Tenor of my own Conduct, I cannot be in the least suspected of any Attachment to the Pretender, or of any Want of Concern for our present happy Establishment; I think it incumbent upon me to be the first to rise up in Opposition to the dangerous Clause now offered to your Lordships, which has been introduced by a Misrepresentation, I am sure, not a designed one, of our Laws relating to Treason, and the Motives upon which they were founded. My Lords, the Clause now offered to us will be so far from being a Proof of our Zeal for the Service or Security of the Royal Family upon our Throne, that did I not know intimately the noble Lord who has been pleased to offer it, were I not convinced of his Affection for our present Royal Family, I should suspect him of being a *Jacobite*, and that he intended by this Clause to alienate from his Majesty the Hearts and Affections of the whole Body of his People. The severe Punishments of Treason did not proceed from the Danger of the Society's being disturbed by the Ambition or Reizement of our great Barons; but from that Contest which will always be, between those that have the Exercise of Power, and those upon whom it is to be exercised. The former will always chuse to have the Obedience of the People depend upon their Fears, the latter will always chuse to have their Obedience depend upon their Affection. For this Reason in all absolute and tyrannical Governments, their Punishments, especially those inflicted upon Crimes against the State, are severe and cruel; whereas in limited and free Governments their Punishments are mild and humane. To our Misfortune, our Ministers, in some of our former Reigns,

got the better in this Contest, and got such Punishments inflicted upon what the Lawyers called Treason as must be allowed to be both unjust and cruel. Cruel they certainly are so cruel that, I believe, the Punishment is now seldom, if ever, inflicted according to the express Words of the Sentence; and it must be allowed to be unjust to punish the innocent Child for the Sake of a guilty Father. Nay, our Laws against Treason go farther: They punish as far as is within the Reach of human Power, even those that are dead and in their Graves; for it be a Reward to a Man who has deserved well of the Publick, as certainly is, to ennoble his Posterity as well as himself, to degrade his Posterity must be look'd on as a Punishment upon him.

These cruel and unjust Punishments have long been complained of, and frequent Attempts have been made to get them altered; but, my Lords, the revengeful and avaritious Influence of Ministers, which at first got them established, has hitherto, and, I am afraid will, for ever, prevent their being abolished. It was this, my Lords, and not the Danger we were in either from a Republican or a *Jacobitish* Spirit, that prevented any Law being made for this Purpose in the Reigns of King Charles, King James, King William, and the first six Years of Queen Anne; and it was an extraordinary Concurrence of Causes that enabled us to get some little Conquest over that Influence in the 7th Year of Queen Anne. In that Year, our Ministers wanted to have the English Laws of Treason introduced into Scotland: The Scots had in the Year 1690 so far got the better of the Ministers and Men in Power, as to get a Law then passed for preventing innocent Childrens being punished for the Crimes of their Father: This valuable Law the Scots

were then Members of the British Parliament, would not part with, the English Members who were attached to the People, took Advantage of this Contest, in order to get such Law introduced in England. Our Ministers found they could gain their favourite Point, without yielding something; but they were resolved to yield as little as possible: They agreed to the introducing this Law in England, but with this Proviso, that it should take Place till after the Decease of the Pretender, and three Years after the immediate Succession to the Crown, upon the Demise of the Queen, should take Effect; which Proviso, they pretended, was necessary, because of the Danger that might ensue upon the Demise of the Queen, and the Introduction of a new Family to the Throne: This, they, was their Pretence; but their Reason, I am convinced, was, because they thought, if such a Proviso should be once tack'd to the Law contended for, it would be easy to get the Proviso enlarged from Time to Time, so as to prevent the Law from ever taking Effect; and, with it may not now appear, that they were not mistaken in their judgment; for, if what is now offered be agreed to, I shall despair of ever seeing this salutary Law begin to take Effect.

From this Account of the Law now under our Consideration, your Lordships must see, that it was a sort of Compact between the two Nations, and that the very Clause which is now to be suspended, or rather repealed, was what chiefly induced the Scots to give up for a Time their Law of the Year 1690. Therefore, what is now proposed may be look'd on as a Breach of that Compact, and, consequently, as a Breach of the Articles of the Union; for by the 18th Article of the Union, it is expressly provided,

that even by the Parliament of Great Britain no Alteration shall be made as to Laws concerning private Rights, except for evident Utility of the Subjects within Scotland. I am very sure, it cannot be said, that the Suspension of their Law of the Year 1690, if it had been but for one Day, could ever be said to be for the Utility of the Subjects of Scotland, consequently it must be allowed, that this Proviso was at first an Incroachment upon the Articles of the Union, which the Parliament of Great Britain had no Right to make; and if the Scots were induced to agree or submit to a temporary Suspension of the Force of their Law of the Year 1690, in Hopes that the Time of that Suspension would never be prolonged; from what is now proposed, they will conclude, if it should be agreed to, that they have been deluded, and that they must never expect to have that beneficial Law restored to them. What their Members of this or the other House may do upon this Occasion, I shall not pretend to determine; but I am convinced, the Scottish Nation in general will never agree to what is now proposed, especially when they consider how much they have suffered, and how many of their antient noble Families have been destroyed by the temporary Suspension they submitted to in the 7th Year of the late Queen Anne.

When I say this, my Lords, I hope no one will think that I approve of, or that I intend to justify the Rebellion that broke out in Scotland soon after his late Majesty's Accession. No, my Lords, I condemn that Rebellion as much as any Lord in this House. I think, those that were guilty and suffered, merited with nothing but what they deserved; but why should their innocent Children have been made to suffer? Why should the Merit of their Ancestors be forgot, their Memories buried

buried in the Dust; and their Families annihilated, on Account of one of their Posterity's having been guilty of a Crime against the State? Their conspiring, associating, and rising in Arms against a legal and just Government, was certainly Rebellion and Treason in the most precise and genuine Sense of the Words; but according to our Constitution there may be Associations, and even Insurrections against our Government, which are so far from being criminal, that they are worthy of the highest Praise. When our Ministers betray their Trust, and in order to screen themselves from the Vengeance, endeavour to overturn the Constitution of their Country, an Association, or even a Rising in Arms against such a Government, however it may be called or represented by the deceitful Tongues of corrupt or timid Lawyers, it is neither Rebellion nor Treason.

To this Principle, my Lords, we are indebted for the late happy Revolution. If the laudable Endeavours of our brave and true Patriots had not by Divine Providence been at that Time crowned with Success, your Lordships all know, that every one concerned in inviting the Prince of Orange to come over with an armed Force for our Relief, and every one that joined him after he landed, would have been deemed guilty of Treason by our Lawyers, and would certainly have been condemned as Traitors by our Judges.

What happened at that Time, my Lords, may happen again: We may again be reduced to the fatal Necessity of endeavouring to vindicate our Liberties by Arms, and, perhaps, of inviting some foreign Power to come over with an armed Force to assist us. We should therefore be cautious of inflicting cruel or severe Punishments upon what may be called Treason by our Lawyers; for however unjust, however oppressive our

Government may be, it will always be dangerous to rise in Arms against it, the Event will always be doubtful; and when Noblemen and Gentlemen consider, that, in Case of Success, their Families as well as themselves will be destroyed, it will throw such a Terror, and will throw such a Damp upon their Spirits, that very few of them will ever think of joining in any Attempt for recovering the Liberties of their Country. In this Country it will then be the same as in all Countries subject to arbitrary Power. A cruel and oppressive Government may be overturned by a Mob, or an Insurrection of the Populace, supported by a Mutiny in the Army; but by such Means was never heard, that a free and limited Government was ever restored or established.

Thus your Lordships may see that a Continuation of the severe Punishments upon what our Lawyers call Treason, may some Time or other prove the Ruin of our Liberties, by overawing those who would otherwise take Arms in their Defence; for there is no Man of a Spirit who would not risk his own Life in Defence of his Liberty, but even a Man of the bravest Spirit when he looks upon his little Children, may be overawed by the Thoughts of what they must suffer in Case he should fail in his generous Attempt.

My Lords, I have more Reason than most of your Lordships, to consider the Severity of the Punishments inflicted upon Treason, and the Danger to which our Constitution may be thereby exposed. My Family has suffered, my Grandfather lost his Life, and his Progeny their Birthright, for his opposing the Delights of an arbitrary Court. He suffered 'tis true, and was condemned by the Judges of those Days, for what the Lawyers still call Treason; but his Example may shew your Lordships

easy it is for an arbitrary and tyrannical Court to buckle Treason upon the Back of any Man, that has not the Force and Courage enough to oppose their Measures; for as soon as a Man had Leave to declare their Sentiments freely, his Innocence of the only real Crime laid to his Charge was so generally acknowledged, that the very first Session of the Parliament after the Revolution, his Sentence was declared null and void, and his Family thereby restored, by which I have now the Honour of having a Seat in this august Assembly; and I should think myself very little deserving of that Honour, if I did not oppose every Scheme for the Continuance of that Law, by which, if my Great Grandfather had not been alive, the Existence of my own Family, as a noble Family, would have been for a Time suspended, and by which every noble Family now in the Kingdom may at last be extinguished.

This Consideration, my Lords, makes it very surprising to me, to see such a Clause first offered by any Lord of this House; but it will be still more surprising, should I see it agreed to. Your Lordships have always been the most steady Supporters of our happy Constitution: You have always been, and may upon all Occasions expect to be, the greatest Sufferers by its Overthrow. An arbitrary Government can never be secure in this Kingdom, till all the noble Families are extinguished, or distressed of their Privileges, and made so insignificant as to become contemptible in the Eyes of the People. In all Countries where arbitrary Power has been set up, the noble and great Families became the first Victims to its Jealousy and Suspicion: Your Lordships are therefore more concerned in the Preservation of the Liberties of your Country, than any other Set of Men in the Kingdom. How then can any Mi-

nister suppose, that this House will be the first to tarnish one of the most splendid Triumphs; in my Opinion, that ever our Patrons of Liberty obtained over our Ministers.

In order to obtain this Triumph, my Lords, the Patrons of Liberty were, 'tis true, obliged to agree to a Suspension of its Effects for a Time; but it was not because they thought that Suspension just or necessary; for it can never be just to punish an innocent Child; only because it happens to be the Child of a guilty Father. This is contrary to Reason, and to the Spirit of our Law. It was at first introduced for the Support of arbitrary Power, and can never be necessary for the Support of a legal and just Government; for such a Government can never have any Thing to fear from the Ambition of the Wicked, because it may depend upon the Assistance of all the Honest and Brave: Whereas an arbitrary, tyrannical Government, has nothing to hope for but from the Ambition and Avarice of the Wicked, and the Fears and Apprehensions of the honest Part of the People; therefore such Governments were obliged to contrive such Punishments for what they were pleased to call Treason, as might at the same Time enable them to terrify the Honest, and to satisfy the Ambition and Avarice of the Wicked. This was the true Source of the present Punishments inflicted by our Laws upon Treason, and these Punishments being once settled, it was then the Business of such Governments to multiply Treasons, and to extend Forfeitures as far as possible; Our *Edward* the First put some Restraint upon the latter, by the Statute of *Westminster* the second, which prevented the Forfeiture of entailed Estates; and *Edward* the Third put a Restraint upon the former, by the famous Statute of the 25th of his Reign, by which it was

determined what should for the future be deemed Treason. These were two glorious Reigns, and to add to the Glories of Queen Anne's Reign, she had the Honour of giving the Royal Assent to a Statute, by which every Thing was to be abolished that could be called unjust, with regard to our Punishments inflicted upon Treason.

The Circumstances the Nation was then in, my Lords, gave our Ministers an Opportunity to propose the suspending the Effect of that Statute for a Time: The new and extraordinary Change that had been brought about but the Year before, (I mean the Union between the two Kingdoms) had produced a great many Mal-Contents in *Scotland*, which had encouraged our Enemies to attempt an Invasion in Favour of the Pretender: We were at the Eve of a new Settlement's taking Place by introducing a new Family to our Throne: These were Arguments, and especially the latter was a strong Argument in the Mouths of our Ministers, and all such as were willing to be convinced by them; but they neither were, nor could be Arguments of Weight with any one who had a true Regard for common Justice, or for the Safety of our Constitution. However, as these last were afraid of losing all, they were willing to take what they found they could get; and therefore they agreed to the Effect of the Law's being suspended for the Terms desired, little imagining that any future Parliament would give up, or suspend for a Moment longer, the Effect of such a just and beneficial Law, especially after the new Settlement had taken Place, and our present Royal Family had had sufficient Time to make the People sensible of the Benefits they reaped from having set them upon the Throne.

For this Reason, my Lords, I think, that the Clause now offered is very

far from being a Compliment to our present Royal Family: I am convinced, his Majesty will not look upon it as such; and this made me set out with saying, that if I had not the Happiness of being intimately acquainted with the noble Lord who made you the Motion, I should have suspected him of being a rank Jacobite. If we should agree to the Clause, and if it should be passed into a Law; it will, in my Opinion, be a Sort of declaring to the People, that his Majesty does not depend upon their Affections, but upon the Severity of those Punishments which were at first invented for the Support of arbitrary Power; and consequently, instead of being a Security for our present happy Establishment, it may occasion its Overthrow. If the Pretender, either old or young, should land amongst us while such an Opinion prevailed among the People, he would certainly be joined by great Numbers of Men; and as this very Law, in Case of his Success, would be made to operate against those who took Arms in Defence of our present Establishment, the Dread of having their Families destroyed might prevent many Noblemen and Gentlemen of Fortune from appearing in Defence of our Government. Nay, I believe, few such would appear upon either Side of the Question. The Armies on both Sides would be composed of the lowest Dregs of the People; and in that Case, whichever Side prevailed, the victorious Army would set up the most despotick Sort of arbitrary Power.

This, my Lords, has always made me think, that we should rather run the Risk of frequent Civil Wars, than continue those Punishments, which are much more severe upon Men of Family and Fortune, than upon the lowest Class of People; because it is, I believe, impossible absolutely to prevent Civil Wars or Insurrections.

any Society whatever; and the difference is, that when Men of Family and Fortune, who have had liberal Education, and know the Consequences of despotick Power: I say, when such Men appear upon both Sides in a Civil War, A those that happen to be upon the victorious Side will always endeavour to prevent the Establishment of arbitrary Power, and they will have an Influence upon the victorious Army as to render their Endeavours successful. Whereas, when there are few or no Men of Family and Fortune upon the lucky Side, the victorious Army will always invest their General or chief Favourite with arbitrary Power. I could illustrate this Maxim from the History of almost all Nations; but I have no Occasion to resort to any other, and even in our own History I shall confine myself to a very late Passage: I mean, what happened in the Reign of King Charles the First, and in the Reign of his Son James the Second. In King Charles the First's Time, B the Lords, the Measures of the Court were so bad and so oppressive, that, I believe, most of the Nobles and Gentlemen in the Kingdom would have taken Arms against him before the Year 1642, if it had not been for the Danger of ruining their Families. This Danger made them long submit to the arbitrary and illegal Measures of that Court, and that tame Submission encouraged the Court to increase their Oppressions on the People. At last the popular Discontents became so general and so violent, that every one saw, C that it would be easy to raise an Army against the Government; but as the prospect of War is always doubtful, the Noblemen and Gentlemen were afraid of ruining their Families; G therefore, when an Army was raised, but few of them joined it, or were able to have any Command in it;

so that the Army against the Government was composed, I may say, for the most Part, of the lowest Scum of the Nation, notwithstanding its being raised by the Authority of what was then called the Parliament. What was the Consequence? This Army, that was raised in Favour of Liberty, at last destroyed it, and invested their General with as absolute Power as was ever enjoyed by any Sovereign. Whereas, if our Nobility and Gentry had then had nothing to risk but their Lives, I am convinced, such Numbers of them would have joined the Parliament's Army, that it would have prevented the Civil War, because the King would soon have found it impossible for him to oppose them: At least they would, during the War, have got such an Influence in the victorious Army, as would have prevented that Army's making such a Compliment to their General. Nay, in such a Case, I doubt, if *Oliver Cromwell* would ever have been any Thing more than D a Captain, or at most the Colonel of a Regiment.

Now, my Lords, with regard to the Revolution, it is very well known, that the Prince of *Orange* was secretly invited over, and after his Landing openly joined by many of the first E Rank in the Kingdom. As the Attempts of the Son were levelled against our Religion as well as our Liberties, and were more openly avowed than ever his Father had done, his Party in the Nation was much less considerable than his Father's, and he had this further Disadvantage, that a numerous Army of veteran F Troops under an experienced Leader, was actually landed in the Island against him. This gave a much greater Assurance to our Noblemen and Gentlemen of Fortune, and accordingly, a great Number of them openly joined the Prince of *Orange* soon after his Landing. What was the Consequence, my Lords? I believe,

lieve, I should not transgress much upon the Character of King William, should I affirm, that he was as fond of arbitrary Power as *Oliver Cromwell*; and considering the Danger we were then in, of an immediate Invasion from *France*, as well as from the *Jacobites* among our own People, especially in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, very strong Reasons might have been urged for investing him with a temporary arbitrary Power; but those Lords and Gentlemen, who had joined him, and without whom he could do nothing, took Care to limit his Power within narrow Bounds enough, so far as related to the Evils that had been actually felt; and if they had considered our Constitution a little more maturely, they would probably have insisted upon proper Regulations for preventing those Evils which have since arisen, and which, if suffered to continue, will render useless all that was then done for the Preservation of our Liberties.

These two Passages, my Lords, I yield, in my Opinion, a convincing Proof, that we ought not to annex such Punishments to what is called Treason, as must terrify our Men of Family and Fortune from joining either Side in Case of a Civil War; for tho' a Civil War be a very pernicious Circumstance for any Society, yet your Lordships will admit, I believe, that it is not so pernicious as an established despotick Tyranny; and therefore it is ridiculous in any Society to guard against the lesser Evil by such Methods as must naturally produce the greater. Ambition of itself alone can never produce a Civil War: Nothing but Weakness or Oppression in the Government can produce a Civil War: It is Weakness in a Government to suffer any single Man to possess himself of so much Power as may enable him to rebel against the Government; and nothing but Oppression can raise such a Discontent and Ferment among

the People, as may enable a single Man to rise in Arms against an established Government, with any View of Success. Even when the Power of the Barons was at its greatest Height, none of them ever ventured to take Arms against their Sovereign: his weak and oppressive Measures had raised a general and violent Discontent among the People. It is therefore the Severity of the Punishment, but the Wisdom and Justice of the Administration of Government that can prevent a Civil War. If a Government through Weakness permit any single Subject to get Possession of so much Power, as to give him a probable View of Success in an Attempt to usurp the Government, he will attempt it, let the Punishment of Treason be what it will: If the Discontents of the People be, by oppressive Measures of the Government, rendered general and violent, they will at last find a Leader, the Punishment of Treason be so severe. Either of these will produce a Civil War: The Severity of the Punishment may prevent either Side's being joined or openly supported by any great Number of Men of Figure and Fortune, but it cannot prevent the War; and a Civil War conducted by Armies on both Sides, or upon the victorious Side composed generally of the Disaffected of the People, will certainly establish arbitrary and despotick Government, which of all Misfortunes is, in my Opinion, the greatest that can befall a Society.

For these Reasons, I must beg leave receiving the Clause now offered to your Lordships; and as I am so much attached, as the World knows, to the great Reason to be firmly attached to our present Establishment, I thought myself obliged to be the first to oppose a Clause, introduced under the specious Pretence of its being necessary for the Support of that Establishment, tho' it is in reality, according to

of thinking, the most art-
and the surest Train that can be
for blowing it up.

*John L. Juventius Thalna stood
up, and in the Character of the
Lord Ilchester, spoke in Substance A*
as follows, viz.

My Lords,

A S I make no Doubt of the no-
ble Duke's Attachment to our
present happy Establishment, or of
his Zeal for supporting it, I am sur-
prised to hear him declare so warmly
against a Clause which, in my Opi-
nion, must either be necessary or
very harmless. If it be necessary
for the Support of our happy Con-
stitution, I am persuaded the noble
Duke, as soon as he is convinced of
it, will withdraw his Opposition;
and if it be a Clause of a very
harmless Nature, I think we should
have so much Complaisance for one
another, as not to oppose a Motion,
which can be attended with no bad
Consequence. If there are no Ja-
cobites in this Kingdom, the Clause
now offered to us can do no Harm,
because it can bring no Family into
any Danger of being ruined: If
there are but a few *Jacobites*, the
Clause can do but a very little Harm;
and if there are a great many, the
Clause must, I think, be absolutely
necessary.

This last, my Lords, I am afraid,
is the Case. The *Jacobites* have of
late Years made no Appearance, 'tis
true, as *Jacobites*, because they have
had no Opportunity to appear as
such, and have found out another
Method of distressing our Govern-
ment, by appearing in the Shape of
Patriots or Patrons of Liberty; but,
I am persuaded, there are still a
great Number of *Jacobites* in every
one of the three Kingdoms, and for
this Reason, I think this Clause ab-
solutely necessary; for it will be im-
possible to keep them quiet, should

they find but the least Glimpse of
Hopes; and every one knows, they
are apt enough to hope. I say, it
will be impossible, in such a Case,
to keep them quiet, unless we keep
them under the Lash of those severe
Punishments inflicted by the Laws,
as they stand now, upon Treason.
The noble Duke acknowledges, that
the Danger a Man's Family is ex-
posed to by his being guilty of Treas-
on, is a much better Pledge for his
Submission to the established Govern-
ment of his Country, than any per-
sonal Punishment that can be invent-
ed. In this I concur with him,
and, I think, he must concur with
me in Opinion, that if there be a
great Number of *Jacobites* in the
Kingdom, our continuing the pre-
sent Punishments upon Treason will
be a much greater Restraint upon
them, and a much better Security
for our present happy Establishment,
against any new Attempts in Favour
of this new Pretender, than if we
were to allow the Law of the *Se-*
venth of Queen Anne to take Ef-
fect, which it will do, the Moment
the Breath is out of the Body of
him who now pretends a Right to
his Majesty's Crown and Dignity.

Therefore, my Lords, the only
Question now before us must be,
E Whether we have now such a Num-
ber of *Jacobites* amongst us, as might,
in Conjunction with a powerful Assis-
tance from abroad, make a new At-
tempt in Favour of the Pretender,
and bring our present happy Estab-
lishment once more to depend upon
the doubtful Event of a Battle; and
as to this Question, I think, there
is no Doubt to be made of it. It is
impossible to suppose, that the Court
of France would have thought of
invading this Kingdom with 14 or
15,000 Men, if they had not been
assured of being powerfully assisted
by the *Jacobites* here at home. That
Court could not judge so ridiculously
as to fancy, that they could conquer
this

this Kingdom with 15,000 Men, nor could they be so foolish as to send such a Number of their Troops to this Island, to be made Prisoners of War upon their first Landing, which would certainly have been the Case, if they had not been immediately joined by a great Number of our own People, and Insurrections made in every other Part of the Kingdom, in order to oblige his Majesty to divide his Troops, and prevent his being able to send any considerable Body of them against these foreign Invaders. We must therefore, I think, conclude, that the Court of France had a Correspondence with the *Jacobites* here, and had Assurances from them, that their Troops would be joined, as soon as landed, by such Numbers of our own People, or such Insurrections raised against our Government, as would at least give them an equal Chance for Victory. His Majesty's not having been able hitherto to discover that Correspondence, or at least not so clearly as to be able to convict any Person, is so far from being an Argument that there was no such Thing, that, in my Opinion, it ought to convince us of our Danger's being now much greater from the *Jacobites* than ever it was heretofore; because the *Jacobites* of these Days have, it seems, learned how to keep their Secrets much better than their Ancestors ever knew how to do; and of all Plots those are the most dangerous, which are so cunningly laid, that no Discovery can be made till they come to the Verge of Execution, no not even after the Execution has been prevented by a manifest Interposition of Providence, which was certainly the Case, with regard to the last intended Invasion.

In all Questions of this Nature, my Lords, it must be granted, that the Fence ought to be equal to the Danger: In 1709, the Parliament thought the Danger our present

happy Establishment was in from the Pretender, so great, that it was absolutely necessary, during his Life, at least, to keep up all those Fences which had been contrived by our Ancestors for securing our Government, and preserving the Peace of the Society. It is evident from what has but just happened, that our Danger from the Son is at least equal to that we were then in from the Father, and therefore the same Fence ought to be kept up. In my Opinion, our Danger from the Son will be much greater than ever it was from the Father. Of this the first Copy we have had of his Conduct is, I think, a convincing Proof: His Secrecy, his Expedition, and his Contrivance, seem to be much greater and better than ever his Father was famed for. His Journey from Rome, or, I should rather say, his Escape from all those watchful Eyes we must suppose he then had fixed upon him, was so well contrived and executed with such Secrecy and Expedition, that we cannot, I think, be too much upon our Guard, or take too many Precautions against being surpris'd by him, and the Party he must always have in this Kingdom. In 1709, the Parliament thought it reasonable that the severe Punishments upon Treason should cease as soon as the Danger was over; but their suspending the Effect of the Law they then made, is a Proof that they thought it unreasonable to make the Punishments cease before the Danger ceased; and as it is apparent, that our Danger from the Son will be as great as ever it was from the Father, if we are now of the same Opinion with the Parliament in 1709, we must suspend the Effect of that Law during the Life of the Son, as well as they did during the Life of the Father. I am, my Lords, of the same Opinion that Parliament was of: I think the Punishments ought not to cease,

Penes ought not to be demoted, as long as the Danger continues; and when I consider what Number of great Men and true Patriots we had then in both Houses, I must say, I am proud of being of that Opinion; in Testimony whereof I shall most heartily give my Vote for the Clause now offered to the Lordships.

Next that stood up was M. Helms, who spoke in the Character of the Lord Hervey, to this Effect.

My Lords,

It is always with great Caution, and even with Diffidence, that I dissent from the Opinion of the learned Lord upon the Woolfack, especially in Matters of Law; but in the present Case I cannot agree with him, because I think the Punishments now by Law inflicted upon Religion, contrary both to Justice and Equity; and I must beg Leave to say that I look upon it as an Insult to Divine Providence to assert, that any Thing is necessary for preserving the Peace of Society, which is itself both irreligious and un-

I shall give myself no Trouble, My Lords, about the Antiquity of the Punishments, or about who were their Patrons in the Year 1703; but I must desire the noble Lord who spoke last to remember, that those great Men, whom, I suppose, he calls true Patriots, were Ministers of State; and when he reflects upon this, he will, perhaps, with me, suppose, that they acted upon the Effect of that Law's being suspended during the Pretend- Life, not as Patriots but as Ministers; for we have often found, that the most zealous Patriots begin to think very differently, as soon as they become Ministers. I have as much Veneration for the Memory of those great Men as any Lord can

have, and I have as great a Regard for what appears to have been their Opinion; yet, I think, they were sometimes mistaken; for it was those very great Men that, in the 4th of the same Queen, procured the Repeal of those Clauses in the Act of Settlement, which enacted, that all Resolutions of the Privy Council should be signed by such as advised and consented to them; and that no Person who had Office or Place of Profit under the King, or Pension from the Crown, should serve as Member of the House of Commons. Now, I believe, there is now never a real Patriot in the Kingdom but wishes, that neither of these Clauses had ever been repealed; so that great Men and true Patriots as they were, it must be allowed, that they were sometimes mistaken. But suppose they had never in any other Case been mistaken, they were certainly so when they contended that Acts of Injustice and Irreligion were, or could at any Time be, necessary for the Support of our present Establishment.

Such Acts my Lords, can never be necessary for the Support of any just and rightful Government: They are the Practices of the Devil, and can never be necessary but for the Support of an oppressive, a tyrannical, a devilish Government. Such Punishments can never be necessary for the Support of our present Establishment, which was founded upon the Downfall of Oppression, Tyranny, and arbitrary Power; and must cease to be what it now is, or ever was designed to be, if any of these should ever be introduced. Some of your Lordships may, perhaps, think, that your agreeing to this Clause will be a Testimony of your Zeal for our present Establishment; but I am far from thinking so, and if I did, I should not be for giving such Testimonies as may destroy the Liberties of the People. Time, my Lords, shall

shall manifest my Zeal for our present Establishment: Time shall shew my Loyalty to my Sovereign: Time shall demonstrate my Affection for his Majesty. For this Purpose I make no Doubt of having many proper Opportunities, if I live but a few Years; and, therefore, if there were no Injustice, if there were nothing inconsistent with Religion, in what is now proposed, I should decline giving a Testimony of my Zeal, Loyalty, or Affection, by any such dangerous and precipitate Compliment to the Crown, as the Clause now offered to your Lordships.

This, my Lords, I say, I should decline doing, were there nothing in the Clause inconsistent with Justice or Religion; but as it is inconsistent with both, I think myself obliged to declare against it, in that Manner which I think the most open and avowed. Can any one say, it is just to make an innocent Heir suffer for the Crime of his Ancestor? Can any one say, the Heir does not suffer, when he loses a Peerage and an Estate, which has been preserved in the Family for many Ages, and transmitted from Father to Son through many Generations? Does not the Heir suffer, when he, for his Father's Crime, is rendered incapable of succeeding to his Grandfather or Uncle, to whom he would otherwise have been Heir at Law? This of Corruption of Blood, my Lords, is one of the most unjust and cruel Conceits that ever entered into the Head of a pettifogging Attorney. These Punishments are therefore plainly unjust, and, I hope, the Reverend Bench will assist me in shewing, that they are inconsistent with Religion; for we have this Precept delivered to us from the highest Authority, *That the Father shall not suffer for the Child, nor the Child for the Father; but every one shall bear his own Iniquity.*

Therefore, my Lords, if the Pu-

nishments now inflicted upon Treason be both unjust and inconsistent with Religion, can it be an Argument continuing them, to say, that Ruin a Man's Family must undo the Miseries his Children must suffer by his Crime, will be such a Reason as may prevent his being guilty of it. Surely, my Lords, this Argument can have no Weight with any Man of common Justice, much less with any Man of true Christianity. The present Establishment is founded on Justice, and, I hope, upon Christianity: I am sure, it can stand in need of, I hope it will not seek a Support but what is agreeable to both. If it ever should, it, as I have said, cease to be what it is, and will become such an Establishment as neither can deserve meet with a Support from any *Englishman*; and if the noble Lord who made this Motion were of that Way of thinking, instead of moving such a Clause as this, he would have brought in a Clause for bringing the Act of the 7th of Queen Anne into immediate Force.

This, my Lords, would have shewing a proper, and, I am convinced, a just Contempt of the intended Invasion, if any such really intended, and of that Party which is called the *Jacobite Party* in these Kingdoms. I was really sorry to hear the noble Lord, who last, represent that Party in so formidable Light, and much more sorry to hear his Lordship say, they now appeared under the Name of Liberty. My Lords, it is a Liberty they never can put on, unless Liberties be in apparent Danger: they should raise the Cry of Liberty when none but they think our Liberties in Danger, the Mask of Liberty be of no Use, because every one would see through it, and did not the *Jacobite* Face that wore it. They never can conceal themselves under such a Mask, but when our Lib-

generally thought to be in real
and as this may probably be
consequence of our agreeing to
this, the Regard I have for
the present happy Establishment, as
the Regard I have for Justice,
humanity, and your Lordships Fa-
vor, must determine me against it,

*Mr. Creech stood up next, and in the
character of the Earl of Chol-
mondeley, spoke in Substance thus.*

My Lords,

I HAVE often seen the Subject
of Debate departed from in this
manner, but I never saw it so much
departed from, as in the Question
before us. Instead of answer-
ing the Arguments advanced by the
Lord who moved you the
Question, or by the learned Lord
on the Woolpack, the Lords who
spoke against it, have run out
Investives against our Laws in
general, and, indeed, against the
Laws of every well regulated So-
ciety in the known World. By the
sole Tenor of our Laws, from
the Beginning to this very Day, the
Child suffers by the Crime of the
Father; and the Case is, and ever
will be the same, in all the Countries. I
read of. It is hardly possible
to contrive a Punishment for the
guilty Father, in which his innocent
Child must not be a Partaker. Na-
ture has made it so; and when you
attempt to alter the Nature of
things by human Institutions, you will
always find yourselves disappointed.
If you set a Fine, a Mulct, or an
emerciamment upon a guilty Father, F
his innocent Child thereby
suffers. Is not the Estate thereby di-
minished, to which the Child has,
by Law, a Right to succeed? There
is therefore, nothing in Forfeitures
for Treason, but what proceeds from
the Nature of Things; and, as God G
himself is the Author of Nature, I
think it is not very consistent with
the Religion, natural or revealed, to say,
that there is Injustice in any Thing

that proceeds from such an Origin.

Besides, my Lords, there is in
Forfeitures a Sort of Retribution
which is due to the Society. To
leave the Heir to succeed to the
whole Estate of his traitorous Ance-
tor, would be doing Injustice to every
Member of the Society not concern-
ed with him in his Treason. By such
Crimes the Society is generally put to
a very great extraordinary Expence;
and if the Estates of the Traitors or
Rebels are not applied towards an-
swering that Expence, or making
good the Expence which the Publick
has been put to by their Rebellion,
it must be levied upon the Estates of
the Innocent. Which, I pray, my
Lords, is the most just, or the most
consonant to the Rules of right Rea-
son, that the Estates of the Guilty
should be applied towards making
good the Expence which the Pub-
lick has been put to by their Crimes,
or that the Expence should be levied
upon the Estates of the Innocent? This
Argument, I know, could
not have had much Weight in
ancient Times, when the Estates of
Traitors were, without any Controul,
granted away by our Kings to their
Favourites: But his late Majesty
made a Precedent, which, I hope,
will be followed by all his Succes-
sors: He most wisely and justly sur-
rendered to the Publick, his Right
to the Estates that had been forfeited
by the Rebellion at the Beginning of
his Reign, to the End, that they
might be applied, by this House, to-
wards making good the Expence the
Publick had been put to by that Re-
bellion; and as this Precedent will
probably be followed in all future
Times, I think we have the less
Reason to find Fault with the For-
feitures which are, by Law, annexed
to the Crime of Treason.

My Lords, I have as great a Com-
passion for the innocent Children of
forfeiting Persons, as any Man can,
or ought to have; but as Nature has

instilled into Mankind a natural Affection for their Children, and a Desire to advance their Condition in the World, all Lawgivers have, and we must avail ourselves of this natural Affection, in order to prevent the Crime of Treason, which, of all others, is the most heinous, because it is attended with the most direful Consequences. If it were not for this, my Lords, some Person or other would be every Day conspiring Murders and Assassinations, not only against the King, but against every one of his Ministers and Judges. As they must, by the Nature of their high Offices, be every Day provoking the Resentment and Revenge of some Man or other, nothing can protect them against public Assaults, or private Assassinations, but the Severity of the Punishments inflicted upon such Crimes; so that those Punishments are necessary, not only for preventing Rebellions and Assassinations, which may proceed from Ambition or a wrong Principle, but also for preventing those Rebellions and Assassinations or Poisonings, which may proceed from private Resentment or Revenge.

As I have mentioned one human Affection which all Governments have availed themselves of, in order to prevent Treasons, I must mention another which all wise Lawgivers have thought it necessary to guard against; and that is, the Desire a Son generally has to revenge the Death of his Father. There are few Men that suffer for Treason who are not supposed, by those of their Party, to have been unjustly put to Death. This inspires the Son, who is generally of the same Principle with the Father, to endeavour to revenge his Father's Death; and, therefore, in order to put it out of his Power to do so, it has been found necessary to strip him, as much as possible, of every Thing he could claim, as Heir to his Father. If, by his future Conduct and Behaviour,

he shews, that he is not of the same Principle with his Father, that he thinks his Father was justly put to Death, and that therefore he is resolved, instead of revenging his Father's Death, to do all in his Power towards atoning for the Injury the Father did to the Society, he may then be restored; and our History will shew us, that, in such Cases the Son has generally been restored as far as could be done, without doing an Injury to any third Person. I hope, my Lords, I have vindicated our Laws from all the Invectives that have been thrown out against them, on account of the Punishments inflicted upon Treason. I hope, I have shewn, that the Punishments are not only just and necessary, for guarding against the Dangers, which all Governments and supreme Magistrates are exposed to, from the Ambition, Resentment and Revenge of the Wicked, or from wrong Principles of the deluded People; and when any Lord convinces me, that we shall be less Danger from the Son of a Pretender, than we ever were from the Pretender himself, I promise him, I shall concur in giving a Negative to the Clause now under your Consideration; but, till that is done, I shall remain in my present Opinion; and, if I find it cannot be done, I shall agree to the making this Clause Part of the Bill now before you.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued our next.*]

Conclusion of the TRIAL in relation to JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and the Earl of ANGLESEY. (See p. 440.)

Mr. Baron Mountney. GENTLEMEN of the Jury, Lord Chief Baron has summed up the Evidence on both Sides, and stated the Affair in so judicious a manner

in a Manner, that I shall only make some general Observations on the Close of the Plaintiff's and Defendant's Evidence, and shall begin with Mr. Giffard's Testimony.

As I mentioned at large to you, the Conversations he had with Lord Anglesey (the present Defendant) in one of which Conversations my Lord declared he should be glad to send for his Nephew *Jemmy Annesley* (his Brother's Son) to enjoy his Honours and Estate, and if he would allow him to stay a Year, he would go to the Continent, for it was his Right, and the Lord would surrender it up to him. You'll observe, Gentlemen, that the Counsel for the Defendant evaded the Question, and endeavoured to excuse it as a sudden, hasty Expression: But that cou'd not be the Case; for by the Account *Giffard* gives you, it was not the Effect of Passion, because Lord Anglesey often made use of that Declaration, and, in pursuance of that Resolution, sent *Stephen Hays* to instruct him in the French Language, in order to go to France; therefore it was not a precipitate Resolution; and his declaring his Inclination to accept of a Year, is a plain Indication that he did not believe the Lessor of the Plaintiff was the natural Son of the late Lord *Altham*. But, Gentlemen, when he prosecuted the Defendant at the *Old Bailey* with the most Rigour, as the Witness mentioned, he could not then have any excuse that he was induced to it by the Dispute with the *Annesleys*; therefore you are to consider, whether the Defendant was not in this Affair actuated by other Motives, than those of publick Justice.

The Impatience which the Defendant shewed, in going to *Hounslow* to meet with Mr. *Giffard*, and his Declaration of spending 10,000 *l.* to hang the Lessor of the Plaintiff, will have a Weight, and will help to shew the Motives of the Defendant, & *quo animo* he embark-

ed so strongly in this Affair. And another Circumstance strengthens the Testimony of *Giffard*, that is, that the Defendant told *Giffard* that the Plaintiff was transported for stealing a Silver Spoon; this compared with the Testimony of *Purcell*, and some others of the Plaintiff's Witnesses, shews a Consistency which must add to their Credit.

And, Gentlemen, you'll consider what Weight it is to have, that the Defendant offered no Evidence to discredit *Giffard*, but by cross-examining him, and by the Arguments made use of, with regard to the disclosing the Secrets of his Client; but in my Opinion, Gentlemen, Mr. *Giffard* could not justify himself to God or Man unless he did disclose it; besides, Lord Anglesey mentioned it to him in a Cause not relative to the Matter in Question; and this has been extremely well discussed by Counsel on both Sides, which, Gentlemen, you must remember.

The Evidence of *Shelcross's Ash* is very strong, that the Defendant spirited away the Lessor of the Plaintiff; and in my humble Opinion, it shews the Defendant was fully conscious of his Title.

The Defendant's Witnesses have sworn, that Lady *Altham* never had a Child, nor was with Child, but that Lord *Altham* had a Son by *Joan Landy*. But 'tis natural to enquire, why Lord Anglesey should be so solicitous about *Joan Landy's* Son? What could Lord Anglesey fear from a Son, who was without Dispute a Bastard?

Gentlemen, the present Question is, Whether the Lessor of the Plaintiff was the legitimate Son of the late Lord *Altham*, and how far it may be proper for you to draw Inferences from the Conduct of the Defendant to determine your Judgments in this Particular. Sometimes the Law admits of violent Presumptions to be full Proofs; for Instance, if a Man happened to be murder'd

In a House, and a Man is seen with a bloody Sword coming out of that House, there Presumption is to take Place, and will have the Force of positive Evidence.

The Jury are properly to consider those iniquitous Acts, and whether they do not bring the Defendant within the Case of *Spoliation*, and how every Thing is to be presumed against the *Spoliator*.—I remember, I heard my Lord *Talbot* (who was one of the greatest Men that ever sat upon the Bench) assert, that strong Circumstances were more convincing than any other Evidence; and that Presumptions arising from Facts, speak stronger than Witnesses can do.

Gentlemen, you'll consider the Difficulties the Lessor of the Plaintiff labours under, from not having an Opportunity of claiming his Right earlier; for if he had asserted his Title 15 Years ago, then he might have had the Benefit of the Sponsors, who were, probably, all then living, and who might have cleared up this Matter; but now, being dead, he is laid under great Hardships.

But when violent Presumptions operate strongly in the Plaintiff's Favour, as in the present Case, they must be supposed to operate strongly for him, and point out where to apply the Probability and Improbability.

A wicked Act, in general, should not be considered by the Jury; but when an evil Act, relative to the Point in Dispute, explained by the wicked Declarations of the Party, of spending 10,000*l.* (as *Giffard* mentioned) is laid before you, this must have great Influence.

The Gentlemen for the Defendant have said, it was not probable that the Defendant would be so weak as to make the Declarations given in Evidence on this Trial; but they will please to observe, that Weakness and Wickedness are generally attendant on each other; it often happens, that *quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*.

I shall, Gentlemen, mention a few more Observations, which I think proper for your Considerations.

I must first mention to you, Mrs. *Giffard* stands confronted A Mr. *Colclough*, Mr. *Turner*, and *Higgison*: And, Gentlemen, you to consider which of them deserves to be credited.

Mrs. *Heath* contradicts Mrs. *B* and Mrs. *Cole*, that Lord *Altham* not go to *Vice's* to lodge before he went to *Dunmain*.

Mrs. *Cole* mentioned to you Tuesday (when she was on the Tower) that the Reason of Lord and Lady *Altham's* going to another Place to lodge from her Father's (before he went to *Dunmain*) was, that it might be more notorious that they were conciled; you will weigh how this Reason is probable, and you observe that Mrs. *Briscoe* swears she, with all the rest of the Family were desired to see Lord and Lady *Altham* in Bed at her Father's House that it might be known they were reconciled.

It was insisted on, to overturn Mrs. *Cole's* Testimony about the miscarriage, that it was improbable a Child of that Age should know a Miscarriage, or that her Mother should shew the Abortion to her. You will consider, Gentlemen, whether it was not as improbable for Parents to call a Child of ten Years to see them in Bed, as it was to shew her the Abortion.

Some Stress has been laid on Evidence of Mr. *Pathser* the younger, who mentioned the Conversation Lord *Altham* had with him or 4 Days before the Separation wherein his Lordship said, that late Lord *Anglesey* would not be in Friendship with him whilst he lived with his Lady, and since he had a Child by her he would part with her.—Here the chief Reason of parting her away, was the Pretence

not having a Child. You will
 high within yourselves, Gentle-
 men, whether he who would turn
 his Wife away to oblige Lord An-
 nesley, would not turn a legitimate
 son away upon a trifling Occasion;
 and it appears on the Cross-exami-
 nation of *Herd*, a Witness for the
 Defendant; that the late Lord Al-
 tham would do any Thing to please
 Miss *Gregory*, and that she was not
 very fond of the Child: And it has
 been sworn by the Plaintiff's Evi-
 dence, that Complaints have been
 made by Miss *Gregory* to Lord Al-
 tham about the Child. You'll con-
 sider, Gentlemen, with what Seve-
 rity Lord *Altham* corrected the Child;
 for the supposed Crime of stealing
 a Jockey Belt, and that *Herd* said,
 that Lord *Altham* would not for-
 geet, that the Child should know
 that *Landy* was his Mother; the De-
 fendant's other Witnesses contradict
 him in this Particular.

Heath goes along with *McCormick*
 about the Noise of a Chuir, and
 calling for Lucas the Midwife, but
 differs from her as to the Fright and
 Mis carriage of my Lady; and *Heath*
 also agrees with Mrs. *Cole* about the
 China Saucers being thrown, but dif-
 fers from her about the Mis carriage,
 and my Lady's keeping her Bed af-
 terwards.

Lambert, in his Testimony, men-
 tions, that he was in Company when
 the Surgeon was sent for to
 go to my Lady, and that *Sutton* did
 not go on the first Message, but went
 some Time afterwards, and attended
 my Lady for about a Fortnight:
 This seems, from the Testimony of
Lambert, to be pretty much near
 the Time alledged for the Miscar-
 riage, and is attended with a strong
 Presumption to strengthen the Testi-
 mony of Mrs. *Cole*, and to induce a
 Belief that Lady *Altham* was indis-
 posed for some Time; but *Heath*,
 Gentlemen, as has been mentioned,
 said, she knew no Indisposition of

Lady *Altham's*, that should occasion
Sutton to attend her for a Fortnight.
 — 'Tis material farther to compare
 the sedate Behaviour of Mrs. *Cole*
 in giving her Testimony on the Ta-
 ble, to the vociferous Behaviour of
 Mrs. *Heath*.

Gentlemen, when you consider
 how long Lady *Altham* lived after
 the Death of Lord *Altham*, and did
 not take Care of the Child (as ap-
 pears from the Defendant's Eviden-
 ces) you will take into your Thoughts
 that the Boy was sent away very soon
 after the Death of Lord *Altham*;
 for his Lordship died in Nov. 1727,
 and the Ship wherein the Boy sailed
 for the Plantations, went over the
 Bar of *Dublin* the 30th of April
 1728, and there may be a strong
 Presumption that Lady *Altham* might
 think the Child was dead.

Gentlemen, you'll take Notice
 whether it was not as little likely
 that Lady *Altham*, who was said to
 be a haughty Woman, should visit
 in an Ale-house or Inn in *Ross*, (as
McCullen swore) as that she should
 admit *Bates* to make use of the
 Freedoms mentioned in her Testi-
 mony.

And when you come to observe
 what was urged with respect to Lady
Altham's not making mention of her
 Child to Alderman *King*, whilst she
 lodged in his House, it will be pro-
 per for you to consider that Lady
Altham might not chuse to talk of
 any Child, in regard it was reported
 she had a Child in *Holland*.

Mrs. *Annesley's* Evidence I take to
 have great Weight, as she says she
 never doubted but the Child was
 Lord *Altham's* lawful Son, and that
 her Brother would not toast the
 Health of the Child if he had been
 a Bastard.

These Facts, Gentlemen, appear
 to be the capital Parts of the Plain-
 tiff's Case; and if you believe the
 Boy was spirited away by the De-
 fendant, and the Testimony with
 respect

respect to the Prosecution, it must have great Weight, and influence you to be of Opinion that the Defendant's Witnesses do not stand in Equilibrio to the Plaintiff's Proofs, and that therefore the Plaintiff is entitled to a Verdict.

Mr. Baron Dawson.

GENTLEMEN of the Jury, as this Case has been so well spoke to already on all Sides, I shall only mention a Word or two with respect to it.

I must own the Witnesses contradict one another so very much, that one can't tell where to set his Foot with Certainty; I would, if I was on the Jury (and I have no Doubt but you have made it a Rule for your Government;) I would, I say, consider the Story as related by both Parties, and weigh it as to the Probability.

This Trial has lasted 12 Days: Trials at Bar have been generally determined in one Day or two, and the Policy of the Law so requires it; but as this has admitted of Adjournments, perhaps something might be said out of Court in relation to this Cause, but nothing of that Kind is to govern your Opinions.

Gentlemen, you have seen how the Witnesses for the Plaintiff and Defendant swear *pro* and *con*, with respect to the Birth of the Child. In this Uncertainty, the Reputation of the Country is very proper for your Direction; and you are to consider, whether a Fact of that Consequence could have happened unknown to Persons who visited the Lord and Lady *Altham*, and how it can happen that the Birth of a Child of so noble a Family, and so high Rank and Quality, should not be known by Persons in the Neighbourhood: What Reason could there be that such an Affair should be kept a Secret, where so many People were to be affected? The Plaintiff's Wit-

nesses indeed swear, there was Joy and Bonfires on the Occasion, and yet no Gentleman of that Country is produced who had any Knowledge thereof.

Laffan, Gentlemen, swears positively that the Child was shewn to Mrs. *Lambert*, and others, when Mr. Lord and Lady *Altham* lived at *Dunmain*; but Mrs. *Lambert* swears quite the contrary, that she never saw a Child at *Dunmain*, and that there never was any Child shewn to her there in my Lady's Time.

You'll consider likewise, Gentlemen, whether it is probable that a Lady of her Rank should lye-in, in the Country; for Persons of Distinction generally chuse to go to Town to be brought-to-bed, where the requisite Preparations for such an Occasion, and for a Lady of her Quality in such a Condition, might not be wanting.

Gentlemen, you have seen the Servants of the House, who are Witnesses for the Defendant, what Testimonies they have given; they say, that Lady *Altham* never had a Child. You see how the Witnesses on both Sides disagree, as to the Manner of Lord *Altham*'s Treatment of the Child; the Defendant's Witnesses say, he always considered him as his Bastard Son; the Witnesses for the Plaintiff say, he always treated him as his legitimate Son; you are to consider where the Probability lies.

It has appear'd to you, Gentlemen, that Lord *Altham* was a Man of a very variable Disposition, and you are to observe, whether there may not be some Reason for treating an illegitimate Son as a legitimate Son; but there can be no Reason for treating a legitimate Son as illegitimate.

Treating the Child as a legitimate Son in strange Company, tho' he should be illegitimate, may be accounted for; because Lord *Altham*

might not care to let it be known, that he had an illegitimate Child; what Reason can be offer'd for making his legitimate Son as a Bastard?

Supposing the Case to be, that Mr. Gregory should have an Influence over Lord Altham, as the Plaintiffs Evidence say; yet, Gentlemen, you'll take it into your Consideration, whether Lord Altham would be so abandon'd to common Sense and Nature, as to treat a Child illegitimate, if he was his lawful Son and Heir.

Besides, Gentlemen, the Tender-ness of a Mother cannot be got over, and Lady Altham lived at *Ros* a very long Time after the Separation, yet it never appear'd the Child visited her, except by the Testimony of *Laffan* and *Lutwich*. When you come to consider this Part, take all these Things into your Thoughts, as likewise the Evidence of *Catharine Neal*, who tells you, that her Ladyship should be desirous to see the Child, only for fear it might be a means to make the Servants lose their places.

I apprehend it somewhat odd, that Lady Altham should keep it a Secret from Alderman King, with whom she lodged so long, that she had a Child; and yet intimate it to Mrs. E. [who was a Stranger] at the last Visit.

No doubt but Lady Altham was acquainted with the Death of Lord Altham; how came it, that she did not make Enquiry about the Child, when in this Case both her Interest and Affection were join'd?

As to the Transportation and Prosecution, you will consider, if the Defendant was the Cause of it, and he was, how far it has Effect? And if Lord Altham acknowledg'd constantly the Child as his natural Son, how far the Acts of Transportation and Prosecution can better the Plaintiff's Cause; and if they are not, as given in Evidence by the

Plaintiff, they were certainly very wicked Acts; but, Gentlemen, it is hard to conclude, that tho' the Defendant should be guilty of a wicked Act, therefore a Man is to believe Evidence against him in another Respect, if it appears improbable.

Mr. Napper tells you, he had a Letter of Attorney from the late Earl of *Anglesey*, after the Death of the late Lord Altham, to settle some of the Estate in *Ros*, yet no Objections were made to the Title; and it seems somewhat extraordinary, that if Lord Altham had a Child, that the Tenants would have accepted of Leases, or that some of them would not object to attorn to the Lord *Anglesey*, or that some one or other would not have objected that there was a Son, when the Existence of such a Son would plainly defeat Lord *Anglesey's* Title. I shall observe to you, Gentlemen, on the Whole, that in the Light this Case appears to me, the Plaintiff has not produced such Evidence as can, in my Opinion, support the Point contended for by him.

Then Mr. Caldwell, Attorney for the Plaintiff, delivered to the Jury the Issue which they were to try. Afterwards the Jury withdrew into the Jury-Room, and in about two Hours Time they brought in their Verdict for the Plaintiff. (See our Magazine for December last, p. 618.)

Conclusion of the DIALOGUE between an Officer of the CENTURION and his FRIEND: From the Universal Spectator. See p. 455.

Friend. YOU mentioned the Want of Strength to make any capital Attempt, as was at first intended: Do you know what Places chiefly the Expedition was originally designed against?

Voyager. Our Design was to have swept

swept the whole Coast of *Chili*, *Peru* and *Mexico*, which nothing could have hindered, if all the Squadron had got round and kept together, and the Men had continued in Health and Spirit. But the first Place we had in View was *Baldivia*, a rich trading City, at the Bottom of a fine Bay of the same Name, in Lat. 39 Degrees 46 Minutes South. It is indeed the first Town of Consequence upon the *South-Sea*: And by our beginning with that, you will reasonably suppose we intended to spare nothing that was in our Power.

F. And what might this Town of *Payta* be, which was the only one that experienced the Fury of your Arms?

V. It consisted of about 150 good Houses, besides smaller for the poorer Sort of People, and had a Fort, with a *Garison*.

F. One would think the Inhabitants of such a Town alone, without a *Garison*, had been more than sufficient to have made Head against 50 Men: How many People do you imagine there might be?

V. Why Faith, they did not give us the Opportunity of telling them: But we saw great Numbers next Morning upon the adjacent Hills, enough to have eaten us all for Breakfast.

F. Was it in the Night then, that you performed this Enterprize?

V. It was: We enter'd the Town about half an Hour after one in the Morning, and were Masters of the Fort by Two.—Two of the *Spanish* Prisoners, taken in one of the Prizes after we left *Fernandez*, undertook to be our Conductors: We had Orders to shoot them upon the first Suspicion of their having deceived or betray'd us: The Fellows knew the Sentence that hung over their Heads, and accordingly were faithful: As we could perceive the next Morning, they led us the safest and best Way up to the Fort: The People

did not know our Numbers, so fled, Governor, *Garison* and after a little firing at us from the Governor's House and the Castle, which they kill'd us one Man, and wounded three. The Governor was a cowardly Poltroon, that had the common Spirit of Errantry, which his Nation has been famous, to protect the Fair; for we saw his own Lady carried off by Slave. In short, when we came to the Castle-gate, where we expected a warm Resistance Sword in Hand we found all open, and within nothing but empty Apartments.

F. Had they no Warning, that you could learn, of your Coming?

V. Somebody escaped from one of their Ships that lay in the Harbour, as we came in with our Boat, and gave Notice to the Governor, which occasioned the Firing I mentioned.

F. What Ships had they then in the Harbour?

V. A considerable Number: I did not tell them, but I believe or 15. They were all either burnt or sent to the Bottom.

F. It is said you were three Days in the Town: I wonder the Inhabitants in that Time did not lose your Strength, and come down upon you from the Mountains.

V. We were more numerous the very next Day after taking it, when the Commodore came in with his Ship.

F. And did you destroy the whole Town when you came away?

V. All but the Shells of the Churches: You know our Command was to burn, sink, destroy, and reduce the Enemy all the Mischief in our Power. It was but ungrateful of Work to a humane Disposition. But Humanity must not be too much consulted upon such Occasions. However, we did not kill any of the People.

F. How did the Sailors behave?

the three Days they lived thus
large?

V. Contrary to their usual Custom,
tolerable Temperance in the
of great Plenty of very good
sors.

You touched but slightly just A
upon the great Storm at Cape
and the fatal Sickness that at-
tended it. Did you attribute the lat-
ter to the former?

F. It was in a great Measure to
attributed to it. The Violence
the Tempest obliged us to keep B
the Hatches shut, so that we had al-
most a total Stagnation of Air, which
of course grew every Day fouler and
worse. Besides, the Motion of the
Ship was such, that we could not
use the Provisions we had, nor ever
light a Fire; so that what Flesh was C
killed, we were obliged to eat it raw.

—But I would not have you think
we were quite void of Invention on
this melancholy Occasion: We made
the best Ventilators our Circumstan-
ces would admit of, which were
broad Pieces of thin Boards, shaped D
at one End into a Handle. These
certain Number of Men were em-
ployed to wave backwards and for-
wards, in order to agitate the in-
fected Air, which, I believe, might
afford us some little Advantage.

F. We have had here very differ- E
ent Opinions about the Ships that
returned, after they had got thro' the
Streights of *Le Maire*; there having
been no satisfactory Reason assigned
why they might not have pursued
the Voyage, as well as you who did.

V. It was impossible for us, till F
we came home, to know what had
happened to the Ships that left us:
but by what we have since learned,
on my own Part, who went thro'
all, I cannot see why they might not
have done it with equal Success, if
they had not been more careful of G

his Majesty's Ships, and themselves.
But perhaps our Sufferings, and the
Disappointment we met with, in not
being able to accomplish all we in-
tended, may make me a less impar-
tial Judge of these Matters, than
those who hear both Sides, and were
not themselves at all concerned. We
are ready enough likewise to blame
the Crew of the *Wager*, and defend
the Captain, who proposed follow-
ing us in the Schooner, rather than
making the Streights of *Magellan*;
because the Addition of so many
Men would have been a great Help
to the Service: We are even apt to
think, that if Captain *Cheep* comes
home, he will remove the Censure
that has been thrown upon his own
Obstinacy, and fix it upon the Dis-
obedience of those under him. But
in this too we may be thought pre-
judiced, and therefore can only wish
to have the Matter fairly cleared up.
(See the *Abstract of the Voyage to the*
South Seas, in our *Magazine* for
1743, p. 336; 393, 440, 490, 543;
592; and in our *Magazine* for Ja-
nuary and February last, p. 25, 77.)

F. Does any Thing more recur
to you that was remarkable, during
this Voyage?

V. After we had been cruising off
Aquapulco for some Time (or rather,
after we had lain at *Obiquatan*, to
get Information of the *Aquapulco*
Ship's coming out) and saw nothing
worth staying longer for, we fell in-
to the Trade Winds, and had a most
pleasant Passage, till by some Means
or other, we got out of these Winds,
met once more with bad Weather,
which occasioned another Sickness,
and were a long Time before we
could get into them again, to pursue
our Voyage.

F. The next Land you made, I
suppose, was *Tinian* before mention-
ed, where you were maroon'd. *

* It was not a Boat belonging to the Ship, (as mention'd in our last) but a Pinnace they had
taken, which they endeavour'd to fit out after their Ship had left them, and the Number of Men
maroon'd, instead of 150, was only 111.

V. It was: But before we got thither, we sunk the *Gloucester*, and took her Men on board us. She had six Foot Water in the Hold before it was discover'd, and must have foundered, with all her Souls, if we had not been near to relieve her. Indeed, it providentially happened, that these People were more than once obliged to us during the Voyage. But upon their coming on board us, we say as *Passengers only*, and being with us when the *Aguapulco* Prize was taken, a Claim is founded by their Officers that must have a legal Decision. (See p. 464.)

F. You returned to *China* after taking this Prize. Have you nothing farther to gratify a Curiosity that I am afraid begins to grow impertinent?

V. Not in the least, I assure you. To relate the Customs and Manners of the *Chinese* would be superfluous, after so much has been written concerning them. I will only mention that with regard to us, they took us at first for Pirates: But when they found the contrary, and saw us bring in an Enemy's Ship, they *honestly* and *generously* made us pay near Double for all we had of them, because they knew we had a great deal of Money.

F. The *Chinese*, I think, were the only considerable Nation with whom you had any Commerce, or of whom you got any Knowledge.

V. The only considerable Nation indeed; and they, you know, are very shy of admitting Strangers into their Affairs. As to the rest, we can say little more than that we set out Westward, went round the World, and came home from the East: The only Places we touched at, in a Voyage of 44 or 45 Months (about 30 of which we were fairly out at Sea) having been at *Madeira*, the Island of *St. Catharine* on the Coast of *Brasil*, Port *St. Julian* in *Terra Magellanica*, *Fernandez* Isles in the

South Sea, *Payta*, the Island of *Salabo*, *Chiquatan*, (which the Natives write *Xiquatan*) about two Degrees North-West of *Aguapulco*, *Trinidad*, *Macon*, and *Canton* in *China*, and the Dutch Settlement at the Cape.

A Good Hope.

F. From the last of these Places I bid you heartily welcome!

V. I believe we come welcome every body, as we come rich. And indeed we have in general been glad to see our Friends, as they have been to see us. The Want of a Companion has induced several the Crew, whom I do not chuse mention by Name, to forgive some Slips of their Yoke Fellows during Absence, tho' they brought the Evidence of them in their Arms down to *Portsmouth*.

DIALOGUE between a JAPANESE and an ENGLISHMAN: From the Westminster Journal. Continued from p. 458.

Jap. **B**ALANCE! Scale! Weight! Equilibre! I can tell what these Terms mean as a Merchant when you and I deal together: But to what Purpose are they introduced here? Are the great Countries you talk'd of capable of being weigh'd?

Eng. I speak metaphorically only, which I thought would have created no Difficulty to one of you *Oratorials*: But by all these Terms I mean the Fluctuation of Power among the several Princes of *Europe*, and the Interest of each to prevent any one of the rest from growing too mighty for his Neighbours.

Jap. Such a Regulation and Guard over the general Independency might be very useful on the Continent: But what have you *Islanders* to do with it, whom Nature has already made independent, and provided with Means of continuing so?

Eng. Great Britain, as a considerable Power both by Sea and Land

more able to turn the Scale in a political Extremity; than any other Nation. — She therefore engages to give her Help on all such Occasions, and never fails in the Performance; which makes her Alliance courted and honoured.

Jap. And well it may, since she is so good-natured! — But do all the other Powers, who you say engage to preserve the Balance of the general System, equally exert themselves?

Eng. That is a Thing I cannot with Justice affirm: The other contesting Parties are often blind to their own Interest, and do not heartily engage even in their own Defence.

Jap. Strange indeed! And yet, what I have hitherto learned of your Geography, the Danger is much nearer to them than it is to you. — But I fancy I guess at your Meaning: You are the only wise People in that Part of the World, and the only proper Judges of what your Neighbours and Allies ought to do: But here lies the Misfortune, they are sometimes so obstinate as not to submit to your sage Determinations, which throws Affairs into an untoward Situation. — You put yourselves to great Trouble, and great Expence, to render them Services, for which they do not see they have any Occasion.

Eng. The very Point: I could not have express'd it more justly.

Jap. You then, distant and out of Danger, can see better than they who are immediately exposed. — There is something of Mystery in this, which I shall never comprehend till we look again over the Maps, and trace the Situations, Views, and Interests of the several Nations who lie near you, that we may compare them with those about Japan, and reason from one to the other. — It is your own Remark, that China may very well stand for France. By the

same Rule I will put Independent Tartary, or that vast Country between Muscovite Tartary, China, Indostan, Persia, and the Caspian Sea, in the Room of Germany: Which it the better resembles too, as it consists of a great Number of independent Sovereignities, most of which acknowledge one supreme Head, called the Grand Lama. As for Spain, I would compare to it the Peninsula with us on this Side the Ganges; to which may be added the Indian Isles.

B The other Peninsula, between the Indus and Ganges, including the two Coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, I would liken to your Italy.

Eng. You take no Notice of the vast Countries near us on the North: Look here! Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and several more.

Jap. Nor do you know much of what lies to the North of us. This Map is indeed the nearest Truth; But can you tell the Extent of what you call Companies Land, and other Countries which your People have touched only on a Spot of their Coasts? — Let us reason only from what we both can have the same Ideas of. And to come to the Point; What you call the System of Europe, or the Common Interest, is much such an Union as we might conceive between Japan, China, Independent Tartary, the two Peninsulas, and the Indian Isles: Is not this a just Representation?

Eng. I did not call it an Union neither; that Word means too much: It is rather a mutual Jealousy, which with us is the Interpreter of the most solemn Treaties, and makes or dissolves Unions alternately.

Jap. I hope to come by and by at the Sense of your Words, which do not yet convey to me any distinct and clear Notions: Your Actions in Europe, I presume, are more intelligible, that by what you do I may understand what you say. In this

mutual Jealousy then *Great Britain* has a Share, as much as *France* or *Germany*?

Eng. She has; and generally exerts herself at more Expence when it is raised. This is what we call *Preserving the Balance of Power*, or turning the Scale of the Weakest, when weigh'd up by the Strongest.

Jap. I must desire you to explain yourself by a few Examples drawn from your History.

Eng. With all my Heart.—You must know then, that till within these fifty Years the Sovereignty of *Spain*, and great Part of *Italy*, were under one Prince, and the Supremacy of *Germany*, with a great Part of the Property, under another of the same Family. This Family, which rose surprisingly from a very mean Original, was called the House of *Austria*. Its Power was once so great, as the two Branches generally held together, that all the other Princes, especially the King of *France*, or the House of *Bourbon*, which was the next powerful, dreaded the Increase, or even the Exertion of it. But as *France* was not alone able to reduce it according to her Wish, she set up an Outcry about the *Balance of Power*, a Phrase that had not been before heard of, and shew'd how much it preponderated on the Side of *Spain* and *Germany*. The Alarm spread like a Contagion, and drew in several other States to assist *France* against her double Rival, till at last those who assisted her saw her alone an Over-match for both Branches.

Jap. The Balance, I suppose, was then changed: Pray what follow'd?

Eng. Need you ask that Question? The same Allies who had contributed to make *France* great, join'd again to depress her, and found the Task too hard, even in Conjunction with the House of *Austria*.—At last a Branch of this House fell: The Throne of *Spain* became vacant; and the King of *France*, who had some

Pretensions on it as well as the other Branch of *Austria*, seiz'd it for his Grandson, who now reigns.

Jap. A greater Disproportion still on the *Bourbon* Side: How did you do to counterpoise it?

Eng. It had hardly been counterpoised at all but for *British* Spirit and Precaution, which animated an Alliance in an almost desperate Cause. However, Success in some Measures attended the following Efforts: The *Italian* Dominions, and some others were wrested from the *Bourbon* Grandson, and given to a Son of the House of *Austria*.

Jap. Was the Balance now thought to be pretty equal?

Eng. It was said to be so by those who had taken in Hand to regulate it. But as there is no other Rule for knowing this but the Judgment of these Balance-Masters, which is not always the most perfect; succeeding Persons in the same Office discovered that their Predecessors had thrown too much Weight into the *Austrian* Scale, which it was therefore necessary to lighten, in order to prevent its making that of *Bourbon* kick the Beam.

Jap. And did your Nation again concur in this lightening Scheme?

Eng. Not actually; and indeed soon appeared there was no Occasion. For by leaving the Friends we had raised to shift for themselves, and withholding our Weight, the *Bourbon* Scale again preponderated, and a new Kingdom was erected for a Son of the Grandson, upon the Spoils of the House of *Austria* in *Italy*.

Jap. Pretty see-saw Work!—You have seen two Boys (for such childish Customs I suppose to prevail over the World) get upon the two Ends of a long Piece of Plank of Timber, that lies poiz'd across another Piece of Timber: Alternately they mount and sink, and afford the Spectators both Pleasure and Dread. But if an unlucky third Boy, who

Concern in the Sport, shall take it
Head to add his Weight at either
ality, aloft the adverse Boy sits qui-
in the Air, while the Assisted squats
upon the Ground: At length the of-
third Boy suddenly lets go his Hold,
he that was too light, by a Spring
what he had lost, and perhaps
up his Opposite into unequal Sus-
—This I take to be a fair Illus-
of what you have hitherto said con-
the Houses of *Bourbon* and *Austria*,
the Part *Great Britain* has had in their
—But have you entirely brought
the History of your *Balance* to this

We do not want much of it. Soon
the Loss in *Italy*, the only Male of
Austrian Family died, and his Daughter
into a contested Succession, which *Br-*
had engaged to preserve to her entire.
And this was undoubtedly the Time
Britain to act vigorously, as the *Balance*
have been more in Danger than in
other Period you have mentioned.
Common People indeed thought
but our *Balance-Masters* were then
another Opinion: They suffered the Af-
of the Orphan Lady to be reduced to
greatest Extremity, without attempting
relieve her: But at last, when the
of fulfilling our Engagements be-
doubly expensive, and the Prospect
success more than doubly precarious,
undertook the Work, which at this
ought I know, may lie heavy
their Hands.

Were there no Reasons given for
seeming Incongruity of Conduct?

None that were to general Satis-
: But each *Balance-Master* hath his
plans, who are ready to swear that all
is done with Wisdom and Pru-
.

Let me think how all this would
here in *Japan*.—There is a Sort of
competition for Power between the *Chi-*
and the *Tartars*, in Conjunction with
Indians of the *Peninsula*, that may be
gerous to the other Party, whichever
ails, but cannot extend to *Japan* other-
than by Sea, of which she is Mistress
her natural Advantage. Yet the *Ja-*
out of pure Good-Nature, engage
selves in all the Contests and Jealousies
these Powers; give up the Benefit of
Situation, and expend abroad the Rich-
brought in by their Commerce. in order
preserve what some are pleased to call the
ance, but no Body can explain, among
Kings of the Continent. This is, I think,
drawing a Kind of Parallel to all
have been laying more largely.

Eng. It is; and a Parallel that I suppose
you experimentally understand.

Jap. I should think that *Japan* would
deserve to be sunk to the Bottom of the
Sea, or that some great Convulsion of the
Globe should throw up Land to unite her
with *Corea* (from which we believe she was
formerly happily separated by such a Convol-
sion) if ever her People were so stupid as to
fall into such absurd Measures. But to the
Glory of our Nation we have hitherto
avoided them: We have seen the great Re-
volutions of *China*, the last of which added
all Eastern *Tartary* to that before prodigious
Empire, without any Concern; as we had
the Security of our Seas and Shipping against
all that could be apprehended from any In-
crease of Power on the Continent. In
short, we have no Possessions there, and
therefore chuse to have no Concern, unless
in the Disposal of our Merchandize.

Eng. We have not any Possessions neither
on our Side of this vast Tract: But perhaps
we have some other Reasons to be concer-
ned in the general System than what you
yet comprehend. Besides the great Powers
at the Ends of the *Balance*, there are cer-
tain small ones I have not mentioned, that
are in Danger of being crushed at every Mo-
tion of the Beam: And these we have taken
into our Protection.

Jap. You lead me now into a new
Scene. What are these petty Powers, and
how are you interested in their Protec-
tion?

Eng. They are the *Dutch* and the *Hano-*
verians. As to our Interest in their Pro-
tection I cannot say a great deal, this being
found a much more trifling Consideration
than that of the *Balance* of Power: But
there have been other Interests so blended
with ours, and with such ascendant Quali-
ties, that what we could not be prevail'd
upon to do with a View to present Benefit,
we were trick'd into under some chimerical
Pretence, or compell'd to as our Duty.

Jap. I do not rightly comprehend you:
But first tell me who are these *Dutch* and
Hanoverians; for I cannot find their Names
in the Map, nor have I heard you mention
them before.

Eng. I beg Pardon; they should have
been introduced long ago, if I had consider'd
them according to the Influence they have
had in our Affairs. In the Map indeed they
are not to be found: But if you look on
the Left-hand Side of *Germany*, you will see
Amsterdam, the Name of the Capital of the
Dutch, written in the Sea between that and
England, and pointing to a small Spot, not
large enough to contain a single Word,
which Spot is yet the whole Country of
these *Dutch*.

Jap.

Jap. And how came this inconsiderable People so much the Object of your Care?

Eng. They are not so inconsiderable in Numbers and Trade, tho' they are in Extent of Country. But to answer to the main Drift of your Question: We were once, upon the Misbehaviour of our King, obliged to call in a King from among them, as the next Prince in Blood. During his Reign all the Counsels and Undertakings of Britain had a manifest Tendency to secure and aggrandize the *Dutch*: And so fond did we grow of this Cause by Degrees, that we at last (for we have not the Character of being the most quick-sighted People) look'd upon it as our own: We have lately seem'd so forward in it, that the *Dutch* themselves did not know what we meant, nor could they discover, nor would assist in averting, the Danger we swore was impending on them.

Jap. But these *Hanoverians*, the other People you mention'd, who are they?

Eng. A much less considerable People than the *Dutch*: Their Name is not to be found in this Map neither; but I can shew you with a Pin whereabouts they are situated. — Here it is—They have the Happiness, however, to be at present under the same Sovereign as we, or rather we as they, who claim him as a Native: — For this Reason I shall say no more of them, than that they have many Interests on the Continent, tho' we have not, and that an Army of them is now kept there in our Pay, besides another of our own, who fight the Battles of *Germany*.

Jap. You need say no more to explain the Mystery of both our Conversations, to prove the Folly and Credulity of you *Occidentals*, and confirm me in the Opinion of our *Eastern* Wisdom. — If we ever meet again, our Discourse shall have a different Turn: We will enquire what is your natural Interest, not what you are impos'd upon to call so.

Eng. With all my Heart. Farewel.

N. B. This third Conversation, which concludes the Dialogue, from a third Westminster Journal, shall be inserted in our next.

LETTERS and PAPERS between Adm—l M—ws and Vice Adm—l L—x.
Continued from p. 455.

Vice A—l L—x's Letter which accompanied the following Rejoinder to A—l M—ws.

SIR, *Nepht Mahon-Harb. Mar. 16, 1743.*

AFTE^r you had received my Answers to your Queries thirteen Days, I did

not expect any such Replies, with the Addition of new Matter; which, however, gives me the Satisfaction, that prepared me for the worst that can come from you. I hope you will do me Justice to weigh well, and consider Rejoinder to your Replies. I am,

SIR,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
R—d L—

To the Honourable A—l M—s.

Vice A—l L—x's Rejoinder to A—l M—ws's Replies.

THE *Namur's* and the *Neptune's* Book differ the 10th February, we brought to. The Ship came up W. till 10 o'Clock; then she came E. off S.S.E. At 12, she came up E. off S.E. At 3, she came up E. off E. and continued so, until we made Sea half past 5 o'Clock in the Morning, fore you made the Signal to make Sail.

In Answer to your Query in this Paragraph, which has been already answered by my Answers to your Queries, I should glad to know, as you found it so late the Night, as to be obliged to make Night-Signal to bring to, whether it is possible for the *Neptune* to see a Day-signal abroad for the Line of Battle abroad (as you have not thought proper to point a Night-Signal for that Purpose).

whether the last Signal is not to be comply'd with, even if it was in Contradiction to the first? Neither did the Signal appear at Dawn of Day for the Line of Battle to breast; for you did not think proper to make it again until 8 o'Clock; by which Time two of your Lieutenants

the Back of one another, came on board of the *Neptune*. One told me, that he would lay by, until I came up to close you; and the other told me, that in your Directions to me, to make more Sail upon which I bid him look aloft, and whether it was in my Power; all my being then abroad, studding Sails and

At the same Time, he said, that you were very uneasy, that the Rear-Admiral's Division did not make more Sail, as an incontestable Proof that he was farther from you than the *Neptune*, you made the Signal for him that commands the third Post, to make more Sail, before you made the Signal for him that commands the second Post: At this Rate, the *Namur* and *Barfleur* must have been above 10 Miles asunder, which I never can myself to believe. When I brought to, I have already alledg'd, I was in the Sight with you, and could go no nearer to

unless that I broke the Line, or you
be pleased to have given me your
Orders to chase and engage the Enemy.
At 10 o'Clock in the Morning, it appears
in the *Neptune's* Logg-Book, that the E-
nemy bore off her S.W.b.W. only distant
5 Miles: How she then could be at
Break, when you made Sail, right in
Wind's-Eye of you, full 5 Miles,
Wind, by the *Namur's* Logg-Book,
being from the N.E.b.E. to N.E. and
so notorious to the whole Fleet, is a
matter of great Astonishment to me, and
that I cannot allow; notwithstanding I
was not consulted any of the Fleet there-

The Rear-Admiral's repeating the Signal
to engage the Enemy, contrary to the Te-
m of the 13th Article of the Fighting-In-
structions, and all Precedent from our Pre-
decessors, was no Precedent to the Vice-Ad-
miral; neither does Reason oblige the Vice-
Admiral to answer for the Expectations of
Captains of his Division, when they are
justly grounded, and so inconsistent
with Discipline and Service. But one would
have imagined, if you had intended that
Signal should have been repeated, that
you made the *Manuscript Addition* to
every Article, viz. 'And strictly charg-
ed to take Care not to fire before the
Signal be given by the Admiral,' that
you would have then ordered the Repeti-
tion of it by all Flag Officers.

The studding Sails continued abroad,
after you made the Signal for Battle,
were haled down for the *Torbay* to
be up into her Station, (according to the
Order of Battle that you had been pleased
to prescribe) which Ship, with every Sail
set, could not get into it; tho' these Sails
were not altogether so proper to engage
the old Practice having been to furl
Main-sail, to prevent firing the Ship.
How do I apprehend, that as soon as
the Signal appears abroad, it is a Justifi-
cation, or an Authority to an Officer to
break the Line, while the Signal for the
Order of Battle is kept out, and to engage
the Enemy in Disorder and Confusion: No,
Understanding teaches me, that this
Article binds every Officer to engage
the Enemy, in the Order the Admiral has
prescribed unto them. To what Purpose
should I have broke this Instruction,
in Contradiction to the Signal for the Line
of Battle then flying; also in Contradiction
to the twenty-first and twenty-fourth Arti-
cles of these Instructions? viz.

21st.

None of the Ships in the Fleet shall
engage any small Number of the En-
emy's Ships till the main Body be dis-
ordered or run.

24th.

'No Ship in the Fleet shall leave her
Station upon any Pretence whatsoever,
&c. &c.'

And to do this merely to fall into Con-
fusion by separating from you to Leeward,
without the Possibility of coming near
enough, even to the sternmost Ship of the
Enemy to do any real Service, had she or
they kept afore it: Had I chaced to un-
thinkingly with my Division, and in the
mean Time the *French* had made a proper
Use of my Indiscretion, by coming upon
you and Real A—l R—w—y, when I
could not get to Windward again, who
would not have blamed me? I am sure you
yourself, Sir, would not have thought
my Conduct justifiable, to have done
this without a Signal: This would have
been erring with my Eyes open; and
then indeed with great Justice and Propriety,
you might have retorted upon me, that had
you judg'd it proper for me to have acted in
this Manner, there was a proper Signal to
be made for that Service by the command-
ing Officer; and agreeable to which the
twenty-seventh Article is very explicit, viz.

27th.

'If the Admiral would have any par-
ticular Flag-Ship and his Squadron, or Di-
vision, give Chace to the Enemy, he will
make the same Signal, that is appointed for
that Flag-Ship's tacking with his Squadron
or Division, and weathering the Enemy.'

It did not appear to me, that the Ships
of my Division a-stern of me, shortened
Sail; and where I could not so well distin-
guish myself, my Officers, on whom I could
depend, frequently informed me of this
Truth; and as to directing the clean Ships
to go a-head of me, particularly the *Edi-
zabeth*, *Buckingham*, and *Revenge*, my An-
swer already to your fourth Query, leaves
no Room for you to demand any other.
But supposing, Sir, that these Ships, con-
trary to my Observation, did shorten Sail at
Times, to keep in the Order of Battle, ac-
cording to the Line, either before or after
that you engaged; yet, nevertheless, I had
no Authority to alter your Disposition. The
twenty-fourth Article of the Fighting In-
structions enjoins every Ship to keep her
Station; and that, nor no other Article,
impowers an inferior Flag-Officer to di-
rect any Breach of it, upon any Pretence
whatsoever; while the commanding Ad-
miral keeps abroad the Signal for the Line,
and does not make the Signal for that Flag-
Officer and his Division to give Chace to the
Enemy. Furthermore, had I taken upon
me what I could not answer, to direct these
Ships going a-head of me, before you en-
gaged the Enemy, I believe it was im-
prac-

practicable for them to execute it, considering their Distance a-stern of me, the little Wind and the Swell.

The *Cambridge* was not so far to Windward of me, as the *Dunkirk*, therefore the Captain's Signal was not made; and at that Time I apprehended the firing a Shot to Windward of them both, would be a sufficient Check and Direction to both Captains, especially to so old an Officer as Captain *Dr—m—nd* is; being near thirty-three Years a Commission-Officer. But tho' it may not be so proper to insert any thing here, which has not fallen under my own Observation; yet as you have been pleased to shew me an Example, give me leave in my Turn also to tell you, that it has been alledged in Defence of these two Ships, tho' they were to Windward of me, yet they were in the Line with the Ships a-head of them; and in the first Article of the Fighting Instructions, you, Sir, yourself have made a Manuscript Addition, *viz.* "And every Ship is to observe and keep the same Distance those Ships do, which are next the Admiral, always taking it from the Center." As to sending my Lieutenants to command the *Dunkirk* and *Cambridge*, the Shortness of Time between the Shots being fired, and your making the Signal to leave off Chace, would not (had there been much greater Necessity to do it) admit of such a Proceeding.

Notwithstanding the Replies you have been pleased to make to my Answers to your *Queries*, I find that I must repeat to you again, that I did the utmost to cut off the four sternmost Ships of the Enemy; and as my last Recourse, to bring on an Engagement, where I had the Prospect to divert those Ships of the Enemy from endeavouring to destroy the Fire-ship, as well as to stop them from getting a-head to the Assistance of the *Real*, I fir'd a Broadside at the nearest Ship, which was the sternmost; the Shot of which did not all fall short of her, but she directly bore away, and made more Sail, which was what I could not do.

I defy Malice itself to say the contrary, with the least Regard to Truth; and I must tell you, Sir, that no Man ever had it more at Heart, or could endeavour more than I did to get up to your Assistance; and also to get up to the Relief of the poor *Marlborough*, who was torn to-pieces indeed!

I never broke the Line of Battle, neither did I ever shorten Sail, or hale upon a Wind, till you haled down the Signal for Battle, and the Signal for the Line of Battle, and made the Signal to give over Chace. I did not give you for an Answer to the last Part of your fourth and last Query, that I

left off pursuing the Enemy, and haled upon a Wind in order to protect the *Real* Admiral; be pleased to consider my Answer: you'll find my Words are these: "when you haled down the Signal to give over Chace, and made the Signal to give over Chace, I immediately shortened Sail; I haled your Wind, I did the same, I appeared to me to protect Rear-Admiral's Division; and his Division; the French Fleet being then tack'd, endeavouring to double upon him."

Do these Words mean more, or can be taken in any other Sense, than the Obedience to your Order then abroad leave off Chace (no Ships being then Chace but me and my Division) I was necessitated to comply with it: And that Signal was made by you for the Protection of the Rear-Admiral?

You have been pleased to make many Repetitions, asserting, that I broke the Line of Battle; therefore however unnecessary I may be to take up Time by unnecessary Repetitions, there seems to be an absolute Necessity for me to fall into them.

I am greatly surprized to find you tell me, that I had given you Reason, what I never did: Be pleased to look at my Answers to your *Queries*, and I think that you would not misapprehend them my Prejudice, for I never could acknowledge an Untruth. I never broke the Line of Battle, nor quitted the Enemy, tho' what I never did; nor never would And I now likewise affirm, that I never clasp'd upon a Wind, with my whole Division, or any Part of it; neither did I shorten Sail, until you was pleased to leave off Chace, by hoisting the White Flag at the Fore-top-mast Head, and at the same Time haling down the Signals for the Line of Battle, and engaging the Enemy; and sensible it was my Duty to do it, with regard to the Situation of the Rear-Admiral. But surely there could be no great Difficulty in observing what many others did, you from all Circumstances made this Signal for his Protection.

You have likewise been pleased to make this Inference, that by all Accounts, I did not clasp'd upon a Wind, with my whole Division, which I never did (until I was oblig'd by my Duty so to do). That in a Quarter of an Hour, at least, I might and would have engaged these four sternmost Ships of the Enemy, which Means the *Real* escaped you. I am glad to have me Leave to affirm, that you haled down the Signal to engage the Enemy, and the Signal for the Line of Battle, and the Signal to give over Chace, before the four sternmost Ships got up to you, that you had left the *Real*, before

possibly get a-head to tear you to Pieces; and to this Truth I have the strongest Proofs.

I continue your Charge, by adding, my Neglect of this Piece of Service obvious and plain. To whom, Sir, is it obvious and plain? From whom you these Accounts? It would have been doing a friendly Part to me, to have exposed your Authors; and what Person that has either Honour or Honesty inform you, 'That had I not forgotten the Enemy with my whole Division, I must have engaged them in a Quarter of an Hour at least.' For you, Sir, have more than once said, your Situation was such, that you could distinguish what was doing a-stern of

It appears then to me, that you have rather depended upon Information; and not take the Liberty to tell you, in my Defence, that my Character, at this time of Day, after such a tedious Length of Service (where I have always had the Fortune to gain the Approbation of my Superiors, and the good Wishes and Friendship of my Inferiors) is not to be stained thus by Hearsay; or prejudiced by infectious Breath of Slanderers: Nothing being so easy, as general Charges and Assertions; nothing so true, as the old saying, *Throw out your Calumnies with Assurance, and some of them will find Credit.* I am sorry, extremely sorry, that any Thing of this should seem to be the Case between me and me.

I have already taken Notice, that I was sent to Leeward with my Division, than Windward of the Line of Battle; therefore the Captains of my Division, notwithstanding the Signal for engaging the Enemy was out, did their Duty in following me: For which Reason I am at a Loss to apprehend your Meaning, as you are pleased to say, 'That to have undeceived me, would have been doing not only the Duty of an Officer, but likewise a friendly Part to you.'

When I answered your Queries, I was conscious to myself, that I had done my Duty as an Officer, and a Friend to you; and that these Answers do not give you Satisfaction, which is no Instance of your Friendship to me, and you have sent me Orders to them, after a Delay of thirteen Days. Yet, even from them, I am more and more convinced, that nothing was left to be done for his Majesty's Service, and the Destruction of the Enemy, that I had

been greatly surprized that you should be displeased, because I concluded in my Answer to your Queries, that had you

been pleased to have dropt a Boat with your Directions, to those Ships of your Division and mine, between you and me, to have attack'd the four mention'd Ships of the Enemy, they would have forced them a-stern for our coming up. And really, Sir, I cannot help wishing, that you had been pleased to have done so, before you yourself began the Engagement; for I think it could not have failed of answering the Purpose. It would have been at least a great Aggravation of that Man's Crime, who, after such a Direction, neglected coming to your Assistance.

I could not make the *Neptune* go faster a-head; a Boat from me at the Distance I was from these Ships, was striving at what was out of my Reach. For you will be pleased to consider, that there is a wide Difference between dropping a Boat a-stern, and sending a Boat a-head to Ships at such Distances off, that were all under Sail; neither could I take upon me to direct your Division, that was much nearer the Commander in Chief, than the Vice-Admiral. Besides, had it been necessary for the Ships to have gone to Leeward of the Line with you, (especially as you have been pleased to make a *Manuscript Addition* to the first Article of the Fighting-Instructions) I, that was bound to the Order myself, as much as any Captain, could not authorize and empower others to break it.

I would not willingly give Offence, or irritate Matters more; but when I am attack'd in so violent a Manner, so injurious to my Honour, and my constant Practice all my Life long; you must give me Leave to wish from my Soul, that you had had a little more Patience before you engaged; and since the sole Dependence was on my Division, to have waited until the Line had been formed, and we had come up to close with you, agreeable to the Message which your Lieutenant brought me in the Morning.

I must be blind, Sir, if it could possibly escape my Observation; neither indeed can any impartial Person help seeing it, that while I and my Division have been thus undeservedly blamed, nothing by you, like *Censure*, has been imputed to the Center. It is notorious, that not above seven Sail of the Enemy engaged (and probably a less Number) where there were eleven Ships in our Center, besides the *Berwick* and *Kingston*, in all thirteen Ships, that from the Beginning had it in their Power to reach the *Spanish* Squadron, in what Manner you had been pleased to have directed. And surely, without any great Degree of national Vanity, thirteen Sail of *English* Ships of War, such as these were, and under

your Direction, Sir, were a Match for seven Sail of Spanish Ships; at least to have kept, or forced a-stern the four mentioned Ships for our coming up, that could not possibly fire a Gun to *tear you to-pieces*, before the Time that you made the Signal for the Fleet to give over Chace, and haled down the Signals for the Line of Battle, and for engaging the Enemy.

Your last Page, and the latter Part of the preceding one, are a Repetition of what has been already answered. But, however, give me Leave to ask, Sir, why you judged proper to hale down the Signal for the Line of Battle, as well as that to engage the Enemy, and made the Signal to give over Chace, if you did not expect me to shorten Sail, and clap on a Wind, (as you yourself did) in Obedience to you the commanding Officer? For I insist upon it once more, that I did not do it, until you commanded me by this Signal. To what Purpose then, Sir, have you been pleased to say, 'That I assisted you with my Judgment, in doing what was not in my Power to do, viz. to go to the Assistance of Rear-Admiral R——y, yet would not assist you, when it was absolutely in my Power? &c.' I do not think it improper here to say, that my Judgment, or Opinion was never ask'd. I have had a Proof from you, Sir, these two Years, that it was not worth a Summons, tho' I had the Honour to bear his Majesty's Flag; yet I have always, *even in the Day of Battle*, been kept ignorant of your Designs, more than many private Captains.

I must take the Liberty to tell you, that I have always assisted you to the utmost of my Power, as Vice A———l; and if you have deprived yourself of my Assistance, by your great Impatience, in never suffering me to close with you, nor did not give me more Authority by proper Signals, I am no Ways answerable.

It gives me Pain to repeat to you again, that I endeavoured my utmost to hinder the four sternmost Ships of the Enemy getting a-head, and I could not possibly do more: Which Endeavours, I do affirm, stop'd these four Ships from getting near enough to attack the *Namur*, till long after you made the Signal, to leave off Chace; and when they did fire upon you, it must have been at the Close of Day, when soon after all Firing ceased.

It's true, Sir, that you have my Answers to your *Querries* under my Hand, and you have now my Answers to your Replies under my Hand; both which you may make what Use of you think proper; knowing very well, that if you can take any Advantage either in Defence of your own Con-

duct, or to arraign mine, that you will be sure to do it. And I shall therefore be extremely careful in keeping your *Querries*, well as your Replies to my Answers which are both under your Hand, as a great Comfort to me.

To conclude, Sir, I take upon me to affirm, that it was neither in my Power, to prevent the four Ships of the Enemy getting a-head, either by disabling them or obliging them to put afore it, unless you had instead of making the Signal to give over Chace, made the Signal for me and my Division to give Chace: And then, Sir, I could not have come up to disable them, yet I might have certainly kept them at it, and myself with my Division been justified in breaking the Line of Battle, when the Signal was then abroad.

I must not forget to add, that at three of these four Ships did not reach the Fire-ship; I am sure the sternmost did fire one Shot at her; so that in Fact there were no great Hinderance to the *Real's* being burnt, nor any to the *Real's* falling to your Hands; because you had left the *Real*, and made the Signal to give over Chace, before they came near enough to attack the *Namur*.

R———d L———

Neptune, Mahon Harb. Mar. 16, 1745.

[More in our next.]

The QUEEN of HUNGARY'S REPLY to the Prussian Minister's MANIFESTO Continued from p. 452.

AND now the World may judge, who of the two it is that may be tax'd with overlooking the fundamental Laws of the Empire, its internal Tranquillity, the Welfare, the just Privileges and Pre-rogatives of other States, their fellow Members of it, and lastly the Welfare of Europe general, so closely united with the abovemention'd great Objects: Who it is that may be tax'd with all these Imputations either he that rejects such Proposals as the just mention'd, or he that thinks of forcing them upon the other. As therefore it is impossible to come into such Schemes, make up Matters, there still remained Difficulty, how and by what other Method the abovemention'd two Points of Indemnification and Security could be obtained without Prejudice to a third and concerned State.

To this End it was, and not out of hatred against the Court of France, or an unconscionable Temper, which the Queen is a Stranger to, and is ready to shew it as such as on their Part they'll shew a sincere inclination to be reconcil'd to her, that she

Side of her Majesty it was proposed, the Emperor shou'd join with her against the Crown of France, and in this manner concur in making out what on both Sides wou'd answer their Purpose. Count *Metternich*, at the Conference of *Nieder-Windorf*, has in his Master's Name, given his Hopes for such a Union, of which the Result of this Conference is an undeniable Assurance, and upon this very Assurance it was, that the Conditions stipulated for the Garison of *Branau*, and those relating to the *Bavarian* Troops : But Experience has shewn but too well, how little Success agreed with their Words. Since before it was impossible to obtain the Concurrence of *Bavaria's* Concurrence in a Thing conducive both to his own Advantage and that of the Empire, it was thought proper in the next Place to endeavour, with the Assistance of the true and well-intentioned Patriots among the Electors and Princes of the Empire, to prevail with him not to obstruct the Queen's Undertakings against France ; so much the less as, in Case of Success, it wou'd facilitate the means to make up the Breach between the illustrious German Houses, so closely united by the Ties of Blood, and to their mutual Satisfaction too ; the Overtures made on this Account by the Circle of *Saxony* in particular have been publish'd long since. But neither cou'd this Proposal find Access at the Court of *Frankfort*, nor was that was made of a certain Exchange, which, tho' very advantageous to the Electoral House of *Bavaria*, wou'd have devalued the Archducal House of all Indemnification, with no other Advantage but a more Security for the future to itself, as well as the internal Tranquillity of the Empire ; in lieu whereof, they persisted in making such Proposals, whereby neither the Archducal House, nor the Welfare of the Empire, nor the Liberty of all Europe, could find any Security ; since upon the breaking out of any Troubles in the East, it could not hinder the House of *Bourbon* from oppressing the Archducal House, the Empire, and the Liberty of Europe, and so to prevent what for the present they have in view. Measure been disappointed in. That all these Means having prov'd ineffectual, nothing remain'd towards the obtaining these much-desired Reconciliation between her Majesty with the Court of *Frankfort*, and to try to recover, without its Concurrence, the *Austrian* Imperium, which had been torn from the Empire, and thereby, with the said Reconciliation, to support the Dignity of the Empire, to obtain Security for the future, to restore both the inward and outward Tranquillity of it, together

with the Welfare and Liberty of many States, who are actually oppress'd under a foreign Yoke. But on the other Side, nothing was done to contribute towards it ; nay, on the contrary they did their utmost to oppose so salutary a Measure ; with this View the *Bavarian* Troops joined those of France, and the very Place where they shou'd have hinder'd the Passage of the *Rhine*, is pretended and maintained by the Court of France, so closely united to that of *Frankfort*, not to belong to the Empire, but to be under their own Jurisdiction. But when, notwithstanding the Passage of the *Rhine* had its Success, it is known to all the Empire, that, in Conjunction with the French, they hasten'd to *Gron Weissenburg*, to no other End but to prevent *Alsacia's* coming again into the Hands of the Germans ; to that very End it was, that so much German Blood was spilt there, and that the German Troops, as French Auxiliaries, were by them every where put foremost, in order to save their own. And now let all the impartial World be judge, whether this is to drive the *Bavarian* Troops out of the German Territory, or utterly to root out of it the Head of the Empire ; and of which of the two Parties it may be said with Truth and Justice, that no Instance of such a Conduct was ever to be met with in the History of the Empire, and that it will hardly be credited by Posterity. Notwithstanding all this, her Majesty still persevered in her sincerest Desire of a Reconciliation, and has made her utmost Efforts to procure the Means towards it, even against the Will of the opposite Party, and would no doubt succeed in it, after the effectual Support given her since by her Allies, if his *Prussian* Majesty could still be persuaded, agreeably to the strongest Assurances he had given her, faithfully to comply with what is so clearly express'd and stipulated in the first Article of the Treaty of *Breslau*, concluded under the Mediation and Guaranty of *Great Britain*, viz. Not to commit, nor suffer that any one else shou'd commit any Hostility, secretly or openly, either by himself or by any other.

N. B. Not to lend any Succours, neither to the Enemies of the Queen under what Pretence soever ; nor to make any Alliance with them contrary to this Treaty ; to keep up for ever an indissoluble Friendship with her ; to endeavour reciprocally to maintain the Honour, Advantage and Safety of each other. In short, to obviate, as much as possible, the sole Force of Arms excepted, the Damages of which the Queen might be threatened by any other Power.

Such a Compliance of the King of *Prussia*

404 The Queen of Hungary's Reply to the Prussian Minister

It is a Thing so much the more still to be hoped for, as not only Faith and Honesty undeniably require it, but also in Consideration of what the intercepted Letters of Pillarini plainly discover, how far the unbounded Views of the House of Bourbon extend, and how much the Treaty of Union may be abused to compass their End. If the View and Design of his Prussian Majesty, as the Declaration read by Count Dobna assures, is no other than a speedy Re-establishment of the Tranquillity of the Empire, the Support of the Imperial Dignity, of the Constitution of the Empire, of the Dignity of the Electoral College, and of the old and just Liberties and Prerogatives of the other States; all that is to be done to procure this End, is only not to obstruct from the Side of Prussia the Measures of her Hungarian Majesty, towards compassing these great Objects, which no Body has more at Heart than herself. In that Case no Body will offer to disturb the Tranquillity of the Empire; the Reconciliation of both the illustrious, and by the Ties of Blood so often-united Houses, will follow of course, and without Injury to the Right of a third Person; and the Difficulty about the Election will be removed at once to the Satisfaction of both Parties, and all this, by keeping close both Sides to the clear Rule and Prescript of the Golden Bull.

The bare Exposition of the Facts here alledged are a sufficient Proof of it. And her Majesty the Queen repeats and confirms again in the strongest Manner, all that has been declared hitherto in her Name, as well as what is so fully express'd in the Answer to the French Declaration of War, concerning her peaceable Disposition, and her earnest Desires towards a solid and lasting Reconciliation.

There is still Room left for easily preventing the Mischief; but if against Expectation, and against all the above Considerations, the Queen's Enemies shou'd still be bent upon the Oppressing of her and her Archducal House, her Majesty will not be discouraged. The Arm of the Almighty is not shortned; and the most hidden Counsels, tho' never so carefully conceal'd, and all the Designs never so much denied to the World, are not hidden to his all-knowing Providence. But let the Issue be as it will, her Confidence and Trust in God, and the Justice of her Cause, can never be lessened by the Event.

Then follows an APPENDIX, which first gives this separate Article of the Treaty of Francfort, which is denied by the Emperor, and said to be inserted by the Court of

Vienna, and absolutely false. (See 458, P.)

FOrasmuch as the Backwardness which has hitherto appeared in the Court of Vienna and her Allies towards the Re-establishment of the Repose and Tranquillity of the Empire, leaves but too good Reason to fear, that very far from consenting to amicable Terms, according to the Intent of the Treaty concluded between, they will reject or entirely elude the Effect which might be expected from them; it will indispensably necessary to have Recourse to stronger and more effectual Methods. His Majesty the King of Prussia, always animated with a Desire of co-operating towards the Pacification of Germany, a mature Reflections, is of Opinion, that shorter and more decisive Expedient to the End cannot be made use of, than for him to promise and engage, as by the separate Article he promises and engages to take upon himself to make the Expedition towards the conquering all Bohemia and to put his Imperial Majesty in Possession of that Crown, and to guaranty him, for himself, his Heirs and Successors for ever: His Imperial Majesty, touched with the most lively Gratitude, does on that Condition, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, from this Time, give up to Prussian Majesty, irrevocably and for ever in the strongest and most authentick Manner, the Right which he has to the Circle Lordships, and Towns herein after named to wit, The Town and all the Circle of Konigsgratz in its whole Extent. Moreover his Imperial Majesty gives up to Majesty the King of Prussia, the Circle of Bunzlau and Leitmeritz, in such Manner that all the Country situated between the Frontiers of Silesia and the River Elbe, from the Town and Circle of Konigsgratz to the Confines of Saxony, shall belong to his Majesty the King of Prussia, in such Manner that the Course of the Elbe shall be the Barrier of the two States; thus the Country which is situate on the other Side that River within Bohemia, shall remain to his Imperial Majesty, although it should be appendant to the Circles ceded to his Prussian Majesty, excepting the Lordship of Town of Parturwitz, and of the Town of Collin, which his Imperial Majesty from this Time give up to the King of Prussia, his Heirs and Successors for ever. His Imperial Majesty, upon the said above mentioned Conditions, engages himself, at the present Time, to guaranty to his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Heirs and Successors for ever, all the Countries which he has given up to the said King of Prussia.

or does give up by Virtue of the present Article; provided always that the said Imperial Majesty, shall not be ever to be farther dismembered in any manner whatever. Moreover, his Imperial Majesty, upon the said above-mentioned Condition, gives up to his Prussian Majesty, irrevocably and for ever, and to his Heirs and Successors, in the strongest, most authentic Manner, the right which belongs to him to Upper Silesia. He besides engages to guaranty the same to him, his Heirs and Successors, for ever, as soon as his Prussian Majesty shall have conquered the same, and have taken Possession of it. In like Manner, his Prussian Majesty promises to guaranty to his Imperial Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for ever, Upper Austria, as soon as his Imperial Majesty shall have conquered the same, and taken Possession of it, &c.

The rest of the Appendix, which is a long and tedious Piece, is to shew, That the Court at Vienna knows of no other proposals of Peace, but such as are justly prejudicial to herself, or to a third innocent State. On the Queen's Side, says, the sincerest Desire for a Reconciliation has always been shewn, and in order to give full Proof of it, it has been often declared, that her Adversary might at least be assured of the Possession of as many Dominions, and as great Revenues as he had before this unjust War, if he would entirely separate himself from the Crown of France, and sincerely and effectually employ his Endeavours towards the future Security of the internal and external Tranquillity of the Empire. In Conclusion it says, The Queen is engaged in Friendship and Alliance with those who acknowledge her Adversary as the lawful Head of the Empire: She even is ready to desist from her Opposition, founded upon the most ancient fundamental Law of the Empire, the Golden Bull, as soon as she receives equitable Satisfaction for what is past, and sufficient Security for the Time to come.

THE AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Bath, Oct. 1, 1744.

My Health obliges me to reside here many Months in the Year, I make frequent Excursions from hence to see Places and Curiosities, with a Design not only to view but to contemplate the various Works of Art and Nature. At the Distance of about eleven Miles from Bath is a Nobleman's Seat, particularly elegant

in its Furniture, and so situated as to command a Prospect of a most beautiful Vase, laid out in small Enclosures, diversified by little Cottages and Farm-Houses, and bounded at a proper Distance by a rising Amphitheatre of Hills, which are covered either with Trees, or with fine Turf. The Gardens lie behind, and are above the House; they are adorned with Vases, Busts, and Statues of several Sorts. Some of the Statues are of Marble, and are exquisite in their Kind; but every Statue, and every Bust has an Inscription. I was so particularly pleased with the Mottos, that with the Gardener's Permission I transcribed them. You will oblige me by inserting the Catalogue, as it may incite others to follow this Method of inscribing such Sentences upon Pedestals, as may at once explain, adorn, and enliven the Statues which they support.

Apollo, in Marble, larger than the Life, by J. Flamingo.

Motto.

Eris mihi magnus Apollo.

Paris, in Marble, by Ditto, holding the Apple of Discord in his Hand.

Nobis forma placet: sapientia, regna, valete.

Venus de Medici, in Marble, by Ditto, with a little *Cupid* riding upon a Dolphin, and triumphantly holding up the Apple of Beauty. At the Feet of *Venus* another Dolphin.

Vixit nuda Venus, dubitat quis vincere nudam?

The *Hermaphrodite*, in Marble, by Ditto.

Hermaphroditi en forma duplex! nec sœmina dici [detur.

Nec puer ut possit: neutrumque et utrumque vi-

Bacchus, in Marble, I know not by what Sculptor; the Hands and Legs modern, the Body and Head are finely carved.

Quisquis es, O hospes! Baccheia sacra frequenta.

In the Portico of a very neat little Edifice, built in the Garden, stand two Marble Busts of *Fauns*, and between them a small Marble antique Statue of *Sylvanus*. The Motto to the latter is,

Stet domus ista diu: stet nostro numine tutâ;
Dit aliis cœlum, sed mihi terra juvat.

The Motto to the young *Faun* (a Boy) is,

Faunus ego, Faunus nympharum et ruris amator.

The Motto to the laughing *Faun* (a Girl) is,

Ridet amatorem Fauna puella suum.

These, if I mistake not, are all the Marble

506 Some Thoughts for the better preventing Robberies, &c.

ble Statues which stand in the Garden: There are others of Lead, upon the Pedestals of which are inserted the following Inscriptions.

Vrr. (A Statue of Flora, representing Spring.)

Nati sine semine flores.

Aestas. (A Statue of Ceres, with a Sheaf of Corn and Sickle.)

Parva seges satis est.

Autumnus. (A Statue of Bacchus with a Bunch of Grapes.)

Minimum Falernis invidet uvis.

Hyems. (A Statue of Winter represented as an old Man.)

Tacitis senescimus annis.

A Bust of Pan, upon which is this Motto.

*Pan fuit armenti custos, nunc protegit hortos,
Nec pudet Arcadiam deseruisse suam.*

About the Distance of a Quarter of a Mile from the Garden, at the Bottom of a Hill, is a Spring of the clearest Water I ever beheld. In the Midst of it stands a Rock of petrified Water, taken out of Hooley-Hole, near Wells in Somersetshire; and upon a Stone are engraved these Lines.

*Wonders our county boasts, and those her oaks,
See liquid water turn'd to solid stone!
Let Derby's Peak the devil's labour show,
Our petrifications all from nature grow.*

The Spring itself is dedicated to the Juvenal of this Age: The Words of the Dedication are,

Gulielmo King,

Eruditissimo, amicissimo,

editorum,

Hunc fontem sacravit

O. — 1744.

Under an old Oak near the Spring stands a Stone Bench, upon which is engraved,

Ecco scammum!

*Otia dat pigris, reddit solatia fessis,
Et senibus somnum, et mentem messoribus apiam,
Præbet dura nimis, sed grata cubilia nympbis.*

Upon the Borders of the Spring, which are paved with Stone, two little Boys are placed, the one playing with a Castle-Top. The Motto is,

Ludo in ætænum.

The other with a green Hat on his Head, explains his Posture by his Motto.

Cum socia murgas, cum saltem murgere fingas.

The Heads of three Poets stand amidst Oaks, Bays, and Laurels, on each Side of the Water: Upon Virgil's Pedestal is engraved,

*Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata,
Hic nemus.*

Upon the Pedestal of Horace,

Lex perennis.

Upon that of Homer,

Nec te parvitas ruris, divine pota

The Whole is encompassed by a Garden filled with Shrubs, Flowers, &c. Evergreens.

I shall, Sir, from Time to Time, communicate to you, any other Curiosities occur to me in my Travels; and am,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

Some Considerations for rendering the Punishment of Criminals more effectual, for putting a Stop to the late enormous and growing Evil of Street Robberies, &c.

MURDERS and Robberies have become of late more frequent than has been known in the Memory of Man; and must attribute to the natural Inclination of the English, who are not sanguinary, or not hearing of as many Murders as Robberies, since the Man who takes a Shilling on the Highway, shall meet with the same Fate as if he had murdered Half a Score People.

This Inequality in the Punishment is the principal Reason of the Frequency of the Crime. If Murder was to be punished with greater Severity, or Theft or Robbery with less, it would, in all Probability, have its desired Effect. All other Nations adapt Punishment to Crimes; the Dutch have their *Lex Talionis*, the Wheel, the Gallows, and the Sword; the French, *Garrot*, &c. have the *St. Andrew's Cross*, hot Pincers, Scalping, &c. the Italian, besides these, the *Strappado*. The Spaniards have all these ordinary Ways of Punishment, and the Faggot to boot; the Turks have not only the Sword and Gallows, but they impale, and punish flagrant Criminals after the following Manner.

The Patient (to use a French Term) is brought into a Room, where a large Copper Plate is supported by four Pedestals with a Fire under it. When this Plate is red-hot, the Executioner takes a Sash, putting it round the Waist of the Criminal, and two sturdy Fellows draw it, till his Belly is brought as near the Back-Bone as is possible; then the Executioner fixes two Hooks under his Arms, which are fastened to two Pulleys, and with his Scythes cuts him off in the Middle, and hoists his upper Part upon the burning Copper Plate, which stanches the Blood, and keeps the Criminal alive in exquisite Torture, till the Time he is condemn'd to

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expired, and when he is taken off, Minute he dies: In England we have, except in Treason and petty Treason, no Punishment but Hanging, and I know but that may be the Reason for many Murders, the Number of which might certainly be greater, if we were as summary as some other Nations. For this Reason, it may be worthy Consideration, whether the Laws, as they stand present, are not a little too severe in the Instance, and a great deal too mild in the other.

I have made it my Observation, for many Years, what different Methods some Nations have practised in Robbing, in or out of London; and at the Beginning of each new invented Project, others whose Inclinations are bent for Mischief have immediately copy'd after them.

'Tis not long since I read in some of the News Papers of a Pedlar's having his leg cut out, robbed, and left bleeding on the Road; and as he could not rise, nor consequently tell who were the Persons that committed the horrid Fact, he was spared his Life.

The Baker, Mr. Gibson of Islington, was many years ago robb'd by five or more Robbers, who used him with the following Treatment, viz. shooting him, without the least Warning, and afterwards binding him, whilst in the utmost Anguish of his Wounds, and leaving him for dead, rifled his House.

Another Instance, is an unhappy Accident which befel an Acquaintance of mine, who was walking in the Streets about 9 o'clock at Night; a Villain, without the Ceremony of saying, Stand and deliver, knock'd him down with a Bloodgeon; the Violence of the Blow, separated the Flesh from his Skull, about three Inches square, so that his Life was despaired of for several Days after.

From hence I premise, that, in Case any Persons are convicted, guilty of the like Misdemeanor, they shall be punished by the common Hangmen, in a Manner adequate to the Severity or Torture which they incur upon those they have robbed, and inhumanly used, and to be taken proper Care of till their Wounds are near healed, and then hanged.

But in more desperate Villanies, which end in Death, the Lions, or Tygers, kept in the Tower, which at present are only used to divert People's Curiosity, would be the best and fittest Executioners, for such detestable Criminals, who are

found guilty of wilful Murder. The Horror that must naturally arise in them, at the shocking and most dreadful Approach of such a Death, when thrust, bound Hand and Feet, into the Den of these their kindred Savages, and have nothing but a View of exquisite Torment from their sharp Talons and voracious Jaws, must needs have the most sensible Impressions upon them, and strike such a Terror on other Criminals, as, in all likelihood, would make them avoid Cruelty and Murder, since Death for Theft and Robbery would be but barely Hanging *.

I shall conclude with a Method practised in the City of *Pekin*, in the Time of *Kao*, Emperor of *China*, 1700 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, for the easy discovering of any one who had committed notorious Crimes, and escap'd the Hands of Justice. It is this:

' Every House has a Board over the Door whereon is written the Number, Sex and Quality of every Person living in it; and to a certain Number of Houses, one is appointed to inspect the rest, and take Care that it be exactly done.' If this were done in London, in suspected and beggarly Places only, it would, in all Probability, prevent Street-Robberies, and other Enormities, so often committed in the City and Suburbs of this grand Metropolis.

As for those kind of Offenders, who are now liable to Transportation, and for that Reason are not only entirely useless to their own Country, but a Burthen to those Colonies to which they are sent, by the Villany and ill Example, as well as the Numbers of them, if their Manner of Punishment were changed, and if, instead of being sent Abroad, they were to be kept at Work at Home, these Rogues, who are now not only so great a Nuisance to us, but also so great an Inconvenience to the Plantations where they are transported, will be made useful, if not honest, Members of the Publick.

There are several Parts in *Great Britain*, from whence we have our rough Stone and wrought Iron. In every one of those Places, as Time will admit, and Money can be raised for the Purpose, they should be employed in building a strong open Work-House, where they should be kept constantly at Work in hewing and sawing of Stone, and in beating at the Anvil, in the same Manner as such Kind of Offenders are in the Rasp-Houses at *Amsterdam*. And as the Time of their Servitude should be according to the Kind and Degree of their

By the Laws now in being, if a Man murders his Wife, he is but hang'd; if a Woman kills her Husband, she is burnt: Whereas, then, should not a proportionable Punishment be inflicted on a common Villain?

their Crimes, so should the Nature of it too; for the greatest Offenders should be employed in digging and hewing of Stone in the Quarry, and in that Sort of Work which is the most painful and laborious, while those whose Crimes are but light and trivial, not being Artists in any handicraft Business, shall be instructed, by fit and able Workmen, to model the Stone, and to make and manufacture all Sorts of Iron-Work proper for the Use of Builders, Masons, Shipwrights, Husbandmen, &c. and to supply our Plantations, and other Places abroad, with the same. As for the Female Felons, they should be kept by themselves, in Places regulated as aforesaid, and employed in carding of Wool, winding of Yarn, or such Work as shall be deemed most proper for them. But if at any Time we should happen to be at War with the Moors of *Salle*, or *Algiers*, so that any of our Countrymen be taken by them, and carried into Slavery, then such of those Criminals, of either Sex, as may be esteemed most fit for the Purpose, should be exchanged for them; and, in order to facilitate the Redemption of those unhappy Captives, two or three, according to the Circumstances and Exigency of the Case, should be given to ransom one.

As some may object, that ill Consequences will happen, (from inflicting any Kind of Slavery on free-born Subjects) which in Time may affect our Liberties, I shall answer such groundless Suppositions with a Matter of Fact. The *Dutch* having observed frequent Lacernies to have been committed amongst them, in the Year 1595, converted the Cloyster of the Nuns of *St. Clare*, in *Amsterdam*, into a Rasp-House, and therein confined Thieves to hard Labour; and yet after 138 Years Trial, have never found that such their exemplary justice has occasioned the least Infringement upon the Liberties of their honest Subjects: Wherefore should we fear any worse Consequences from confining Felons to hard Labour at Home, in Respect to our Liberties, than we find at present from transporting them abroad to our Plantations?

It is proposed also, that such as, notwithstanding the Expedients above-mentioned, shall be doom'd to the Gallows, their Bodies, after Execution, shall be made liable to be purchased, by any Surgeon: That after the Surgeons Company have chosen the Body allowed them by Law, then any private Surgeon shall be at Liberty to purchase any other he shall pitch upon.

I cannot well omit the following Story, as 'tis a parallel Case to the Subject I am now treating of.

The Women of *Sparta* being much ad-

dicted to Self-Murder, the Senate, in order to remedy that Evil, made a Law, that the Bodies of all such as should destroy themselves, should be exposed naked on a Hurdle, and drawn publicly thro' all the Streets of their City; which proved so effectual, that only one was known to offend afterwards: And as Death itself is hardly more terrible to the Minds of Criminals, than the Apprehensions of being dissected, so were the Bodies of all executed Felons made liable to Dissection, it would reduce the Number of Felons, and in a Manner greatly prevent such pernicious Offences; and would further effectually supply the Demands of our Surgeons, and wholly prevent the horrid Custom of digging up dead Bodies after decent Interment; a Piece of Inhumanity, which otherwise may be practised on the Body of the dearest Friend or Relation.

P. S. If the Legislative Power thought it necessary to impose a Tax yearly upon every one (the Army excepted) that should wear Swords, Cutlasses, or any other Weapons judg'd Instruments of Death, having a Register kept for that Purpose, the Advantages that must evidently arise would be considerable, not only to bear a large Proportion by Virtue of their Taxation towards the Expence of the present War, but, in all likelihood, be a Means to point out Persons of ill Fame or Repute.

And, on the other hand, if such Villains as the Street Robbers should omit to enter their Names, as the Law in that Case might direct, and arm themselves for their bloody Purposes, even with the utmost Carefulness of Concealment, yet they may at certain Times easily be discover'd, it being the Interest of the People in general ever to be assiduous in the Pursuit of them; and, upon their being taken, in such Case it might be deem'd Felony.

JUSTITIA.

Other Methods have been proposed, as the immediate Execution of Malefactors as soon as they are condemn'd, whilst the Court is yet sitting; which wou'd take away all Hopes of Reprieve or Pardon: The Inhabitants of the several Districts being well arm'd, and a Number of them watching every Night, in their Turns, &c. Whether any of these Methods will be put in Practice, we know not; but the Magistrates have been very diligent in apprehending Rogues, Thieves and Gamblers; which 'tis hoped will have some good Effect.

From the Westminster Journal, Oct. 13.

I Fear, Mr. Touchit, we may attribute some Part of your ill Success, in your Weekly

Weekly Endeavours for the Good of your Country, to omitting to touch it in the right Place. You cry aloud against the Behaviour of our Balance-Masters; The dishonest *Ifracites* did the same against their Talk-Masters. It must be allowed, the Hardships you complain of are great and numerous; but are they not merited? Are not our Masters (as well as the *Egyptians* were) national Scourges in the Hand of Heaven, to punish us for our unbounded Sins and Wickedness? I am apprehensive the true Strefs of the Argument lies here; and if so, all the Time spent in composing Harangues to the Great has been thrown away, and should have been in Addresses to the People to reform.

If I had Time to sit down and sift this Matter thoroughly, I hardly doubt but I could evince the Truth of this Position, by apportioning to every Vice its particular Reward, till the whole Scope of Sin and Punishment should be brought upon the Carpet, and appear to the Reader at one View: But that being a Work of infinite Extent, I shall content myself with observing a few of the most material Particulars.—Thus:

For the heinous Sin of Electors, in taking Bribes for their Voices at chusing Members of Parliament } A B———*sh* Army in *Flanders*.

For the Perjuries, &c. } 16,000*H*———*ns* in consequential thereto } B———*sh* Pay.

For the egregious Stupidity of chusing poor Placemen and beggarly Pensioners to do these Things } Subsidies to G——— and other insignificant Princes.

For the many Prevarications and Deceits of Tradesmen in their Shops } Neglect of Trade and Convoys.

For the crying Sin of Drunkennells } Excise Laws.

For not finding out the Longitude } Suffering our *N.A.* American Settlements to be sack'd.

And in this Manner might one go on for a Month.—I confess the last Article under the Range of Crimes seems to have too few Years a Punishment annex'd to it, and I shall not strenuously insist upon it: But if that is not the Reason we were left defenceless in the Northern Settlements, and our Towns sack'd, and unhappy Fellow-Subjects beggar'd and enslav'd, I should be glad to know what was the true Reason, or your Sentiments of the Matter.

Having now, I hope, made some Progress towards elucidating my Position, I am at Liberty to offer my Advice to my candid Countrymen, and a Proposition to reduce the Possibilities to the utmost Certainty.—

To the Electors I promise, upon the Faith of a Christian, that if to a Man they refuse all Sorts of Bribes and Gratuities at the next Election, that this Time four Years we have not an Army in *Flanders*; which is more than I will promise if they neglect my Advice. The Excise Laws, Mr. *Touche*, are very grievous, and a dangerous Intrusion upon our Liberties; the very Name of them should stink in every *British* Nostril: For God's Sake, advise my poor Countrymen to retrench their inordinate Tipling, and I'll warrant their Abolition; and the like may be said of the rest.

I am aware it may be objected, that I have mention'd the most crying Sins that the Nation is involv'd in, without having taken Notice of the most capital Punishment; and therefore that greatest Punishment, *viz* (our unhappy Intimacy with a Spot of G———*n* Furze and Heath, called H———) is not accounted for or merited.

—But I beg Leave to observe, that such an Objection would be founded on an Error: The Spot of Furze and Heath is not in itself the Punishment, but the Scourge or Rod with which all the Punishments are inflicted and laid on.

Just as I had wrote thus far, a Relation of mine, a Country Punster, coming into my Study, and seeing your Name subscribed, insisted upon reading what he said he thought would be publick soon. At the Conclusion, where I have call'd H——— a Rod, he fell into a prodigious Laugh. "A Rod (says he) for *England's* Breech! There's salt Water enough in the great *Atlantick*; 'twere well it should be laid in Brine for her."

THE *Universal Spectator* writing on *Humour*, concludes—In addressing great Persons there is a Sort of *Humour*, which is often more prevalent than Argument. *Tom Brown* possibly had not sav'd his Back, if he had argued gravely to the Lords Justices; but when he made them smile, he obtain'd his Liberty. A very tall Gentleman was made an Officer in a small Ship, where his Cabin was every Way inconvenient. After applying in vain to his Captain, &c. to have it enlarged, he wrote up to the Board, humourously setting forth his Grievance: Who remitted an Order, reciting the Words of the Petition, to this Effect. "Whereas A. B. of his Majesty's Ship the —, has informed us, that he has the Misfortune to be 6 Feet 3 Inches high, and his Cabin is neither in Height nor Length above 4 Feet 6 Inches; whereby he can neither lie, sit, stand, nor kneel at his Devotions; this is to give you Orders to make his Cabin commodious for all those Purposes." *Humour* here prevailed, and procured the Gentleman a pleasant Voyage.

510 The SHEPHERD'S INVITATION.

Sung by Mr. SULLIVAN. The Musick by Mr. LAMPE. The Words by Mr. AYRE.

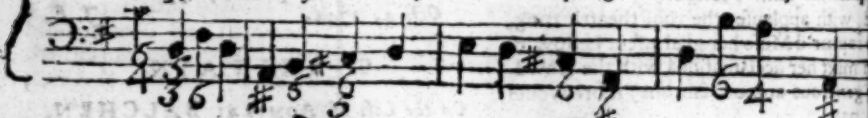
Andantino.



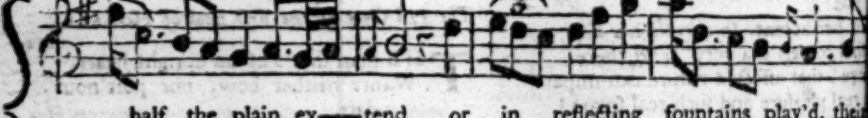
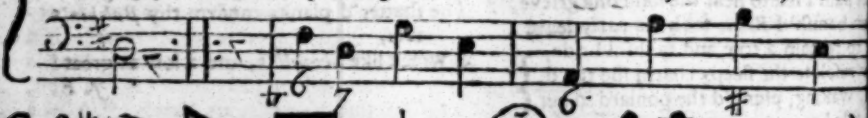
The new-flown birds, the shepherds sing, and welcome in



May, come Pas—torella, now the spring makes ev—ry landskip



gay. Wide spreading trees their lea—sy shade, o'er



half the plain ex—tend, or in reflecting fountains play'd, their



quiv'ring branches be—nd; their quiv'ring branches bend.



in reflecting fountains play'd, their quiv'ring branches bend.



taste the season in its prime,
And bless the rising year;
How my soul grows sick of time,
If thou, my love, appear!
When shall I pass the gladsome day
Warm in thy beauty's shine,
When thy dear flock shall feed and play,
And intermix with mine.

For thee of doves a milk-white pair
In silken bands I hold;
For thee a firstling lambkin fair
I keep within the fold:
If milk-white doves acceptance meet,
Or tender lambkin please,
My spotless heart, without deceit,
Be offer'd up with these.

MISS JENNY CIBBER, in the
Character of JULIET, in Shakespear's
Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet.

WHEN Shakespear's genius fir'd young
Juliet's tongue,
With applause, the roof theatric rung,
And raptur'd Muse her glad assent bestow'd,
And mixt her acclamations with the crowd.
Her generous ardour, fair one, more would
pay,
Like, then, the plaudit of an artless lay,
Which, too too weak to vindicate thy name,
But congratulate thy rising fame,
And tell, how sensibly my heart was mov'd,
When Juliet own'd the passionately lov'd;
That pain I felt to hear the fond one grieve,
When banish'd Romeo took his early leave!
To remain a true and faithful bride,
How resolute the sleepy charm she try'd,
And, waking, plung'd the poniard in her
side!
Still her accent, so correct her air,
Still she confests'd a very Juliet there.
O! that affected nature can impart
No real pleasure and such real smart!
What is the talent; whence our hopes con-
ceive
And sense and freedom shall again revive;
Where damning custom could, unheard,
prevail,
Her voice shall save the poet and his tale:
Who will not listen to your soothing strain?
Who will not plead an author's cause in vain?
Where innocence and rip'ning beauty
meet,
And judgment and a piercing wit,
On the stage, mankind, admiring,
[these]
These mankind admire and trace in
Still may innocence thy fortunes crown
With virtuous bliss, and with a chaste re-
nown!

Convince a doubtful and censorious age,
Youth, uncorrupt, may tread the British
stage:

Oh! never, nymph, so fair a cause decline,
But with unfully'd lustre ever shine!
Thus, living, reign in every breast belov'd,
And stand to late posterity approv'd.

OCT. 4, 1744.

J. E.

TO BRITAIN.

On the Loss of ADMIRAL BALCHEN.

PORtentous, Britain, were thy early fears,
The sad, sad prologue of succeeding
tears!

Thy after-hopes were as a chearing light
To dying men's expiring sense and sight!
The shatter'd planks confirm thy Balchen's
fate,
A wreck like Skovell's, and a loss as great!
J. E.

The 22d ODE of the first Book of HORACE.

THE man that's of an upright heart,
Wants neither bow, nor pois'nous
dart,

Of savage Moors; for innocence
Is always arm'd in his defence:

He's still secure where e'er he goes,
Thro' burning sands, or Scythian snows,
O'er mountains parch'd with scorching suns,
Or where the fam'd Hydaspes runs.

For lately as I stray'd along,
And, thoughtless, humm'd myself a song,
A wolf ran by me in my farm,
Defenceless, without doing harm:

Such a great monster ne'er was seen,
In warlike Daunia's oaken green,
Or on the dry Numidian sand,
For lions brood a fruitful land.

Place me where endless snow and rain,
And stormy winds molest the plain;

Z z z z

Where

Daughter of Mr. Theophilus Cibber, and Granddaughter to Colley Cibber, Esq; an
Esq; a Poet-Laureat, about 15 Years of Age. Since writing this Encomium, the young Lady
appeared in some other Characters, to great Advantage, particularly in that of Indiana, in
Richard Steele's Conscious Lovers; and, 'tis said, discovers an promising a Genius as any
her Sex, that ever been esteem'd the Ornament of the British Theatre.

Where not a summer's whistling breeze,
With gentle zephyrs fans the trees:

Or place me in the torrid zone,
Beneath an ever scorching sun;
Still I fair M——— we wou'd admire,
And there in endless bliss expire.

Oxon. Sept. 20, 1744.

In Answer to a Paragraph in a Letter from
Charles - Town, South - Carolina, lately
publish'd in the Papers, which hop'd the
speedy Return of General Oglethorpe to
that Part of the World.

By a LADY.

YOU with in vain, it cannot be,
Tho' his appearance would be victory;
He who so many conquer'd had,
Is now, himself, a captive made.

The fairest of Diana's train,
For whom so many sigh'd in vain,
Has bound him in her silken chain,
From whence he'll ne'er get loose again.

The son of Jove and Venus knew,
Who travely fought; could nobly woe,
And howsoe'er he dar'd in fight,
He'd force him yield to lovely WRIGHT.

See pleasure on her silver throne,
Smiling comes, nor comes alone;
Venus moves with her along,
Led by the fair Endymion.

Both charming, graceful, equal, fair,
Love glorying in so bright a pair;
Fortune and nature both together
Have left no vacant wish for either.

He noble, generous and brave;
She all the virtues wise men crave,
With manly judgment too beside,
As e'er made hero happy bride.

Now Hymen comes! the troop he cheers,
Not one sad cloud in all appears,
In saffron robe! in's hand a light!
His brow how smoooth! his torch how
bright!

Help, youths and virgins, help to sing,
The prize which Hymen now does bring:
I too my feeble voice will raise;
To name but Oglethorpe, is praise.

Then cease, ye Indians, cease to moan,
Since now he'll live for times to come;
A race of heroes shall bear,
Will thousand trophies after rear.

Allow he's made a gallant choice,
Since 'tis approv'd by ev'ry voice:
Let then your joys be to excess,
Blessing them, who live to bless.

Had Abra in such charms been dress'd,
How blest the monarch of the east!
Such flame the wiseman would approve,
Nor say 'twas vanity to love.

The GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

Spoken before the Governors of Merchant
Taylors School.

WHEN distant realms at Athens learn
ing fought,

And his immortal doctrines Plato taught
With what attention did th' assembly
youth

Hang on his lips, and catch each gold
Nor can the Muse neglect the sacred
spring,

Whence she first took her flight and learn
Hail, sacred dome! hail fair Augusta's pri-
Where lib'ral arts, and you, great S
preside.

Fair Science here to her meridian springs
And Education shakes her balmy wings.
Athens once more within these walls
vives,

And the fam'd Stagyrte in Priscian lives
Say, Muse, the science you were e
taught,

How words are form'd, the images
The tuneful vowels your own la
commend,

And to mute consonants your voices lend
These sinking sounds the closing lips com-
And these a row of hissing teeth expre-
Others the chanel of the nose convey.
And on the nimble tongue the nimble
ters play.

The lofty palate swells a fuller note,
And the hoarse gutt'rails rattle in the thro-
These we compound, deduce, the o
change,

From syllable to syllable we range.
To so minute an origin we owe
The num'rous words that in a lang
flow.

So the small brooks from narrow foun-
Swell as they flow, and widen into seas
These words the essences of things
vey,

And those the real qualities display.
These absolute, and fitted for command
Substantially on their own basis stand.

Those relative their kind assistance cou-
And fainting, helpless, call for a supple-
Number to number even is assign'd,

And to each sex the proper genus join'd
Love must not in the feminini bear ru-
Nor Juno wear the breeches in the le-
I, thou, and he, the viceroys of the
Glisten in various colours, not their own

These, like a skilful actor on the stage
Now personate a lord, and now a pa-
He, or is not the subject of debate,
Affirm, deny, and do the web create

Like Proteus, these in various modes de-
And singly one of them is infinite:

And, like the gods, by their own oracle,
The past, the present, and the future tell.
The particles, like heralds' coats, describe
The same to name is very near ally'd:
How the sentences in numbers flow,
And the whole chain of thoughts distinctly
show.

The interjection, in no ranks confin'd,
In the void space, or strolling lags behind.
The parts in order rank'd an army prove,
And all with one consent in concord move.
The chief commander of the throng,
Sits on the fray, and marshals the ha-
ranger.

Now all th' artill'ry of the bar is play'd,
Now lost in all the labyrinths of trade.
Now from the pulpit flies the list'ning
throne, [tongue]
Flows on the heavenly musick of the
Each science hence her origin receives,
And her first form from you, great Sirs,
derives.

Such are the pregnant favours you bestow,
They swell to mitres and to maces grow.

COOK, of Merchant-Taylor's School.

THE COMPARISON.

OFFT, when soft sleep has clos'd a
wretch's eyes,
And reason's huddled in a deep disguise;
Delusive fancy plays some pleasing scene,
And cheers his mind with an indulgent
dream. [night,

But tho' in bliss he spends the too short
His cares return with the returning light.

So when my fair one kindly seem'd
t' approve

My humble suit, and smil'd upon my love;
When mutual vows reciprocally past,
And seem'd to promise that my bliss shou'd
last;

When the big passion swell'd her heaving
breast, [left,

And conscious blushes generous love con-
I thought myself superlatively blest.

But oh! too soon I find that mine, like his,
Was fancy'd joy, and visionary bliss.

On Miss D——n of Camberwell.

BEAUTY alone how frail! it blooms
to-day,

To-morrow hastens to its quick decay.
But where auspicious heaven is pleas'd to
join

Transcendent beauty to a soul divine;
Where smiles and graces unaffected sit,

Where void of satire flows enchanting wit;
Where every virtue shines serenely clear,

To spiteful envy where no faults appear:
Such D——n shall to latest breath retain,

Such, only such, intomb'd in earth remain;
When to her native heav'n she shall repair,

Her presence too shall crown the blessings
there.

AN EPITAPH on an OLD MATR. D.
Written at the Request of a Lady who rank'd
herself in that Class.

BENEATH this stone lies Flavia's sad
remains,
Who, living, felt the worst of human pains:
Delusive hope, in pleasure's bright disguise,
In life's first bloom, appear'd before her eyes.
In ripen'd age the distant bliss she view'd,
And steadfast still the wish'd-for good pur-
su'd:

In midnight dreams she often grasp'd the
But waking, oh! the fancied pleasure dies.
Next fear, unquiet guest, assum'd her sway,
And grief and envy stole her charms away;
Despair at last its dreadful banner rear'd,
No more she fondly hop'd, no more she
fear'd.

Her speaking looks proclaim'd her wretch-
For in her face, *chagrin*, triumphant fate;
Of hopes bereav'd, o'ercome by black de-
spair,

To heaven she sent this last concluding
"Release me, heaven! O grant my wish,"
she cry'd;

The boon was granted, and the straitway
Hence reader judge if all is true that's said,
At fifty-four, unask'd, she dy'd a maid.

ROGER and DOLLY.

WHAT muse t' invoke I cannot tell,
To aid my mirthful lays,
To chant forth Roger's well-known skill,
And Dolly's matchless praise.

I've saunter'd round *Parnassus*' brow,
To court the haughty Nine;

But they refuse to themes so low
A helping hand to join.

Then, gen'rous juice of grape or grain,
In bottle or in cask,

May all your pow'rs my flight sustain,
Till I compleat my task!

Than Roger, fam'd of all the lads,
None better held the plow:

Than Dolly, 'mong the rural maids,
None better milk'd her cow.

Roger is learn'd in rustick arts,
And how his dame to please:

Dolly as well displays her parts,
Where'er she makes her cheefe.

Roger, when o'er his nappy ale,
At pun is wond'rous witty;

Dolly has many a merry tale,
And at a dance can hit ye.

May sons and daughters, num'rous, spring
From this prolific pair,

And parent-like in every thing
Their every virtue share!

Their mutual joys in *Hymen*'s train
May providence besfriend,

And their descendants ev'n remain,
Till time itself shall end!

COL.

COLLIN'S COMPLAINT.

DESPAIRING beside a clear stream,
A shepherd forsaken was laid;
And while a false nymph was his theme,
A willow supported his head:
The winds that blew over the plain,
With a sigh to his sighs did reply:
And the brook in return to his pain,
Ran mournfully murmuring by.
Alas! silly swain that I was,
Thus sadly complaining he cry'd:
When first I beheld that fair face,
'Twere better by far I had dy'd.
She talk'd, and I bless'd the dear tongue,
When she smil'd 'twas a pleasure too great;
I listned, and cry'd while she sung,
"Was nightingale ever so sweet?"

How foolish was I to believe,
She could doat on so homely a clown;
Or that her fond heart would not grieve
To forsake the fine folks of the town?
To think that a beauty so gay,
So kind and so constant wou'd prove;
Or go clad like our maidens in grey,
And live in a cottage on love?
What tho' I have skill to complain,
Tho' the muses my temples have crown'd;
What tho', when they hear my soft strain,
The virgins sit weeping around?
Ah! *Collin*, thy hope is in vain,
Thy pipe, and thy honour resign,
Thy fair one inclines to a swain,
Whose musick is sweeter than thine.

And you my companions so dear,
Who sorrow to see me betray'd;
Whatever I suffer, forbear,
Forbear to accuse the false maid.
Tho' thro' the wide world we should range,
'Tis in vain from our fortune to fly;
'Twas hers, to be false, and to change,
'Tis mine, to be constant, and die.
If, while my hard fate I sustain,
In her breast any pity is found;
Let her come with the nymphs of the plain,
And see me laid low in the ground.
The last humble boon that I crave,
Is to shade me with cypress and yew,
And when she looks down on my grave,
Let her own that her shepherd was true,
Then to her new love let her go,
And deck her in golden array;
Be finest at every fine show,
And frolick it all the long day;
While *Collin* forgotten, and gone,
No more shall be talk'd of or seen;
Unless that beneath the pale moon,
His ghost shall glide over the green.

The same in LATIN.

Desertus queritur crudeles pastor amores.
Ad ripas queritur dulces fluentis aquae.
Amissam, falsam dolet expes ille puellam.
Dum caput oppressum fuscit amara salivæ.
Dum gemit hic, mitis leni gemit aura furro;
Lento, lugubri labitur unda sono.
Me miserum! prius O si mors clauderet ocellos,
Quam visa est nymphae forma venena.
Flebilis ah semper, placituraque; semper imago.
Præsens ante oculos nocte dieque; manet.
Hæsi, dum loquitur, charo narrantis ab ore.
Vix, cum subridet, credere posse datum est.
Attentus dixi, cecinit cum pulchra puella,
"Tam dulce ingeminat non Philomela melos."

Rusticus ipse miser tali sum dignus amore.
Deseret hæc urbem, ruraque; dura colet?
Rura inamœna lubens habitabit splendida
nympha?
Tam pulchro constans pectore fixa fides.
Induet hæc crassas vestes, ut rustica Phyllis.
Solutus eritque; casti dulce levamen amor?

Quorum gratus ego musis, & carmine clarus.
Quorum circumdant laurea ferta caput?
Quamvis cum molles nymphae audivere querelas,
Fletibus effusus ora rigare solent:
Ah! Damon, Damon! animum spe pascis inaniter.
Sit tibi jam calamus sitque; relictus honor.
Eheu! namque; alium sequitur tua cura Lycoris,
Qui melius tractat fila canora lyrae.

Et vos, qui nostro doluistis sæpe dolore,
Cum sprevit crebras ferrea virgo preces;
Parcite crudelem petulantem ledere linguam,
Etsi animo requies non datur ulla meo.
Nam licet extorres toto jactemur in orbe;
Fortuna extorres usque; parata sequi est.
Ah nympha inconstans duxisti leniter ævum;
Me, me constantem fata perire jubent.

O sibi siqua manet clementia pectore casto,
(Dum cogor miserum ferre doloris onus)
Nympharum accedat clara stipante corona,
Dum capiet cineres frigida terra meos.
Extremum hoc oro munus concedat amanti;
Tristes cupressus hæc struat alma manus:
Fidi & pastoris verum fateatur amorem,
Quando sævitæ mœsta tropæa videt.

Tum connubia læta, atque optatos hymenæos,
Jungat; & auratas induat illa togas;
Atque inter pulchras radiet pulcherrima virgo,
Hanc & lætitiæ blanda corona beet:
Dum ex animo infelix facies Damonis abibat,
(Ah facies quondam quæ sibi grata fuit!)
Si non per sylvas, & per desertum locorum,
Nocte intempestâ labitur umbra levis.

THE Monthly Chronologer.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

NINE hundred and eighteen Persons that had been sentenced to Transportation for Robberies and other Crimes, in London and several Parts of the Country, were this day put on board a Vessel for the Plantations. 'Tis remarkable, that there were among them 85 Females, and but 7 of them more than 18 Years of Age.

FRIDAY, 5.

Six of the Malefactors condemn'd the last Sessions at the Old Bailey, were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. Luke Ryley, John Mackevoy, Thomas Bonney, Thomas Wright, William and Sarah Cox. James Ashland, for uttering a counterfeit Will, was pardon'd, and the rest order'd to be transported. (See p. 359, 464.) Great Application was made to save Ryley, and one Person had 1000*l.* offer'd him to get him off, even with Transportation. And it was said, that in the Application to some particular People, Mention was made of his being a Catholic.

SATURDAY, 6.

The Squadron commanded by Sir John Balchen return'd to Portsmouth, with the Admirals Martin and Stewart, from their cruise off Cape St. Vincent. Sir John Balchen in the *Victory*, the finest First Rate Ship in the Navy, was separated from them by a violent Storm off Scilly; and after great Impatience to hear of his Safety, the melancholy News came of his being cast away near the Race of Alderney; by which accident Sir John himself, with the whole Crew, consisting of near 1000 Men, and above 100 Gentlemen's Sons, Volunteers, happily perish'd in the Waves.

TUESDAY, 9.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq; was unanimously chose a Governor of the *Charter-House*, in the Room of the late Duke of Chandos.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

This Night a Fire broke out in the House of Sir Philip Meadows, Knight Marshal of Majesty's Household, and Comptroller of the Accounts of the Army, in *Surrey-Street* the Strand; which entirely consum'd the same, with all the Writings belonging to the Army, and the Household Furniture; and burning down some other Houses.

FRIDAY, 12.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stair was

unanimously chosen one of the 16 Peers for Scotland, in the Room of the Earl of Lauderdale, deceased.

By his Majesty's Order, a Letter was wrote by the Duke of Newcastle, to the Attorney and Solicitor General, for them to prepare a Bill to pass the Great Seal, for recommending to the Subjects of this Kingdom the making a Loan of 200,000*l.* to the King of Sardinia, for the more effectually carrying on the War in Italy; for the Re-payment of which Sum, and Interest, at the Rate of 6*l.* per Cent. his Sardinian Majesty will engage all his Revenues, and any future Subsidies that may be granted him by this Crown.

SATURDAY, 13.

This Day the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London waited on his Majesty at Kensington, with the following Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, having taken into Consideration the many Disorders and Robberies which have been committed within these few Weeks last past, in the Streets of your loyal Metropolis, beg Leave to approach your Throne, and humbly to represent to your most sacred Majesty,

That divers Confederacies of great Numbers of evil-disposed Persons, arm'd with Bludgeons, Pistols, Cutlasses, and other dangerous Weapons, infest not only the private Lanes and Passages, but likewise the publick Streets and Places of usual Concourse, and commit most daring Outrages upon the Persons of your Majesty's good Subjects, whose Affairs oblige them to pass thro' the Streets, by terrifying, robbing and wounding them; and these Facts are frequently perpetrated at such Times as were heretofore deem'd Hours of Security.

That the Officers of Justice have been repuls'd in the Performance of their Duty, some of whom have been shot at, some wounded, and others murder'd, in endeavouring to discover and apprehend the said Persons, by which Means many are intimidated from duly executing their Offices, and others put in manifest Danger of their Lives.

These unhappy Circumstances do, as we apprehend, tend greatly to weaken the

Hands

Hands of the Magistrates, and render the Laws ineffectual.

It is to us a most alarming Consideration and Matter of great Grief, that these Crimes should, in so short a Time, have grown to so great a Height; and we beg Leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that we will vigorously, and with the utmost Diligence, apply ourselves to restrain these Violences, and detect the Authors of them.

Permit us, Sir, to express our Hopes, that a speedy, rigorous and exemplary Execution of the Laws upon the Persons of Offenders, as they shall fall into the Hands of Justice, may, under your Majesty's Princely Wisdom, conduce greatly to the suppressing these Enormities, by striking Terror into the Wicked, and preventing others from entering into such evil Courses.

We thought it our indispensable Duty, to lay these Facts, and our Apprehensions upon them, before your Majesty, not doubting but we shall receive effectual Support, and your good Subjects all possible Security from your Majesty's Authority and fatherly Protection.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

THE Concern you express for the great Disorders mention'd in this Address, and the Assurance you give me of exerting your utmost Endeavours to detect and suppress them, are very agreeable to me, and cannot fail to have a good Effect. Nothing shall be wanting on my Part to put the Laws in Execution; to support the Magistrates; rigorously to punish such heinous Offenders; and to protect the Persons and Properties of my good Subjects: And I will give immediate Orders, that the most effectual Methods be taken for these Purposes.

They were received very graciously, and had all the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

Orders were sent to the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, to put all their Castles and Forts into a proper Posture of Defence; accordingly 200 Pieces of Cannon were order'd to be shipp'd immediately from the Tower for that Purpose: And also, that all the Forts, Castles, Garisons, &c. in England, be double garison'd during the Winter, for the better Defence of the Kingdom.

FRIDAY, 19.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the seven following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. Peter Veltgen, for breaking open the House of Mr. Pinchbeck in Pall Mall; Francis Moulter, for a Rape; Richard Lee, alias Country Dick, for robbing Mr. William Price; Anne Gwynn, and Anne Wells, alias Barefoot, for robbing William Hamilton of 121. *l*. at a House in Black-Boy-Alley in Chick-Lane; Anne Duck, an old Offender (with the above Anne Barefoot) for robbing Mr. George Clister of 4*l*. on the Highway, near Black-Boy-Alley; Sa-

mond Ellard, a Butcher, for returning fr

Transportation.

SATURDAY, 20.

The Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, Charles Hanbury Williams, Sir William Morden Harbord, Sir Henry Colbroke, Sir William Whitmore and Sir John Gope, were stall'd with great Pomp, in Henry VIII Chapel, Knights of the Most Hon. Order the Bath; as were, at the same Time, Proxies, Sir Thomas Robinson, Envoy extraordinary at Vienna, Sir John Ligonier, Sir Philip Hongwood, and Sir James Campbell, who are all four abroad.

Since the Magistrates and Peace Officers of London, Middlesex, and Westminster, have exerted themselves, with the Assistance some of the Foot-Guards, to apprehend disorderly Persons, Robberies have been so frequent as before. Fifteen or sixteen such Persons were seiz'd in Black-Boy-Alley in Chick-Lane: About twenty were taken up in Bow-Street and Parts adja-cent and several in other Places.

The French King having order'd an exact Account to be drawn up of all Losses sustained by the Merchants of France in America as well as in the Mediterranean and the Ocean, the same was presented to him on the 1st Instant, N. S. The total Amount was 40,000,000 of Livres.

The *Colebecker*, a fine 50 Gun Ship, was lost in her Passage from Harwich; but Crew were happily sav'd.

MONDAY, 29.

Henry Marshall, Esq; the new Lord Mayor of London, was sworn in at Westminster, with the usual Ceremonies.

TUESDAY, 30.

Was celebrated the Anniversary of Majesty's Birth-Day, who then enter'd into the 62d Year of his Age.

Capt. Young, of his Majesty's Ship *Kinsale*, mann'd a Prize, and sent her Company with 3 Privateers, into the Harbour of *Fishotte* in Newfoundland; and before these last could get in, the Prize, and an Engagement of above five Hours, to the following French Ships, viz.

Names.	Men.	Cann.	Quintals of Powder.
St. Dennis,	53	14	3000
Jafon,	80	14	4000
Marquis de Se,	86	14	5000
Duc du Penthièvre,	48	12	2000
Moderate,	75	12	4000

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

CHARLES Allix, Esq; Son to the Duke of Ely, to Miss Kath. Green, Daughter to the late Bishop of that See.—Alderman White, the present Mayor of Cambridge, to the Widow of the late King, the famous Musician.—Thomas Blanchley, Esq; Chief Clerk in the Admiralty-Office, to Miss Jenny Allen.—

Elq; Counsellor at Law, to Miss
Widdabams, Daughter to Randal Wil-
son, of Cheshire, Esq; Memb^r of Parl.
Newcastle under Line.—Right. Hon. the
of Lincoln, to the Hon. Miss Pelham,
Daughter to the Rt. Hon. Henry Pel-
ham, Esq;—William Baker, Esq; to Miss
Haw, of Norwich.—Mr. Will. Gyles,
eminent Distiller, Partner with Sir Ro-
bert Ladbroke, to Miss Mayne.—John Morton,
of the Inner-Temple, Esq; to the youngest
daughter of Paul Jedrill, Esq;—Lady Vis-
countess Malsborough, deliver'd of a Daugh-
ter.—Lady of Francis Canning, of Warwick-
shire, Esq; of a Son and Heir.—Lady Noel
Compton, of a Son and Heir.—Countess of
Essex, of a Son and Heir.—Lady of Charles
Essex, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for Hertford-
shire, also of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

ORD Crickton, only Son of the Earl of
Downshire.—Mr. Ramsay, one of the
Professors of Philosophy at St. Andrews in
Scotland.—Lady Dowager Bunbury, Mo-
ther to Sir Will. Bunbury, Bart.—Richard
Gerrard, Esq; in the Commission of the
Peace for Kent.—Rt. Hon. the Lord Beau-
clerk, on his Travels, only Son of the
Earl of Hertford, and only Grandson (in
the Male Line) of his Grace the Duke of
Norfolk.—Counsellor Rider, Cousin to Sir
John Rider, Knt. Attorney General.—Dr.
Daniel Maderus, an eminent Physician at
Paris.—Richard Ducane, Esq; sen. at his
House at Coggeshal in Essex, an eminent
Merchant in Pancras-Lane.—Samuel Clark,
of Alham in Yorkshre, Esq;—Her Grace
the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, Re-
lict of the renowned John Duke of Marlba-
rough, in the 84th Year of her Age. By
her Death an Estate of 30,000*l.* per Ann.
devolves to the present Duke of Marlborough,
at Blenheim House, and 5000*l.* a Year
settled on the Family by Act of Parliament.
She has left 20,000*l.* to the Earl of Chester-
field, and 10,000*l.* to William Pitt, Esq;
the Executors are the Earl of Marchmont,
Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Stevens, and
Jonathan Brown.—Lady Isham, Relict of
the late Sir Justinian Isham, Bart.—James
Schomberg, Esq; one of the Commissioners
of the Customs for Scotland.—Lady Mill,
Relict of Sir Richard Mill, Bart.—Lady
Anne Granville, Relict of George Lord Car-
teret, and Daughter of the Right Hon.
John Granville, Earl of Bath. His late
Grace created her Ladyship Viscountess
Granville, and Countess of Granville, with
Privilege of Peers.—John Lord Carteret, her only
Son, now Earl of Granville.—
William Byrd, Esq; President of the
Council in Virginia.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

WILLIAM Freund, A. M. made a Pre-
bendary in Westminster Abbey, in the
Room of his Father Dr. Freund, who re-

sign'd.—Mr. Richard Lyne, and Mr. Ste-
phen Sleech, made Chaplains in Ordinary to
his Majesty.—Benj. Lane, M. A. presented
to the Rectory of St. Andrews in Droitwich,
Worcestershire.—Mr. Broughton, of the Tem-
ple, (Author of the *Historical Dictionary of
all Religions*) presented by the Lord Bishop
of Salisbury to a Prebend in the Cathedral
of Salisbury, with the Vicarage of St. Mary
Redcliffe in Bristol annex'd.—Algernon
Frampton, M. A. to the Rectory of Token-
ham in Wilts.—William Genfortb, M. A. to
the Rectory of Barton in Norfolk.—Mr. A-
dams, to the Vicarage of Stalham in Norfolk.
—Mr. Will. Harvey, to the Vic. of Tineham
St. Martin in Norfolk.—Mr. Pulter Forester,
to the Rectory of Knapwell in Cambridgeshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

HON. John Hill, Esq; one of the Com-
missioners of the Customs, made Go-
vernor of the Town and Castle of Scarbo-
rough.—Capt. Pye made Capt. of the Nor-
folk, an 80 Gun Ship.—Tatton, Esq;
Son to the late Gen. Tatton, made an En-
sign in the First Reg. of Foot-Guards.—
Ensign Lloyd, of the First Reg. of Guards,
made a Lieut. in the Battalion of the said
Reg. now in Flanders.—Rt. Hon. William
Anne, Earl of Albemarle, Major Gen. of the
Forces, made Col. of the 2d Reg. of Foot
Guards, in the Room of the Duke of Marl-
borough.—Capt. Charles Stevens made Com-
mander of the Portland, and Capt. Rogers
of the Maidstone, both 50 Gun Ships, lately
launched.—Brig. Carpenter made an Exempt;
Capt. Barnett, Adjutant; and Edw. Morris,
Esq; Sub-Brigadier in the 2d Troop of Life-
Guards.

[Bankrupts in our next.]

Abstract of the London WEEKLY
BILL, from Sept. 25. to Oct. 23.

Christned	{ Males 562 } 1068
	{ Females 506 }
Buried	{ Males 706 } 1438
	{ Females 732 }
Died under 2 Years old	547
Between 2 and 5	89
5	10
10	20
20	30
30	40
40	50
50	60
60	70
70	80
80	90
90 and upwards	3

1438

Hay 48 to 50*l.* a Load.

4 A

THE

THE Siege of *Coni* having been begun by the Spanish and French Army, under the Command of Don Philip and the Prince of *Coni*, the same was carried on by the Besiegers with great Diligence and Vigour; but such frequent Sallies were made by the *Garison*, and the Works so much retarded by the Rains, that they had made but a small Progress before the nineteenth of last Month; when the King of *Sardinia*, having received all the Reinforcements he expected, marched up to endeavour to raise the Siege by attacking the Enemy, who had made a proper Disposition for repulsing the Attack; and, upon the other Hand, the Disposition made by the King of *Sardinia* for carrying it on was so good, that it was admired even by all the Enemy's Generals. The Battle began about one o'Clock, and the *Piedmontese* Troops made three several Attempts to break in upon the Enemy; but as the French Soldiers were ashamed to fly in Sight of the *Spaniards*, and the *Spaniards* as much ashamed to fly in Sight of the French, they both stood their Ground with such Firmness, that tho' the *Piedmontese* Troops attacked, each Time, with all imaginable Vigour and Briskness, they were always repulsed with great Slaughter; and, at last, towards Evening, his *Sardinian* Majesty found it necessary to draw them off; whereupon they retreated, without Confusion, to the Camp they had marched from the preceding Day. According to the French Account his *Sardinian* Majesty lost, in this Battle, between 4 and 5000 Men; whereas, according to the Accounts from *Turin*, he had but 964 Men killed, and 1372 wounded; and of the Body of *War-radins* in his Army, there were 150 killed, and 366 wounded, the Colonel of which Corps, it is said, after having received three Musket-Shots in his Body, advanced, and, with his own Hand, seized upon the Colours of the Spanish Grenadiers, whom they attacked; But as to the Loss of the French and *Spaniards*, we have no Manner of authentick Account; from whence it may be judged, that it was no Way inferior to that of the *Piedmontese*.

On the 27th, his *Sardinian* Majesty again assembled all his Troops, and made a March as if he intended a second Time to attack the Enemy; but it soon appeared, that his Design was only to throw a Reinforcement of 1400 Men into *Coni*, which he effected by means of the heavy Rains; and, as soon as he had done this, he retired to his former Camp; soon after which, he moved towards *Saluces*, where he seems to intend to wait the Event of the Siege of *Coni*, which in all Appearance, will spin out to a great Length; especially as the Besiegers have

been obliged, on account of the Inundations, to withdraw their Men from the advanced Works, and turn the Siege into a Sort of Blockade, by which they can hardly expect to succeed, as Provisions are more scarce in the Camp of the Besiegers, than in the Place besieged: Nay, it is even said, that the Besiegers, after having made a general Assault, and being repulsed with the Loss of 3000 Men, had, in a general Council of War, resolved to raise both the Siege and Blockade, to demolish the Fortifications of *Demont*, and to retire with their Army to take up their Winter Quarters in the Territories of *France*.

As to the Siege of *Fribourg* by the French, it seems, likewise, to go on but heavily; for there, likewise, the *Garison* behave with the utmost Bravery, and by vigorous Sallies often ruin the Works and demolish the Batteries of the Besiegers. However, on the 28th and 29th Instant, the Besiegers made themselves Masters of the covered Way, after a most obstinate Defence; by which, according to their own Accounts, they lost 2100 Men killed and wounded. In the mean Time the covering Army, as there is no Army to oppose them, have, by Detachments, made themselves Masters of all the Forest Towns and other Places belonging to the House of *Austria* in *Sevabia*, which they have taken Possession of in the Name of the Emperor.

And as to the Armies of Prince Charles and the Emperor, which, in our last, we left upon their March, the former towards *Bohemia* to oppose the King of *Prussia*, and the latter towards *Bavaria*, to recover it for the Emperor, that of Prince Charles arrived at *Waldmunchen* upon the Frontier of *Bohemia* the 13th of last Month, and Prince Charles being returned from *Vienne* to the Army, on the 16th, they marched towards *Piseck*, near which Place they were incamped on the 22d; and the *Prussian* were then incamped between *Budweis* and *Neubaus*; but as a Body of near 25,000 Saxons, under the Duke de *Saxe Weissenfels*, were in full March to join Prince Charles' Army, and did actually join it the 13th, his *Prussian* Majesty, with his Army, retired, first towards the *Sazawa*, which River he was at last obliged to pass, and by our last Accounts, was incamped near *Prague*, intending, it seems, to avoid a Battle, because he expects, that the *Austrians* will soon be obliged to march back to the Defence of *Upper Austria* against the Imperial Army. In the mean Time, the *Austrians* have, upon his Retreat, made themselves again Masters of *Budweis*, *Tabor*, and all the Countries between *Prague* and *Upper Austria*, where they have killed

great many of the *Prussian* Troops, and have taken some Thousands Prisoners.

The Emperor's Army under Count *Seckendorf*, having marched through *Swabia*, entered *Bavaria* towards the Middle of last Month, and, on the 20th, made themselves Masters of *Donauewart*, the *Austrian* Army, under General *Bernclau*, having retired on their Approach: From thence they marched directly towards *Munich*, without attempting to besiege or take *Ingolstat*, which is well fortified, and provided with a strong Garrison of *Austrians*. As the latter have not an Army sufficient to withstand the Imperial, which is 35,000 strong, besides the *French* Army that is following them, they have evacuated all the Places they possessed in *Bavaria* on this Side the River *Isar*, except *Ingolstat*, and have razed the Fortifications of *Straubingen*; and on the 28th Instant, General Count *de St. Germain*, with a Detachment of the Imperial Army, retook Possession of *Munich*, the *Austrian* Army having retired the Day before towards the *Isar*, and are now encamped between that River and the *Inn*.

The same Day the Imperialists took Possession of *Munich*, his Imperial Majesty set out from *Frankfort*, to go and put himself at the Head of his Army, and three Days after his Departure, his principal Commissary, the Prince *de la Tour Taxis*, presented to the Diet a commissorial Decree, containing in Substance as follows:

'The Emperor, being sway'd by his Love for the Country, and willing to discharge his Duty to the Empire, the Government of which the Almighty has put into his Hands, as well as what he owes to his Electoral House, and to his faithful Subjects, who groan under the Enemy's oppressive Hand, and expect their Deliverance from his Imperial Majesty; he has just taken the generous Resolution to go and put himself at the Head of his Army, to the End that he may, under the Protection of the Lord of Hosts, who can only give a solid Peace, endeavour at the Means to restore Tranquillity to our dear Country, Germany, maintain the tottering System of the Empire, deliver out of the Enemy's Hands one of the principal Estates of the Germanick Body, and re-establish the General Dyet in its usual Place of Residence. The Mediation offer'd by the Empire, will be always extremely agreeable to the Emperor; and if, by this Means, it be yet possible to bring about an amicable Accommodation, of all Methods it will be the most pleasing to his Imperial Majesty, &c.'

In order to oppose this Imperial Army the Queen's brave and faithful Subjects, the *Hungarians*, are raising a new Army, to be commanded by the famous Count *John*

Palfy, and 25,000 of them are already arrived at *Hollisch* upon the Frontier of *Hungary* near *Vienna*, where the Queen and great Duke were to go to review them; and her Majesty being sensibly affected with the Zeal of Count *Palfy*, who, notwithstanding his great Age, resolved to put himself at the Head of that Army, has sent him a very fine Horse, richly caparison'd, which she used to mount herself, with a gold-hilted Sword set with Diamonds and other precious Stones, and a Ring of great Value: With which Presents her Majesty sent the following Billet under her own Hand.

'Father *Palfy*,

'Receive this Horse, worthy to be mounted by the most zealous of my faithful *Hungarians*; accept this Sword, to defend me against my Enemies; and take this Ring as a Token of my Affection for you.'

Maria Theresa.

The Farce of a Campaign in *Flanders* is now over, both Armies being retired into Winter Quarters; and nothing extraordinary has happened since our last between the *Austrian* Army in *Italy*, commanded by Prince *Lobkowitz* and the *Spanish* and *Neapolitan* Army commanded by his *Sicilian* Majesty.

The following Letter, written by the high Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of *Russia*, to the Lord *Tirawley*, our Minister at that Court, in Answer to his Excellency's Demand of the 12,000 *Russian* Troops, will shew what we have to depend on from that Court.

My Lord,

IF we have hitherto delay'd answering the *Pro-Memoria* which your Excellency presented the 17th of last *June*, and the Letter you sent us the 18th of the following Month, this Delay, as you yourself observe, proceeded from nothing but the Hurry of Business we were in, together with the Empress's Departure for *Kiew*.

Nevertheless, we did not lose Sight of the Requisition which your Excellency made in the Name of the King of *Great Britain*, concerning the Succour of 12,000 Men, stipulated by the Alliance of 1743.

The Empress being accustomed to keep her Word faithfully, and being determin'd, besides this just Motive, by her particular Esteem for the King your Master, her Imperial Majesty would not have delay'd so much as one Day to fulfil this Engagement, if there had been a sufficient Body of Troops at hand in the Provinces on the *Baltick*, and if the like Number had not been sent last Year to *Sweden*, from whence they were expected back every Hour.

Tho' it was judg'd proper, after those Troops

Troops had been upwards of eight Months abroad, to make them land at *Crasna*, that they might be canton'd in the Heart of the Empire, yet her Imperial Majesty, after the Demand made by your Court, immediately gave Orders for transporting this Corps directly to *Revel*, and sending them from thence into *Livonia*, to the End that it might there be provided in time with all Sorts of Necessaries, as well as with Artillery,

As to the rest, your Court itself will no doubt acknowledge, that this late Season no longer permits us to transport, this Year, by Sea, the Body of Troops in Question, and that we can much less make them take by Land the Route they should keep, in order to go to the Places where his Britannick Majesty may think proper to employ them.

This, my Lord, is what we are order'd to signify to your Excellency, by her Imperial Majesty's express Command. We don't doubt in the least but that you will do Justice to the earnest and sincere Desire which the Empress has to contribute, on her Part, to cement, more and more, the strict Union and Friendship which the happily preserves with the King your Master.

We have the Honour to be, with most perfect Esteem and Consideration,

Your Excellency's,
Most humble,
And most obedient Servants,
Alexis, Count of Bestucheff-Rumoi
Count Michael Woronzoff.

As to the Kings of Sweden and Denmark the former has acceded to the *Frankfort* Alliance as Duke of *Pomerania*; and the latter has declared to Mr. *Tisley*, the British Minister, his Resolution, to take no Share in the present Broils of Europe. And as the *Dutch*, they seem still resolved not to fight, but negotiate; for which Purpose they have sent Ministers to several Princes of the Empire, probably to feel likewise their Pulses as to the present Difference in Europe; for that Republick is too wise to imagine, that she can direct the Course of independent States, or to run headlong into a War, before she has formed for an Alliance as may have a Chance at last for carrying it on with Success, and concluding it with Glory and Advantage.

The Monthly Catalogue for October, 1744.

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T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1744.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 486.

In the Debate begun in our last, the next that spoke was T. Quintius, in the Character of the Lord Talbot, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows, viz.

My Lords,



IF I can form a right Judgment of any Question, I take the Question now before us to be, Whether we shall continue the Punishment now by Law inflicted upon Treason, or concur with a former Parliament in having a Period put to those Punishments; and upon such a Question, ought not we to enquire into the Nature of those Punishments? Can any such Inquiry be a Departure from the Question under Consideration? I am surprised to hear any Lord say so. Suppose that upon such an Inquiry some Reflections have been thrown out upon the Laws in general, or at least that Branch of them which relates to the Punishment of Treason: If they are unjust, if they are unchristian, do they not deserve those Reflections?

Ought we to allow ourselves to be prevailed on by any Danger, real or imaginary, to continue such Laws in Force? Much less ought we to revive them after they have been repealed. Surely it will not be said, A that our Ancestors never made an unjust or ridiculous Law. But a few Sessions ago, we repealed a Part of our antient Law, which was both unjust and ridiculous: I mean the Laws against Witchcraft; which would be a Crime, if there could B be any such, of a more heinous Nature than Treason against any earthly King; because a Combination with the Devil, if there could be any such, would be High Treason against God Almighty, who is King of Kings. If antient Laws were to be C had in such Reverence that none of them must ever be found fault with or repealed, we should have had still in Force the antient Law *de Hæretico comburendo*; and if the Execution of such a Law were committed to the superstitious Bigots, even of our established Church, I do not know but most of your Lordships might be in Danger.

Therefore, my Lords, upon such

a Question as the present, we are not to shew any greater Respect to our antient Laws than we think they deserve; and I will maintain, that neither our antient Laws against Witchcraft, nor those against Hereticks, were so unjust in themselves as our Laws against Treason. By our Laws against Witchcraft, indeed, a Crime was supposed, which, from a little more Study into the Nature of Things, we are now convinced, never could exist; and by our Laws against Heresy, we made that criminal which was in itself perfectly innocent; but the Punishments inflicted by both those Laws fell upon none but those who were either proved, or confessed themselves to be guilty of what was laid to their Charge. Whereas the Punishments inflicted by our Laws against Treason, fall upon those that were never accused; for after you have hanged or beheaded a Traitor, no Forfeiture can be a Punishment upon him, but upon his innocent Children; which is not only contrary to natural Justice, but to that revealed Precept which has been mentioned by a noble Lord in this Debate.

Thus, my Lords, the Punishment now desired to be continued, being against revealed Religion as well as natural Justice, no Apprehension of Danger shall ever prevail with me to give my Consent to it; and therefore, I shall give myself no Trouble about inquiring, whether we may now be in as much Danger from this new Pretender, as ever we were from the Father: I am persuaded we never can be in any real Danger from either, unless the Mal-Administration of our Government gives Rise to it. But, for God's sake, my Lords, what is the Danger we are now in? We have been told, 'tis true, of a designed Invasion, and that Invasion is now, I find, represented in a most terrible Light; but I do not know that there was ever

such a Thing really designed. I am sure I have no Parliamentary Authority to say so. I believe, indeed, the French had a Design to frighten us: Thank God! they have not frightened us into a Neutrality, as they did a certain Electorate two Years ago. But there is no Proof that the French really intended to land their Troops; for, surely, the Message we received upon that Occasion, will not be allowed to be sufficient Proof of it. That Message was plainly a ministerial Message. In one Case it has already appeared to be without Foundation: It has already appeared, that if an Invasion was designed, it was not in Concert with any of the Disaffected at home. Addresses never were more general or more unanimous, never contained more warm Expressions of Duty and Affection to his Majesty than they did upon that Occasion; and I must observe, that the Proposition now before us is but a bad Return to the People for the Loyalty they expressed in these Addresses; and for the many Sums that have been, I will not say profusely, but liberally granted by Parliament. It is therefore evident, that if any Invasion was really designed, it was not in Concert with the Disaffected at home; and as the Message has that Case appeared to be without Foundation, I must suspect its Foundation as to the other.

It has been said, my Lords, that the Law we are now to suspend, which will be, I believe, a Suspension in *Secula Seculorum*, was the Consideration that induced the Senate to submit themselves to our Laws of Treason. Whatever was in this, I must now wish, that at the same Time we subjected them to our Laws of Treason, we had adopted one of theirs. If I have been rightly informed, Leasing-making was Treason by their Law: That is, it was Treason to misrepresent

King to his Subjects, or the Sub-
jects to the King, in such a Manner
might create Diffidence in the one,
Disaffection in the other. If this
were now Treason by our Law, the
writers of that Message would, in
Opinion, be in some Danger; A
to represent to the King, that
the Invasion was designed in Concert
with the Disaffected at home, was,
from what now appears, one of the
most heinous Sorts of Leasing-mak-
ing; because it could not but give
His Majesty a Diffidence of his Peo-
ple; and it is now, I think, evi-
dent, that there was not the least
ground for endeavouring to create
in him such a Diffidence. Nay, thank
God! the treasonable Design had
not the intended Effect: His Majesty
saw the Groundlessness of the
representation; and in his last Speech
from the Throne, which I am per-
suaded was his own, has contradicted
what was asserted in the Message,
relating to the Invasion's being de-
signed in Concert with the Disaf-
fected at home.

But, my Lords, whatever was in
the late Invasion: Whether it was
really designed, or designed in Con-
cert with the Disaffected at home,
the Danger is now over. We are
now upon our Guard; and the Peo-
ple have so generally declared their
affection to his Majesty, and their
aversion to this new Pretender, as
well as the old, that we must be
convinced of our having nothing to
fear from the Disaffected: Even the
Court, if they ever intended
the Invasion, must now be convin-
ced that they were imposed on by
the exiled *Jacobites* abroad, or by
the mad Enthusiasts at home, who
rather to be called distracted
than disaffected. This will be a
warning to that Court never to trust
more to such Informers or As-
sayers; and it is very certain they
never expect any other in this
situation, unless they should be fur-

nished therewith by the oppressive
and arbitrary Measures pursued by
our Government. The best Way,
therefore, to provide against any
Danger we may be in from the pre-
sent Pretender, or from any future
Pretender, is, by popular Measures,
and popular Laws, to rivet the Af-
fections of the People upon the
Royal Family now in Possession of
our Throne; for notwithstanding
the Attachment I have to this Royal
Family, and I have as much as any
true *Englishman* can have, if any
future Prince of this Family should
inroach upon the Liberties of the
People, and endeavour to establish
arbitrary Power, I hope he will find
that no Laws, however severe, how-
ever cruel, however unjust, are suffi-
cient to make *Englishmen* bow down,
and tamely submit their Necks to
the Yoke: For the Honour of my
Country, I hope, the People, or
some Part of them, would make
some Struggle for rescuing their Li-
berties; but as such Laws may con-
tribute towards making that Strug-
gle unsuccessful, and towards fixing
the Yoke upon the cowardly Herd,
that, frightened by such Laws, re-
fused to join in the glorious At-
tempt; therefore I shall always be
against continuing them, and much
more against reviving those that have
been abolished, or have had a Period
put to their Duration by the Virtue
and Foresight of our Ancestors.

My Lords, I am the more zeal-
ous against continuing those severe
and unjust Punishments against Treason,
because, I think, the Word it-
self has never been sufficiently de-
scribed. Treason, according to our
Lawyers, may be committed against
the Crown, but no Treason can be
committed against the People. The
People, in defending their Liberties
against the Crown, may be guilty
of what is by Law called Treason;
and yet the Crown, by which I
mean the Ministers of the Crown,

are not by Law deemed guilty of Treason, even when they attack the Liberties of the People in the most open and profligate Manner. Therefore, as your Lordships have now the Laws of Treason under your Consideration, I hope, you will make the Danger equal on both Sides: I hope you will pass a Law for declaring it to be Treason in Ministers, to combine and contrive any Methods for governing without a Parliament; or to apply the Power or Money of the Crown towards corrupting any Member of Parliament, or any Voter at an Election. Such Laws as these, and a due Inquiry into the Conduct of Ministers or Officers, when loudly called for by the People, would more effectually secure us against the Pretender, than the most severe Punishments you can inflict upon Treason. Nay, I am persuaded, we should not have been in any Danger of an Invasion, or at least we should have despised it, if a proper Inquiry had been made into a late Minister's Conduct. It was the Disappointment the People then met with, that encouraged both the *French* and the *Jacobites* to meditate an Invasion of this Island; and tho' that Inquiry now seems to be over, yet I hope to see it again set on foot. If it were twenty Years hence, and the Minister should live so long, I should be for reviving it; because from thence would appear, how we have been led into our present Situation, which every Man must acknowledge to be unfortunate, but from which no Man can tell how, or whether we shall ever be able to recover.

I hope, my Lords, I have given sufficient Reasons for my being against the Clause now under your Consideration. If it had been originally brought into the Bill, I should have been against it; but were I convinced of its being necessary to suspend the Effect of the Law of the 7th of Queen *Anne*, I

should be against its being done in this abrupt and irregular Manner. It is an Affair of so high Importance that it deserves the most mature Consideration of Parliament; whereas, by the Method now proposed, you are not to allow it near so much Consideration as is always allowed to a Turnpike Bill. Therefore, your Lordships are resolved to suspend for a new Term the Effect of that Law, which on both Sides allow'd to be of great Benefit as well as Importance to the Subject, I hope, you will let it pass through the usual Forms, which you may do by rejecting the Bill now before you, and ordering in a new Bill with this Clause in the Body of it. This I hope, you will do for Decency's Sake, that you may not seem to have an excessive Concern for the Security of the Crown, but not the least Concern for the Security of the Subject.

Before I have done, my Lords, must beg Leave to take notice of the Arguments made use of by the noble Lord who spoke last in Favour of this Clause. His Lordship said, that as the Publick is always put to a great Expence by Treasons and Rebellions, it is more reasonable to have that Expence made good, out of the Estates of the Traitors, than out of the Pockets of the Innocent. If his Lordship had concluded his Speech with this Clause for appropriating the Estates of all future Traitors to this Purpose, there would have been a great deal more Weight in his Argument for the Example of the late King's no Way binding upon his Successors; and tho' he was so good to give the forfeited Estates to the Publick, yet his Ministers took care to manage it so as to let the Publick reap very little Benefit from that generous Donation; for by establishing a new Commission and a great Number of new Offices, which the

are to give to their Friends, Salaries of those Commissioners Officers run away with a great Part of the Profits. This Argument therefore deriye very little Force from past Experience, and much less from future Expectation; but if it is not proper or just. As Treason is Death by Law, and as the Estates of dead Men devolve to their Heirs, the Estate does not belong to the Traitor but to his Heirs, who are as Innocent as any of the rest of the People, and therefore ought not to be made to contribute any more than their Share towards the Publick Expence occasioned by the Rebellion. Besides, there are many Treasons which occasion little or no Expence to the Publick; and I should be glad to know, how the forfeiture of a Peerage can be made to contribute towards the Publick Expence, or why a Son should be disabled from succeeding to the Estate of his Grandfather or other Ancestor, which never belonged to his guilty Father; for as such an Estate is not forfeited to the Crown, but goes to the next Heir after the Son of the Traitor, it cannot be applied towards making good the Publick Expence occasioned by the Father's Treason.

The other Argument mentioned by the noble Lord, can be no good Reason for thus disabling the innocent Children. His Lordship was pleased to say, that the Children are generally bred up in the same Principles with the Father, and consequently inclined by Nature to resent and revenge, if in their Power, the Death of the Father, which, from their being of the same Principle, they must think unjust; therefore, as they are supposed to be Rebels in their Hearts, the Society has good Reason to put it out of their Power to rebel. My Lords, can a Supposition or Conceit be ever pleaded as a good Reason for doing an Act

of Injustice? The Grandson has a Right, after the Death of his Father, to succeed to the Estate of his Grandfather, and if he has not forfeited that Right by any Crime of his own, it is an Act of Injustice to take it from him. Besides, the very Supposition proceeds from the Injustice of our Laws. If the Sons of Rebels have generally adopted their Father's Principles, and have been ready to concur in the same Sort of Crimes, it is because they find themselves deprived of those Dignities, Rights, and Possessions, to which they have a natural Right, and to which they cannot expect to be restored, but by succeeding in such an Attempt as their unfortunate Father had failed in. This makes them ready to embark in any Design of the same Sort; whereas, were they in Possession of all those Rights, Dignities, and Possessions, their Father's unlucky Fate would be a Warning to them not to run the same Risk.

I have said, my Lords, that the only Way by which the Son or Grandson of a forfeiting Person can expect to be restored to the Dignities and Possessions of his Father or Grandfather, is by succeeding in such an Attempt as his Ancestor had failed in; and with Regard to Traitors or Rebels against the Crown, I say it from what I may call uninterrupted Experience: In our whole History, I believe, we cannot find one Example, where the Son or Grandson of such a forfeiting Person was restored, unless when upon some Revolution of Government that Party came into Power, by whom the Treason of the Father or Grandfather had been countenanced, and secretly approved of. In Cases, indeed, where Ministers and their Tools have been condemned, and their Estates confiscated, by Parliament, we often find their Sons, and sometimes themselves, restored to all their

their Dignities and Estates; for Care has generally been taken not to let any Family suffer for what is usually, tho' very improperly, called serving the Crown; but many a Family has been ruined for what has been afterwards acknowledged to be serving the People.

Therefore, my Lords, if from our Histories it appeared to be unexceptionably true, which is far from being the Case, that the Children of a forfeiting Person are bred up in the same Principles, and governed by the same Inclinations with the Father, it could not be assigned as a good Reason for continuing those Punishments upon Treason, that are in Time to be abolished by the 7th of Queen *Anne*; because the Childrens having an Inclination to Rebellion is the Effect and not the Cause of those Punishments. If I should without any Cause cut a Man's Hands off, it would be very natural for me to suppose that Man to be my Enemy; but what a ridiculous Way of arguing would it be in me to assign this Supposition as a good Reason for my having cut off the Hands of a Man who had never before done me any Injury? Surely, your Lordships cannot be in the least swayed by such an Argument; and as this is the chief Argument I have yet heard in Favour of this Clause, I must therefore be of Opinion, that it ought not to meet with any Countenance in this august Assembly.

M. Agrippa stood up next, and in F the Character of the Lord Carteret, now Earl of Granvil, spoke to this Effect:

My Lords,

I SHALL not give myself much Trouble, nor take up much of your Lordships Time, in refuting the Arguments drawn from natural Justice or Religion against the Pu-

nishment of Forfeiture for Treason for if we should admit them to be of any Weight, we must condemn the Practice of all Ages, and of all Countries, whether Christian, Pagan or Mahumetan. When a Man is possessed of an Estate in Fee Simple it is absolutely his own: He may alienate it by his Deed: He may dispose of it by his Will: By either he may deprive his Children of it. Why then should he not be made to forfeit it by his Crime? His Children have no Right to it till after his Death; and consequently the Forfeiture cannot be a Punishment upon them, nor can it be said to be an Injustice done to them, any more than it can be said to be an Injustice done to the Children, when the Father alienates his Estate in his Life-Time, or devises it to Strangers by his Will. By our Laws, even as they now stand, no Man can forfeit any greater Estate than he has in his Lands: When he has an Estate for Life only, his Children, or those in Remainder or Reversion, have then a Right inherent in them, even before the Death of the Father or Tenant for Life, and therefore he forfeits only the Possession during his Life. But when a Man has a Fee Simple in his Lands, his Children have not during his Life any Shadow of Right inherent in them, and therefore no Right can be taken away from them by the Forfeiture of the Father.

Neither Justice nor Religion have, therefore, any Thing to do, my Lords, in the present Question: It is merely a political Question, and the sole Consideration is, what is most safe or convenient for the Society. Upon this Footing I shall take it up, and upon this Footing I hope to be able to shew, that this Society cannot be safe without your Lordships agreeing to the Clause now offered to you. How the Message sent some Time ago by his Majesty to your Lordships can

called a ministerial Message, I cannot conceive: It was delivered to Lordships by express Orders from Majesty: It was signed with his Majesty's own Hand; and, consequently, must be called his Majesty's Message, if any Message can ever be called so. It was not only his Majesty's Message, but it was true in every Particular. The *French* certainly designed to invade us, and were as much in Earnest as that Court was: That Design was laid in concert with *Jacobites* here at home. B Majesty had certain Proof of that concert: Even I myself have seen Letters from the Pretender, and in his own Hand-writing; but the Administration were in the Right not to prosecute with Severity, or to expose what they knew. It is best to let such things sink of themselves, when there is a Probability of their doing so; for I shall always be for letting the Guilty escape, when it can be done with Safety to the Publick. C Surely, the Prudence, or the Lenity of the Government upon such Occasions is not to be brought as an Argument, that there never was any such Design actually on Foot.

My Lords, I am so certain of such Design's having been set on Foot, that, I am afraid, it is not yet laid aside. According to all our publick E Accounts, the *French* did make an attempt, they actually embarked their Troops, and if their *Brest* Squadron had met with a fair Wind, the embarkation at *Dunkirk* would probably have been made, and the Fleet called before that Storm happened which dispersed them. Notwithstanding their providential Disappointment at that Time, they keep still at the same Port a Body of Troops, and other Things necessary for an Invasion; and they may very probably make a second Attempt before the G End of this Summer. I judge so, my Lords, not only from private Accounts, but from its being their In-

terest to do so: A Body of 15,000 Men landed in this Island, with the Pretender, or one of his Sons at their Head, would be of infinite Service to the *French* at this critical Conjunction. Such a Body, I shall admit, could not conquer this Island; but with the Assistance of the *Jacobites* they would certainly involve us in a Civil War: In the mean Time the *French* might be able to subdue *Europe*, or at least to bring all the Potentates thereof under the Direction of their Court, and then they could reinforce their Troops in this Island with what Numbers they pleased, so that we ourselves would at last be obliged to submit, and forced to receive a Religion, as well as a King, from the Court of *France*.

C I hope, my Lords, the Disaffected in this Island are not near so numerous as they are represented to the *French* Court, by the avowed *Jacobites* abroad, or the concealed ones at home; but they are certainly much more numerous than I could wish, D and more numerous than some Lords seem to believe. The Addresses lately sent up, or the warm Expressions contained in them, are far from being a Proof to the Contrary. Our Histories must inform us, what little Dependence is to be had upon Addresses; and many of those lately sent up were, I believe, nothing less than sincere. The warmest Expressions in such Addresses are so far from being certain Signs of Loyalty, that they are often made use of as a Cloak for Disaffection and Sedition.

F Therefore, I hope, your Lordships will not, from the Number of those Addresses, or from the warm Expressions of Affection and Loyalty that may be contained in them: I say, I hope, you will not from thence conclude, that we have no disaffected Party in the Kingdom, or that the Government can be in little or no Danger from that Party. These, my Lords, are Blessings we cannot expect,

pect, as long as the Pretender or either of his Sons remains alive; and consequently we ought not to part with any Law or Custom that may tend to secure our Government against that Danger, as long as it subsists. If the Parliament in 1709 had foreseen or imagined, that the Pretender would have married and had Children, they would certainly have suspended the Effect of that Law during the Life of any Child he might have, as well as during his own; for they could not but suppose, that our Danger from the Son would be at least equal to what it ever was from the Father; and since they thought it necessary to suspend the Effect of their Law during the Life of the Father, they would certainly have thought it as necessary to suspend it during the Life of the Son, had they imagined that he could have had one or more Sons born in lawful Wedlock. But they could not imagine any such Thing; for no Man then supposed, that the Pretender could have matched himself to the Daughter of any sovereign Prince in Europe; and it was supposed, that the high Dignity he pretended to, would have prevented his matching himself with any other.

Things have happened contrary to the Expectation of that Parliament. The Pretender not only got a Wife, but has got two Sons now grown up to Man's Estate, and the Eldest of them has already threatened this Kingdom with an Invasion. In these Circumstances, if we are of the same Opinion with the Parliament in 1709, we must agree to the Suspension now proposed, for the same Reason they agreed to the Suspension then proposed. Our Government cannot be secure, the Tranquillity of the Kingdom cannot be effectually preserved, without it; for the *Jacobites* would be continually hatching Rebellions and Insurrections, if they had nothing but Death to fear from doing so.

The noble Duke who spoke against the Clause has, in my Opinion, furnished us with an unanswerable argument in its Favour. He said, I heartily join with him in Opinion that the Destruction of one's Person is a Terror that will have such Effect even upon the Bravest of Men as to prevent their rising in Arms against the Government of the Country. I grant, it is a Terror that may have such an Effect, and I for keeping this Terror hanging over the Heads of the *Jacobites*, as long as there are any such in the Kingdom in order to prevent their disturbing their Country with their Plots, Conspiracies and Rebellions.

If the Pretender's Son, after Death, should make an Attempt to overturn our Government, and should land with an armed Force for that Purpose, let us consider, my Lord, what a Condition our established Government would be in, should the 7th of Queen Anne have then been to take Effect. Those who joined him would then risk nothing of their Lives: Should he fail in his Attempt, their Families and Estates would be secured by the 7th of Queen Anne. But on the other hand, those that joined in the Support of the established Government, would lose their Estates as well as their Lives. Their very Families would be exterminated, in case he should succeed in his Attempt; for he would think himself bound by the 7th of Queen Anne, nor by any Law made since the Revolution; consequently all who joined against him would be deemed Traitors, and would be punished according to the Laws as they stood at that Time. Is this equal to my Lords? Would the Supporters of the Government be upon an equal Footing with their Adversaries? Surely, none of your Lordships will say so; and yet, I hope, every one of your Lordships will grant, that they ought to be put, at least, upon

equal Footing. We ought, sure to make the Terror of joining Pretender, equal to that of joining in Support of our established Government; and as a Promise of Pardon is often, in such Cases, a good Art, by inducing Men to desert a Cause they have been rashly led into, we ought to make our lawful Sovereign's Promise of Pardon as effectual as that of the Pretender to his Crown and Dignity; but this it could not be, should the 7th of Queen Anne be begin to take Effect; because the Danger of refusing to accept of the King's Pardon, would not then be so great as the Danger of refusing to accept of the Pretender's. As for my own Part, my Lords, I expect no Favour or Mercy from the present or any succeeding Pretender: I am sure, I should not accept of it, were it in his Power to offer it, on Condition of deserting my lawful Sovereign: Therefore, with regard to myself, I am very easy about the Effect of any Promise of a Pardon from the Pretender; but as to others, I think, that in common Justice, and Duty to our Sovereign, we should make it so, that his Offer of a Pardon may have as great an Effect upon those that have joined the Pretender, as such an Offer from the Pretender can ever be supposed to have upon those that have joined our established Government. If the 7th of Queen Anne should once begin to take Effect, and the Pretender should come with an armed Force in this Kingdom, I confess, I should be under the most terrible Apprehensions, should I see a general Pardon published by him with this Proviso, that we should be intitled to it but such as repaired to his Army, or took Arms in his Favour. I should be afraid, the Difference of the Risk would in spite of Principle prevail upon many of our Noblemen and Gentlemen of Fortune to join him. In joining him they would then risk

nothing but their Lives, and would absolutely secure their Families and Estates; whereas by not joining him they would risk not only their Lives, but their Families and Estates; for every Man that has bore any Commission or Office under the Government since the Revolution, might, by the Laws, as they stood at that Time, be tried and condemned as a Traitor, and by that Condemnation, they would, according to the Laws then in Force, forfeit not only their Lives, but their Titles, Dignities, and Estates. This Risk of joining him would, in this Case, be so small, and the Danger of not joining him so great, at least to all those who have served the present Government, that Fear might perhaps draw more to his Standard than ever could have been drawn by Affection.

I am therefore surpris'd how any Lord can suppose, that our agreeing to this Clause can prevent the Government's being joined, in Case of an Invasion, by Men of Figure and Fortune. By agreeing to this Clause we do not in the least increase their Danger; but by not agreeing to it, the Danger of joining the other Side will become so small, that Men of Figure and Fortune, who are governed by Prudence alone, must chuse to join in overturning our established Government, rather than in supporting it. This, I think, I have made evident, and, therefore, I hope, your Lordships will unanimously agree to the Clause now under your Consideration.

The next Speaker was L. Pise, who in the Character of the Earl of Chesterfield, spoke in Substance as follows viz.

My Lords,

UPON the Clause now offered to us, these several Questions must arise, and ought to be thoroughly discussed, before we can agree to it: Whether

Whether we have any present Cause for passing such a Law: Whether we have a just Apprehension of any future Danger, against which we may provide by passing such a Law: Whether, if we had both, it would be just and agreeable to our Constitution to pass such a Law: And whether, if it were, this would be a proper and Parliamentary Method of passing a Law, which is of such Importance to every great Family amongst us in particular, and to the Liberties of the People in general.

As to the first Question, my Lords, it seems to be founded entirely upon the Truth of what has been said of the late intended Invasion's having been concerted with the *Jacobites* here at home; and tho' this was roundly and expressly affirmed in the Message which was called his Majesty's, yet as I think the noble Lord was in the right who called it a ministerial Message, I therefore think myself at Liberty not to put an implicit Faith in what was there affirmed; and as a Member of this House I have a Right to declare I do not. The noble Lord who spoke last, was pleased to tell us, that the Message was signed by his Majesty, and delivered to us by his express Order, and that therefore it was to be called the King's Message, if any Message could be called so. My Lords, both these Qualities are inherent in every Message, and therefore, if from them we were to denominate a Message royal or ministerial, no Message could ever be called ministerial. But this is not what distinguishes a royal from a ministerial Message. By the Nature of our Constitution, and the Custom of Parliament, every Thing that is right is to be supposed to come from the King, and every Thing that is wrong is to be supposed to come from his Ministers. It is from thence we are to distinguish between what is royal and what is ministerial: If

there be any Thing wrong in the King's Speech, tho' we heard it delivered from his own Mouth, it is not the King's, but the Minister's; and upon the same Principle, if there be any Thing false or wrong in a King's Message, tho' it be signed by him, and delivered to us by his express Order, the Message is not royal but ministerial.

After having thus explained the proper Distinction between a royal and a ministerial Message, I may take the Liberty to say, that I have not seen, nor do I believe there is sufficient Authority for asserting roundly and generally, that the Preparations for an Invasion were made in Concert with disaffected Persons here. That there are some such Persons in this Kingdom, I know; because we have still, I think, amongst us, some of that enthusiastic and contemptible Sect, called Nonjurors; and some of them, I believe, would be mad enough to enter into a Concert with the French Ministers; but they are such weak Creatures, and so apt to tattle, that I am fully convinced, no French Minister will ever enter into any Concert with them: As for the Roman Catholics, they have for some Years seemed to be as good Subjects as his Majesty has, and they are in the Right on't; for they live with much Ease and less Disturbance under the present Royal Family, than they could expect to do under the other, and, I believe, they are now pretty much cured of their vain Hopes of being able to re-establish their Religion here, even in Case the old Family should get Possession of the Throne, which, I hope, they never will.

The Presumptions therefore, my Lords, are so strong against the Truth of this Part of the Message, that however prudent it may be in our wise Ministers not to expose what they know, and surely they know

deal, yet, I think, with all
reference to their Wisdom, that
ought, and, if they could, I
they would, have shewn us
Proofs for justifying an Expre-
that contains so high, and so
discriminate a Reflection upon the
people. The noble Lord may have
some of the Pretender's Let-
ters; for the best Subject his Majesty
cannot prevent the Pretender's
writing to him; but if those Letters
contained the least Proof of any
Concert for an Invasion, I am
assured they would have been seen
by others as well as that noble Lord;
and, perhaps, would have been
printed with curious Notes and Re-
marks, as was of late Years done
with the famous Letter from *Belloni*,
the Pretender's Banker at *Rome*. [See
Mag. for 1732, p. 92, 119.]

In short, my Lords, if the *French*
really intended to invade us, I be-
lieve they were misinformed by the
Jacobites abroad, and from that Mis-
information believed, that the Dis-
sentiments, so general and apparent a-
mong the People, proceeded from
affection, which made them re-
solve upon an Invasion without a
concert with any Set of People
here. This, I say, was their Be-
lief, and this Belief would have been
authenticated by this ministerial Mes-
sage, and the Measures taken in
consequence of it, if the People
had not taken care to undeceive
them. Therefore, if the *French* still
indulge themselves in this groundless
suspicion, and still entertain their Pro-
jects for invading us, it is entirely
owing to the Conduct of our Mini-
sters; but the People have so ge-
nerally, so unanimously, and so
firmly expressed their Loyalty and
affection in their Addresses to his
Majesty upon that Occasion, that,
whatever our Ministers may be, I
hope the *French* are convinced, that
however much we may think our-
selves aggrieved by the Measures of
our Administration at home, we will

never fly to the Pretender for Re-
dress; and this I am so much con-
vinced of, that, I am persuaded,
most of those Addresses were sincere.
When the noble Lord was endea-
vouring to extenuate the Credit that
was to be given to those Addresses,
one would have thought, he was
describing the People of some little
Italian State: No one could have
thought he intended to describe the
People of *England*, who have al-
ways shewed themselves to be a ge-
nerous, free, open-hearted People.
They have never been, and, I hope,
never will be accustomed to those
deceitful Arts, and dastardly Dis-
simulation, that become habitual to a
People who have been long held in
Bondage; and therefore, I think, it
is reasonable to suppose, that most
of those Addresses contained the ge-
nuine Sentiments of those that sub-
scribed them.

From all which, my Lords, I
think we have many Reasons to con-
clude, that if the *French* really de-
signed to invade us, it was without
a Concert with any Set of People
here at home; and, I hope, it will
not be said, that this Clause, if passed
into a Law, could contribute in the
least towards guarding against the
Danger of our being invaded by
Foreigners, in Conjunction with the
exiled *Jacobites* abroad. But now,
my Lords, let me suppose, that this
ministerial Message was true in every
Particular: That the Preparations
for an Invasion were made in Con-
cert with the *Jacobites* here; and
that the *Jacobites* here at home are
a numerous and formidable Body of
Men. Yet, after all these Supposi-
tions, no present Cause can be as-
signed for offering to your Lord-
ships, at this Time, much less for
passing such a Clause as this now be-
fore you. The Act of the 7th of
Queen *Anne* is not to begin to take
Effect till after the Death of the
Pretender. He is by all Accounts a
good

good Life, almost as good as any one would chuse for an Annuity. He is by common Report a healthful, strong Man, and now, I think, about the Age of 55. He may, very probably, live this 20 Year, perhaps these 30 Years. What Occasion then can we have for this Clause at this Time? Its being brought in at this Time, seems to me to be designed only as a Compliment to the Crown; but if I were in a Humour of making Compliments, surely I should never think of a Compliment from whence the Crown could reap no Benefit for 30 Years to come!

It is therefore impossible, my Lords, to assign a present Cause for our passing this Clause into a Law. From apparent Circumstances it is hardly possible to assign a Reason for its being offered. The Reason is, indeed, something mysterious, but if we inquire a little into the History of the Bill now before us, we may be able to unfold the Mystery. The Bill, my Lords, was brought into the other House by some Gentlemen who are no great Friends to our Ministers, and who, I think, might as well have let it alone: As the Bill is itself a Compliment to the Crown, our Ministers were perhaps afraid, that those Gentlemen might claim some Merit from their being the Authors and Promoters of such a Compliment; and as all Ministers are extremely jealous of every Thing that but seems to aim at the Closet, they resolved, in order to take those Gentlemen's Merit from them, to have something added by way of Amendment in this House, that might induce the Authors and Promoters of the Bill in the other, to oppose it when it came there again for their Approbation of our Amendments. This, my Lords, is the Secret, and thus by a Contest between those that are Ministers, and those that would be Ministers, we are like to lose the

Benefit, I believe, for ever, of one of the best Laws that was ever obtained by Parliament from the Crown. But however careful our Ministers may be to prevent others from opening to themselves a Way to the Closet, however complaisant our Ministers may be to the Crown, I hope your Lordships will not be so complaisant to them, as without an immediate Cause, to agree to a Clause of such dangerous Consequence to every one of your Families; and, I think, there can be nothing more evident, than that we have no immediate Cause for passing this Clause into a Law.

My next Question was, my Lords, Whether we have a just Apprehension of any future Danger, which may be provided against by passing this Clause into a Law. Upon this Question, my Lords, two others may naturally arise, Whether we can be in any real Danger from the Pretender, or any of his Family; and whether this be a necessary, or even a proper Method for providing against that Danger. As to the first of these two Questions, our Ministers may exaggerate the Danger as much as they please, and, I believe, they will always exaggerate it as much as they can; but as long as our present Royal Family takes Care to govern by Law, and to pursue popular Measures, I am fully convinced, that we can never be in Danger from a Pretender whatsoever; for the ridiculous Doctrine of divine hereditary Right is now so universally exploded, and laughed at among the People of this Nation, that I do not believe a Pretender could, upon that Principle, find 500 Followers in the Kingdom; and as long as the People are satisfied with our present Government, he could find Followers upon no other Principle whatever.

Indeed, if any future King of our present Royal Family should begin to encroach upon the Liberties of the

ple, and the Pretender, or any of his Posterity, should deviate far from the Maxims of his Family, as to declare for publick Liberty, and should prevail so far upon the People as to make them believe sincere, he might then find Followers upon a very different Principle, a Principle which, I hope, will always be the prevailing Principle among the People of this Kingdom; I hope, they will never allow themselves to be made Slaves by any King or Family whatsoever. But to B eliminate this Danger, there are so many Improbabilities to concur, that I must look upon the Apprehension of it as altogether chimerical.

However, my Lords, in order to examine the other Question, I shall suppose, that we may hereafter be C Danger from the Pretender, his Son, or Grandson. Is the Passing of such a Law as this necessary or proper for preventing that Danger? Upon this Head, I must differ a little from a noble Duke who has spoke upon the same Side of the Question, D at least I must distinguish, in order to prevent that Advantage which has been taken of it by the noble Lord who spoke last. There are two Sorts of Men, my Lords, that may be guilty of Treason: Men of Honour and Conscience; or Men of E Honour or Conscience, but such are governed entirely by their naturally and wicked Passions. As to these last, can we suppose, that a Man, who allows himself to be so led away by his Ambition or Revenge, as to involve his native Country in F Blood and Confusion, will have any Regard to his Family, his Wife or Children? Such Men regard nothing but their domineering Passion, and sacrifice every Thing to its Satisfaction: Therefore the Continuance of these unjust Punishments can have no G Effect against them. Then as to Men of Honour and Conscience, they are either mad Enthusiasts, who are generally governed by some wrong

Principle, or reasonable, considerate Men, who are always governed by a right Principle. Of the former Sort I reckon the few *Jacobites* that still remain amongst us; and as to them, the Law has already treated them as all Madmen ought to be treated, it has taken all offensive Weapons out of their Hands. There is no other Way for preventing their doing Mischief but by locking them up, and this we generally enable the Government to do, by suspending the *Habeas Corpus*, upon the least Prospect of Danger. It is well known that the severest, the most cruel Punishments, can have no Effect against Enthusiasm: They propagate the Madness instead of putting a Stop to it; and therefore, by C this Clause we may increase, but cannot prevent or diminish the Danger we have to apprehend from *Jacobitism*.

Now, my Lords, as to reasonable, considerate Men, it is very certain they will never think of rising in D Arms against an established Government, but when their Duty to their Country obliges them, and the Nature of our Constitution makes it lawful for them to do so. If any future Prince of our present royal Family should overturn our Constitution and set up to govern without any Parliament, or by Means of a pack'd, corrupt Parliament, and a standing mercenary Army, it would be the Duty of every Man in the Kingdom to take Arms against the Ministers that advised, and the mercenary Tools that supported such Measures; By the Nature of our Constitution it would in *Foro Conscientiæ* be lawful to do so, and yet in *Foro Juridico* it would be High Treason to do so. If not successful, to the greater Misfortune of their Country than of themselves, they would, or at least might all be condemned or attainted as Traitors. Against such Men, and for the Support of such a Government,

ment, I shall grant, that this Clause would have a very considerable Effect; for reasonable, considerate Men will always have a great Regard for their Families, their Wives and Children; and unless they have a very high Degree of publick Spirit, and even something of an enthusiastical Turn, the Ruin and Misery their Families, Wives, and Children may be brought into, will be an effectual Restraint upon their Actions, and prevent their joining with those, who may attempt to rescue their Country from Slavery and arbitrary Power; but I leave it to your Lordships to consider, whether we ought to provide for any such Restraint, and what we ought to think of those who advise us to do so.

I was extremely surpris'd, my Lords, to hear the noble Lord argue for our putting our present Royal Family upon an equal Footing with that Family, which now pretends a Right to our Crown, by making the legal Terrors equal upon both Sides. My Lords, the Pretender has no legal Terrors. On his Side all must be Violence: He can ascend the Throne by nothing else; and after he has ascended the Throne, I believe, that Violence would be continued. What he had got by Violence he would hold by Violence; against which we cannot provide by any Law we can make. If we suppose, that the present, or any future Pretender would, in Case of Success, admit himself to be bound by any Laws before or since the Revolution, the present Royal Family are upon a much better Footing, with regard to legal Terrors; because, by our Law, long before the Revolution, no Man can be adjudged guilty of Treason for serving faithfully the King in Possession. But, I believe, it is generally, and, I think, rightly supposed, that if the Pretender should ever get into Possession, he would set himself above all Law, and claim a most absolute and arbitrary Power. Will then any Lord say, that we ought

to render our present Family absolute or make such Laws as may put in their Power to render themselves absolute, in order to put them upon equal Footing with the Family that lays Claim to our Crown? Ministers, my Lords, may think there is too much Weight in this Argument, but I hope, your Lordships will never be far biased by it, as to establish arbitrary Power in one Family, for the Sake of preventing its being established in another. I do not think, that any Minister who has a greater Regard for the Security of our present Royal Family, than he has for the Extension of his own Power, would ever attempt to persuade your Lordships to do so; for, in my Opinion, the only Chance the Pretender's Family can ever have for ascending the Throne of these Kingdoms, must arise from some Prince of our present Royal Family's attempting to establish himself in arbitrary Power. Slavery must be our Lot, I am very apt to think, that the People of England would, out of mere Spite, chuse to be Slaves to the other Family, rather than to a Family, that, under a Mask of Liberty, had betrayed them into Slavery; and as I have shewn that the Continuance of those Punishments intended to be taken away by the 7th of Queen Anne, can be of no Effect for guarding against any Danger, but that which a Prince assumes at arbitrary Power may be in, from the reasonable and considerate Part of his Subjects, therefore, in order to guard against the Pretender, they ought to be taken away; because their being continued may encourage some future Prince of our present Royal Family to aim at arbitrary Power, and thereby make Way for the Pretender or some of his Posterity.

If I had been in the Parliament of 1709, I should have been, I believe, for suspending the Effect of that Law till 3 Years after the Accession of

present Royal Family; but I should have been for shewing such a Con-
 sideration for the Pretender, as not to
 have had his Name mentioned in the
 Bill, or the Suspension continued for
 any Time on his Account; and, I
 think, I should have had one reve-
 rend Prelate of the same Sentiments
 with me, tho', I doubt, if I can
 hope for the same Pleasure upon the
 present Occasion. The late Bishop
 of Exeter, I find from his own History,
 declared, upon this Occasion, that he
 was against making Children suffer
 for the Crime of the Father; and
 he continued to think himself so right
 in this Opinion, that when he wrote
 his History, he seems to glory in be-
 ing singular in this Opinion. Its
 being supported did not, I am
 persuaded, proceed from hence, that
 other Lords were of the same O-
 pinion, but from this, that other
 Lords, who were of the same Opi-
 nion, saw the Spirit of the House
 against it, and would not therefore
 give themselves the Trouble to sup-
 port an Opinion, which they saw
 would not prevail. However, as that
 learned Prelate was at first against
 making Children suffer for the Crime
 of the Father, and had openly de-
 clared his Opinion, he would cer-
 tainly have seconded me in opposing
 the Proviso; for as to the History
 of that Bill, I must observe, that it
 was first brought into this House;
 and the Clause for preventing an
 Heir's suffering by the Crime of his
 Ancestor, was added by Way of A-
 mendment in the other House, very
 probably to make it a little more
 palatable to the People of Scotland;
 and the Proviso for suspending the
 Effect of that Clause during the Pre-
 tender's Life, was afterwards added
 in this House, by Way of Amend-
 ment to that Amendment; and that
 the Proviso for suspending the Ef-
 fect of that Clause till 3 Years after
 the Accession of our present Royal
 Family, was at last added in the
 other House, and agreed to by this;

so that the Bill went twice to the
 Commons, and was as often returned
 hither for Concurrence, before it was
 passed into a Law; and as it was
 unanimously opposed by the Scotch
 Members in both Houses, it is highly
 probable, that the Clause for secu-
 ring Heirs, was added by the other
 House, upon a Representation from
 the Scotch Members of that House,
 that without such a Clause it would
 probably cause a general Insurrection
 in that Kingdom.

My Lords, when the Bill was so
 often in both Houses, and every Part
 of it so long debated, is it possible
 to suppose, that they did not fore-
 see that the Pretender might marry
 and have Sons? It was never insi-
 nuated that he had any natural De-
 fect; and no Gentleman in Europe
 had ever greater Reason to look out
 for a Wife, to gain either a Support
 or a Subsistence. It is so much the
 Interest of France to support and
 preserve that Family, in order to
 make use of them upon Occasion for
 embroiling this Country, or for gain-
 ing some End from the Royal Fa-
 mily now upon our Throne; that
 the Parliament could not but foresee,
 that the Court of France would cer-
 tainly procure a Wife for the Pre-
 tender. Therefore, their limiting
 their Proviso to the Life of the
 then, and present Pretender, could
 proceed from nothing but either a
 By-view to enable some future Mi-
 nister to render the Clause then added
 by the Commons altogether ineffec-
 tual; or from a Conviction, that it
 was absolutely unnecessary to extend
 the Proviso to any Son or Sons of
 the then, and present Pretender.

I hope, I have given your Lord-
 ships some Satisfaction as to the two
 Questions I have now discussed, and
 therefore I shall proceed to the third.
 Suppose we had an immediate Cause
 for passing this Clause into a Law,
 suppose we had a just Apprehension
 of some future Danger, against which
 this

this might be a proper Provision, would it be just, would it be agreeable to our Constitution to continue those Punishments for a longer Term than that limited by the 7th of Queen Anne? I am surprised to hear any Lord say, that the Child does not suffer, or that the Child's Right is not taken away by the Forfeiture of his Father. The Possessor of a Fee Simple has, 'tis true, by Law a Liberty to alienate his Estate by Deed, or to grant it away from his Children by Will. This must be allowed by the Laws of Society for the Sake of Commerce, for the Sake of enabling a Man to improve his Estate, and for the Sake of keeping Children in due Obedience to their Father. But will any one say, that a Man who squanders his Estate, does no Injury to his Children? Will any one say, that a Man, who, by his Will, grants away his Estate from his Children, without leaving them a Competency, and without any Demerit in them, does no Injury to his Children? My Lords, with respect to those Estates that are transmitted to us from our Ancestors, it is a manifest Piece of Injustice to our Children, to squander them, or to grant them away to Strangers, unless our Children have done something to deserve being disinherited. Even as to an Estate acquired by a Man's Industry, he ought not to squander it, or to grant it away from innocent Children. A Man is obliged to provide, in the best Manner he is able, for his Children: He is worse than an Infidel, that does not provide for his Family; and if Providence has blessed a Man's Industry, so as to enable him to provide for his Children, he must be still worse, if he afterwards squanders that Provision or grants it away to Strangers. The Child has a natural Right to what his Father acquires: He has a Family Right, as well as a natural Right, to the Estate transmitted to his Father by his Ancestors; and to take that Right from him, on Account

of any Crime committed by the Father, is a flagrant Piece of Injustice, let it be done by whom it will, or on what Pretence it will. To take the Estate away from an innocent Heir, is, in many Cases, cruel, as well as unjust. It is cruel to take Subsistence away from an innocent Babe at the Breast; and to turn both Mother and Child out of Doors may be the Practice of tyrannical arbitrary Governments, but ought never to be admitted in a humane Government, or free Country.

In the Commonwealth of Rome, my Lords, or at least as long as the true Spirit of Liberty prevailed among that People, there was no such Custom as punishing innocent Children for the Crime of the Father. This Custom was established under their absolute and tyrannical Emperors. By parasite Priests and Ministers they were made believe they were Gods, and that therefore they might visit the Sins of the Fathers upon the Children unto the third and fourth Generation. They set up what they called a Fisk, which was made the Repository of all Mulcts, Fines and Forfeitures, from whence they were called Confiscations. This revengeful Spirit of punishing Children for the Crimes of their Father, became at last so extravagant, that they were often put to Death; and therefore the Emperors *Arcadius* and *Honorius* out of their great Moderation, declared, they would not put the Children to Death for the Father's Crime, but they would reduce them to such a Condition, that Death itself should be a Comfort to them.

To pretend, my Lords, that the Forfeitures are necessary for preserving the Society from Rebellions and Insurrections, and the Persons of our Kings and Ministers from Conspiracies and Assassinations, is a Pretence that, if we once exceed the Bounds of Justice and Humanity, can admit of none other. For the same Reason

it may be said to be necessary to
a Traitor's Children to Death be-
fore his Face. It may be said to be ne-
cessary to put all his Friends and Re-
latives to Death; and to find out the
Person most dear to him, perhaps his
Wife, in order to have her put to
Death before his Eyes. In short,
the same Argument may be made
of for the most exquisite Tor-
ments, and for all those cruel Punish-
ments that are now in use among
the tyrannical Governments in *Asia*
and *Africa*.

Thus your Lordships must see, how
you may be led, if you once ad-
mit that, for the Peace of Society,
and Preservation of Government,
punishments may be inflicted that are
both cruel and unjust. I therefore hope,
your Lordships will spare a Thought
for your Children, your Families
and Posterity. They have not only
States but Honours and Dignities to
lose. I have no Children, but I have
Regard for my Family, and I have
Concern for the Danger every one
of your Lordships Families may be
hereafter exposed to. I hope, the
venerable Bench, tho' their Honours
are not hereditary, will shew a Con-
cern for those that are. I hope, the
Lords from *Scotland* will consider how
many Noble Families, of their Coun-
try, have been lately destroyed by
the Maxim of punishing Children for
the Father's Crime. The Guilty de-
served to suffer, but it is hard to make
the Innocent partake in their Punish-
ment.

I know, my Lords, that in Felony
the Goods and Chattels are for-
feited, as well as the Lands, Goods
and Chattels in Treason. I approve
of the one as little as I do of the
other; but Felons have nothing ge-
nerally to forfeit. By such a For-
feiture it seldom happens once in a
Century, that the Value of 1000 l. G
becomes forfeited; and in Felony
there is not so much Danger of the
Prisoner's being unjustly convicted as

in Treason, where Ministers general-
ly interest themselves to have the
Prisoner condemned. Besides, my
Lords, as Forfeitures for Treason be-
come generally the Prey of Ministers
and Favourites, and are often of great
A Value, they may be the Cause of
many an innocent Man's being con-
victed, condemned, and executed;
for no other Reason but because he
has a fine Estate, or, as it was once
expressed, because he would be a
bonny Traitor. This, we know, was
B a frequent Expedient for raising
Money under the tyrannical Empe-
rors of *Rome*, who had Bands of well
disciplined *Delatores* for that very
Purpose; and in Time our Informers
may be as numerous; and as well dis-
ciplined, as those *Delatores*; for when
C a bad Custom once takes Root, no
one can imagine how fast it grows;
how far it spreads its baneful Bran-
ches.

I must farther observe, my Lords;
that these Forfeitures are so far from
preventing, that they may be the
Cause of a Rebellion. If needy and
daring Counsellors should get the
Government of a weak Prince, they
may advise him to arbitrary and op-
pressive Measures, with a View to
provoke a Rebellion, that they may
have a Chance for enriching them-
selves out of the Spoils of the Rebels.
The King, indeed, by such Measures
might risk or lose his Crown; but as
such Ministers have little to lose, and
a great deal to gain, they would give
themselves very little Trouble about
the Risk their Sovereign might run,
if they thought they had but a tole-
rable Chance for Victory, and that,
an established Government can scarce-
ly be without.

I hope, my Lords, I have fully
shewn, that the Punishments now de-
fired to be continued for a fresh
Term, are in themselves neither just,
humane, nor prudent; and after what
I have said as to the Persons upon
whom they can be supposed to have

any Effect, I think, I need not add much, for shewing, that they cannot be agreeable to our Constitution. At the Revolution, my Lords, we were reduced to the fatal Necessity of vindicating our Liberties, and restoring our Constitution, by Force of Arms, or by what must have been deemed High-Treason by every Lawyer in England, and what would be called by the same Name, even according to the Laws as they stand at present. We may again be brought under the same fatal Necessity, even under the Family now upon our Throne. As for his present Majesty, and the apparent Heir to the Crown, we may rest secure during their Reigns, because we know and admire their Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation; but we cannot answer for Princes yet unborn, or whose Tempers and Dispositions we know nothing of; and I must observe to your Lordships, that an ambitious Prince of the present Royal Family has it much more in his Power to get a corrupt Parliament, or to govern without a Parliament, than any Prince of our former Royal Family ever had. Before the Restoration our King had no settled Taxes, nor could he levy any new Tax by Law till he called a Parliament to grant it. Therefore, if he attempted to levy Money upon the Subject, every single Man might by Law refuse to pay it. But we have now perpetual Taxes established to the Amount of at least *four Millions Sterling* a Year, which the King may levy without calling a Parliament, and no single Subject can, by Law, refuse to pay. These Taxes are, 'tis true, appropriated to their several Uses; but no single Subject has a Right to enquire into the Application, nor can, by Law, prevent their being misapplied. The Parliament alone is invested with this Power; and if the King should resolve not to call a Parliament, he might, by Law, levy that whole Revenue yearly, and, without Law, apply it towards enabling him to govern without a Parliament. This Advantage, my Lords, will always be a great Temptation to ambitious, and, very probably, may tempt some future Prince, to resolve to govern without a Parliament, in case he should find, that he cannot get a corrupt and dependent Parliament by those Methods which the Crown has in its Power, and which have received great addition in Strength since the Restoration, but especially since the Revolution. In either of these Cases it must be granted, that we should again be under the fatal Necessity of vindicating our Liberties by what would be deemed High-Treason by the Law, and when this Event appears to be so probable, can it be consistent with the Preservation of our Constitution to continue all our Nobility and chief Gentry under such Fears, as may tempt them to sacrifice, to the Safety of themselves and Families, the Liberties and Constitution of the Country? My Lords, if these Family Punishments be much longer continued, I may prophesy, that our great Families will not only be passive, but most of them will be active in destroying the Liberties of the Country. The Mind of Man is restless and uneasy, or what, in the modern Phrase, is called vaporish, under Idleness; therefore, when Men find they risk too much by being active in the Paths of Virtue, they will, of Course, or for a very small temporary Reward, run headlong into the Paths of Wickedness; and, instead of contending who shall be the boldest and bravest Assertor of Liberty, they will contend who shall be the most adroit Courtier and submissive Slave.

I have now shewn, I hope, to your Lordships Conviction, that we can be under no present Necessity for passing this Clause into a Law; and

we can have no just Apprehension of
 future Danger, for which this
 Law can be a proper or effectual
 Remedy; and that the Punishments
 intended to be continued by this
 Clause are neither just, nor consistent
 with our Constitution. All that now
 remains, is to inquire, whether this
 be a proper, or parliamentary Me-
 thod of introducing a Law, which is
 of such Importance to your Lord-
 ships Families in particular, and to
 the Liberties of the Nation in gene-
 ral. Your Lordships all know, that
 by the immemorial Custom of Par-
 liament, every Bill that may any
 Way affect the Liberties or Proper-
 ties of the Subject, ought to be four
 Times under the Consideration of
 each House of Parliament, that is
 to say, it ought, in each House, to
 be twice read, then committed, and
 after that read a third Time, before
 it be passed into a Law; and that,
 unless in Cases of imminent Danger,
 there ought to be a sufficient Time
 between each Reading, that not only
 the Members within Doors may have
 Time to consider it maturely, but
 that the People without Doors may
 be apprised of its Contents, and
 have Time to petition against it, if
 they see Cause. This is a most ex-
 cellent Method, and wisely adopted
 by Parliament to prevent Surprize; E
 but instead of this, you are to pass
 a Law *per Saltum*, I may say, which
 may sooner or later prove a Trap for
 the Destruction of every great Fa-
 mily now in this Island: I say, *per*
Saltum, my Lords, for it is to be but
 twice under the Consideration of this F
 House, and but once under the Con-
 sideration of the other; and for
 what I know, it may be passed into
 a Law in three Days Time: This
 Day it may be added to the Bill in
 the Committee, to-morrow the Bill
 may be read a 3d Time; and next G
 Day our Amendments may be agreed
 to by the other House, and the Bill
 receive the Royal Assent.

Is this, my Lords, a Parliamentary
 Method of passing a Bill of such Im-
 portance? It may be designed as a
 Compliment made to the Crown by
 the two Houses of Parliament; but,
 I am sure, it cannot in this Way be
 designed as a Compliment made to
 the Crown by the People; and if the
 People should find Parliaments mak-
 ing Compliments to the Crown
 without their Privy or Consent, my
 Lords, they may be even with us:
 They may make a Compliment to
 the Crown of those Liberties which
 they may think (tho' never justly, I
 I hope) their Parliaments too com-
 plaisant to preserve; and then your
 Lordships Titles will be of just as
 much Significancy in your Country,
 as the Title of a *Baron* is in *Germany*,
 or that of a *Marquis* in *France*. C

Therefore, my Lords, if you
 think it absolutely necessary to make
 such a Compliment as this to the
 Crown, that the Compliment may
 have the more Weight, that it may
 seem to come from the People as well
 D as the Parliament, I hope you will
 order in a new Bill, and allow it to
 take the usual Parliamentary Course.
 If you had no other Reason, I hope,
 you will do so, out of Regard to the
 noble Lords who represent the Peer-
 age of *Scotland* in this House. What-
 ever they may think of the Clause, I
 have a very great Concern for them
 upon this Occasion. I know their
 Loyalty and Affection to their Sove-
 reign. I know how much it will vex
 them to seem more backward than
 others in making Compliments to the
 Crown; and yet I do not see how
 they can, in Honour, give their Con-
 sent to this Clause's being made Part
 of this Bill. My Lords, as most of
 your Lordships do, I sit here in my
 own Right, and therefore have no
 Call to consult any thing but my own
 G Conscience upon this Occasion; but
 if I sat here as the Representative of
 the meanest Body of People in *Brit-
 tain*, I protest, my Lords, that I should
 think

think myself obliged, in Honour, to have Recourse to the antient Custom of the other House, and therefore should say, *I cannot, without consulting my Constituents, give my Consent to this new Device.*

Those noble Lords must know, A that the Act, of which the Clause now to be suspended makes a Part, was unanimously opposed by the Members from that Country in both Houses of Parliament, and very loudly complained of by the People, as a Breach of the Articles of Union. B They must know, that this very Clause was inserted, in order to pacify a little the Clamours of the People, and to reconcile them in some Measure to the former Part of the Act, which really seems to be a little inconsistent with one of those Articles; for if no Alteration is to be made but for the Utility of the People of Scotland, surely the People of Scotland are to judge of that Utility, and to petition for the Alteration; at least the Parliament of Great Britain are not, in my Opinion, to declare, magisterially, That to be for their Utility, which they generally and openly declare to be otherwise. If then this Clause was the only Consideration that induced the Peerage and People of Scotland to submit Patiently to that Law, what will the Peerage think of their Representatives in this House, what will the People think of their Representatives in the other, if, without consulting them, and even without giving them an Opportunity to declare their Sentiments, they should *per Saltum* agree to give up that sole Consideration?

Besides the Method, my Lords, the Time of introducing this extraordinary Clause, is something very extraordinary. It has always been thought unfair to bring any new Matter of Importance before Parliament towards the Close of a Session; but this Affair, which is of the utmost Importance, is brought in not only towards the Fag-End of a Session, but

after all the Supplies have been granted, and nothing of Moment further expected, so that many Lords of the House are retired to their Country Seats, who, tho' they may have left their Proxies, would, I am sure, have given their personal Attendance, if they had expected the Introduction of a Bill, or Clause to a Bill, in which the very Being of their Families is so much concerned; and as to the other House, I am persuaded there is not a Half, perhaps not much above a Third, of them that can be present when this Amendment goes to that House for their Concurrence: therefore this Clause may, perhaps somewhere be look'd on as a Compliment from our Ministers, but, if rightly considered, it can be look'd on as nothing but a Compliment stolen from Parliament; and if it should pass, I hope, for the Credit of Parliament, it will appear as such to the People.

I shall conclude, my Lords, with joining with my late noble Friend in this, that I neither expect nor desire any Mercy from the Pretender. D I never will accept of it: I hope, and I believe, it will never be in his Power to offer it. I acknowledge, I am afraid of him; but my Fears of him proceed from my Concern for the Liberties of my Country, and not from any Regard to my own Safety. E I think a Revolution in his Favour would be the Establishment of Slavery, in which State I shall never desire to live, or my Family to flourish. But as this Country may be brought into Slavery by other Means, as well as by a Revolution in his Favour, I shall never allow my Fear of him, to lead me into such Measures as may betray my Country into Slavery under another; and as this may be the Effect of the Clause now offered to us, I shall most heartily give my Negative to its Reception. F

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

PARALLEL between the late Earl
of PETERBOROUGH, and General
OGLETHORPE.

*Non tam tenacem propositi virum,
Non cretū ardor pravū jūventū,
Non volū instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solida: Neque Ausler,
Dux inquieti turbidus Adriæ,
Nec fulminantis magna Jovis manus.
Sic fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum serient ruinae.*

HOR. L. 3. O. 3.

S I R,

THE Pleasure every thinking
Man experiences, when any
great and distinguishing Characters
emerge from the Deluge of Scandal
and Detraction, that Envy, Malice,
Gratitude, or a Party Spirit, may
endeavour'd to overwhelm
them with, can hardly be express'd
by any one, not entirely sensi-
ble of the great Importance such
interested Persons are of, to the
particular Community they are Mem-
bers of, or to Mankind in general.

Men of great Abilities, and of
blemish'd Honour and Courage,
seldom rise up even in our Coun-
try of Heros and Patriots, that it
must give every honest-hearted Eng-
lishman the greatest Concern imagi-
nable, even to hear them suspected
of deviating in the least from those
Virtues. Indeed there are some
Wretches in the World, whose Mo-
tives and Dispositions are bad enough
to enable them to rejoice over the
Falls that Merit often receives, the
Falls it endures. Thus it is, the Vi-
cious and Wicked are desirous to see
every Thing levell'd to themselves;
they can't bear the superior Blaze of
Virtue, it reproaches in a secret
Manner their Misdeeds, and tacitly
calls them to Account for their
Crimes.

History has furnish'd us with many
Examples of great Men, who have

felt a Renovation of their Reputa-
tion upon an impartial Inquiry into
their Conduct and Behaviour. We
have blush'd to see on what fragil
Grounds we built our Prejudices,
and have hail'd the new-opening
Dawn of their Worth, which breath'd
Conviction to every Mind. But no
two Instances have given me a greater
Satisfaction, than those of the great
Mordaunt in Queen Anne's Reign,
and of the generous Oglethorpe in
this. The Resemblance between the
Talents and Actions of those two
excellent Chiefs, and some Likeness
in their Sufferings, always struck me
with unusual Reflections; and if I at-
tempt some Parallel between them, I
hope it may not prove unacceptable
to the World.

It may be objected, indeed, that
the Importance of the Scenes of Ac-
tion they were engag'd in is widely
different, and that the intended Con-
quest of Spain, at that Time, will
bear no Comparison with the Settle-
ment and Defence of Georgia and the
neighbouring Colonies now. How-
ever, allow they are not equally gla-
ring, we may find as much Conduct
was necessary to preserve that Pos-
session and carry it on, under all Dis-
advantages, to this Time, as will re-
cue my Parallel, even in that Re-
spect, from the Sneers of your more
critical Readers.

My Lord Peterborough has been so
lost in the dazzling Cotemporaryship
of the great Duke of Marlborough,
that he is hardly ever mention'd even
when we are discoursing of the Ac-
tions of those Days, in which he com-
manded one of her Majesty's Armies.
That Colossus of Glory and Success
has swallow'd up, as it were, all the
Reverence and Regard due to the
Characters of his Brother Generals,
who had not the good Fortune to
be consult'd as well in the Cabinet
as the Field; to dictate the Schemes,
on which they operated themselves,
and to command, like him, all the
Sinews

Sinews of War. To this was, no doubt, owing the Series of Victories he gain'd, as much as to his own personal Conduct and Bravery. And I hope it will not be counted a Breach of Modesty, if I assert, that it is plain, this General, this Minion of England, was sometimes actuated by Envy, Ambition and Interest, and that to further his own Projects (not all beneficial ones, or entirely necessary) he starv'd the War in Spain. Had the Earl of *Peterborough* been supported with so much Ascendancy over his Prince, and the Affection of a *Gadolphin* or a *Sunderland*, no Doubt is to be made but that he would have appear'd every Way as illustrious to Posterity.

I would not be thought to mean any great Encomium upon the Ministry of Queen *Anne's* four last Years, by what I have said of his Grace. Their Designs, in the Peace, so necessary for *Britain's* Repose, and the Recruit of her wasting Vitals, I conceive were not so publick-spirited as they trumpeted they were; but had not the Peace of *Utrecht* been concluded, or the War speedily finish'd by the other Administration, which indeed did not seem very likely, we should have mourn'd our Triumphs for the Balance of Power, in Poverty and Distress.

We find my Lord *Peterborough* endar'd both publick and private Abuse from the Faction then in Power, who made the brave, but unfortunate Lord *Galway* their Tool to mortify him. We see him desperately attacking and taking a strong City, whose Garrison was near as numerous as the Army that assaulted them; and notwithstanding the necessary Money and Recruits were delayed on various Pretences, and his Troops suffer'd all Kinds of Want and Necessity, we see him driving numerous Armies before him, out of the Kingdom, scouting about in the Defiles and Passes of the Mountains, and ter-

rifying and distracting his Enemies various Wiles and Stratagems, transforming his Handful of Forces, from Foot to Horse, and from Horse Foot, and varying the ragged Corps as Occasion required, into all Shapes and Divisions. The Allowances, Baggage-Money, Forage-Money, and the Train, he never receiv'd. He was reduced to expend his own Fortune in the Service, or to pick what Sums he could in one Place or another, to supply his Army with their Subsistence, which notwithstanding, allow'd them without Discount, tho' his Bills drawn upon the Government were ignominiously protested, and one Merchant detain'd in his Hands 1400*l.* of Money, for the Damage he had sustain'd in those Protests. Under all the Disadvantages he subdu'd many of the finest Provinces of *Spain*, and rais'd the Siege of the City that has made him immortal, when beleaguerr'd by 25 or 30,000 Men: And no Doubt can be made but that he would, even without more Forces, have seat *Charles*, at last, upon the Throne of *Spain*, if the ill Policy of that weak Prince, that Bane to his Family, had not prevented it.

When Occasion requir'd, he assum'd the Character of the Admiral with which he was invested; and by his Maxims and Designs been follow'd the Count *Thoulouse*, and his whole Squadron, would have fallen a Prey to the Fleet of the Allies, at the Relief of *Barcelona*. He made no Scruple to expose himself in a dark, tempestuous Night, at Sea, for that Purpose, in an open Boat or Settee, with only one Attendant, and in that Manner, with Difficulty, gain'd the combind Squadron, whilst his Officers and Soldiers, unknowing his Design, were lamenting the Loss of their beloved and endearing Commander, whose Safety was soon assur'd to them by the Retreat of the *French* Army, and their receiving Orders to march

Town they deplor'd as taken. Negotiations he was successful, the Suddenness and Celerity of his Motions, and the impenetrable Secrecy of them, was quite surpriz-

His personal Forbearance, his strict Discipline, his Hardships of every kind, his Moderation and Modesty, his Success, his Patience and Resignation under Misfortune and Neglect, scarce find an Equal. And at last his Reputation was clear'd, and he receiv'd the Thanks of the most illustrious Assembly in the World, for his great and eminent Services; which he might truly say, 'not one Party of 20 Men were ever beaten, nor a Vessel lost;' and was again employ'd by his Prince in the most weighty Affairs.

The first Period of General Oglethorpe's Life, and his Transactions in the Settlement of Georgia, will admit of being drawn into the Parallel I propos'd. Those Days, I am told, were employ'd in acquiring the Art of War under the Great Captain of Savoy, and other eminent Commanders, among whom, I believe, his late Grace of Argyll, his deceased Friend and Patron, may be nam'd. In the several Campaigns made in Germany and Hungary, he stor'd up all those useful Observations and Experiences he has practis'd in America; the Warfare of the last mention'd Country, not much differing from that he was oblig'd to pursue in Florida. If I'm not mistaken, he receiv'd considerable Pre-eminence in the German Service, and might have continu'd in it with as great Advantages to his Fortune, as the Veldt-Marshal Keith has in a neighbouring Empire, who, I'm told, was then his Companion. But without Man of his Sentiments, the Obligations due to our native Country, and the Services it requires of us, are to be dispens'd with. He receiv'd, and long exercis'd the Vir-

tues of the unbiass'd Senator. Many Regulations in our Laws, for the Benefit of Trade, and the Relief of the Oppress'd, may boast his supporting, steady Voice; nor can he be charg'd with one Vote to the Prejudice of his Country. I have said so much of the Beginning of his Life, as I have heard his military Skill call'd in Question, and heard it doubted, whether, before the raising his Regiment, he ever knew the Fatigues of a Camp.

From a generous Care and Concern for Mankind, and, a Compassion for the Distress'd of every Profession and Clime, he undertook the Settlement of the Colony of Georgia, whose Happiness he attended to like a true Patriot, and Thousands, with Justice, bless the Name of their Deliverer.

It will not, I hope, be counted a Presumption, if I hint at what might be the Cause of the Ingratitude that many of those Settlers, excited by some bad Persons in a neighbouring Government, have shewn him. The

Design of the Settlement was, to provide an Asylum or Place of Refuge for the honest, industrious Poor, and the Unfortunate, with some View to the Relief of the persecuted Protestants in Germany. Amongst these unfortunate Persons, it could not be guarded against, that Numbers, unfortunate by their own Vices, or Follies only, intruded themselves amongst the real Objects of Charity. These had no worthy Views, and only sought, in this Country, Means to renew their Riots and Excesses, and to escape the just Punishment Heaven had inflict'd upon them. The General was constantly, I suppose, obnoxious to this Crew, as his Manners and Example dictated the utmost Severity of Morals, and Simplicity of Dress and Behaviour. The

populous Colonies next to them, when their borrowed Stocks were expended in this Manner, seem'd more proper Habitations, than a Country,

Country, where only a frugal, industrious Way of living could support and maintain them; but to make themselves welcome there, or at least pity'd, it was necessary to feign a thousand groundless Calumnies on the Country and its Administration, and the uncommon Difficulties and Hardships they met with there. These Reports gain'd too much Credit with the Unwary and Ignorant, and met with the usual Encouragement from the Envious and Malicious, who were already bent to destroy so useful, so humane, so God-like a Character. What can be more great and amiable than the voluntary Care he shew'd for this Province in its embryo State, and the continu'd Protection he has afforded it since! What more base and vile than such a Return!

I can't help conceiving to myself, of the Countries where this Gentleman has acted, very near the Idea I have of *Marcia* and *Valentia*; for Mountains, and barren Plains, in Action, are very little different from Woods, and Sand-Beaches, and afford the same Opportunities of annoying and surprizing the Enemy, and defending one's self; and without these Advantages it would have been absolutely impossible, that either my Lord, or the General, could have perform'd what they did: The Forces of each would have been soon cut to Pieces; and most Part of our *North America* would have been laid in Ruins at the Invasion of *Georgia*.

The Difficulties a Country so situated must impose upon a General, are great and extreme: Himself, Officers, and Soldiers can pretend to enjoy none of the Comforts of Life in their Marches; and it being impossible to carry as much of every Necessary, or in short of any, as may be wanted, the Troops in such Service must be often reduced to the greatest Misery. My Lord, indeed, had sometimes Mules for his Baggage and Provisions, but the General could

not employ even such Conveniences frequently; and I am told, his Regiment have performed many an hard March on Water, and such Routes they found in the Woods only. What Men could endure all this, if they did not perceive their Chiefs and the Officers endured equally the same want of Constancy and Alacrity? Indeed, such Wars could only be managed by *Peterborough* or an *Ogletborpe*, who flying all the Luxury of Courts, and indulging none of the Softnesses of Life, can bear the scorching Heat and piercing Cold, and all the Hardships of inclement Skies with Readiness and Patience, to serve the Country; and can be themselves a Pattern to their Followers. What Emulation must this raise in the Breast of every Soldier! What added Fire it must give to every Spirit!

*Ipse manu sua pila gerens, præcedit anbelli
Militis ora pedes: Monstrat tolerare labores,
Non jubet, & nulla vehtur cervicis supinus,
Carpentove sedem. Somni parcissimus ipse
Ultimus hausit aqua: Cum tandem fonte re-
perto
Indiga cogatur latices potare juventus,
Stat, dum lixa bibat.*———

The *Georgia* Regiment have, upon all Occasions, answered the Name they bear; and this Corps may be said to have been every Moment in real Action, that they have been in *America*.

The Hardships Mr. *Ogletborpe* received from home, were of the same Sort with my Lord *Peterborough's*; and it is somewhat surprizing, that the Government never thought proper to send him more Forces at the Beginning of the War, to maintain his Possession, and entirely drive the *Spaniards* from *Florida*; or, if that may be by any Means palliated, who were none sent after the Invasion, or those he had raised in *America* allowed of? If I were not acquainted with the Wisdom and Integrity of our Ministry, it would seem to me

there was a settled Design to sa-
ve and starve that favourite Co-
mmand, and the brave Men who de-
fended it; or else why were the Bills,
drawn for the Defence and Main-
tenance of it, protested? And why
so many Reports encouraged,
that they should have been quash'd
and punish'd, to his Disreputation?
I have been inform'd, that he launch'd
much of his private Fortune for
the Service of his Sovereign on these
occasions, like the Earl of Peter-
borough.

Notwithstanding all these Disad-
vantages, and this Usage, either
by Neglect, or a worse Cause, this
valiant Man has continually har-
ass'd and destroy'd the Spaniards
in those Parts, and with only one
regiment, the smallest Army that
ever acted under a General-Officer,
driven 4 or 5000 of them out of the
Country, which they were full of the
hopes of conquering without much
difficulty. And even of the Siege
of *St. Augustine*, thus much may be
said, that it quite ruin'd the Spanish
settlements and Garisons in the
open Country, and they are now,
as they are told, only the Inhabitants
of their Town, which had been ours,
if he had not been ungratefully be-
trayed, and basely neglected, and
his Plans of Operation disputed and
under'd over by most of that Ca-
pable of Planters and Seamen that
were ordered to his Assistance.

For Want of Men, he has been
oblig'd to the oddest Shifts any
General was ever put to. This Regi-
ment has acted in all Capacities, as
Infantry, Seamen, and Boatmen.
He himself has commanded them in
many Sea Cruises and Expeditions,
and even in his Boat, or Cutter, has
attack'd the Enemy; particularly, I'm
informed, at the Invasion, when his Cock-
swain had his Leg broke by a Shot, as
he was standing by him. In this Boat,
he has trusted himself in all Weathers,
in the Service of one Part or other

of his Command. My Lord has
been accused of romantic Madness,
and the General of exposing himself
too rashly; but let any one consider
the Importance of the Service they
were upon, and the small Helps they
receiv'd, especially the latter, and the
Handfuls of Men they commanded,
and he will find how necessary it was
to shew a personal Contempt of
Death and Danger, in order to keep
up the Courage of their Men, and to
deceive the Enemy in relation to
their Numbers. It is this, that has
forc'd Commanders of the coolest
Heads to run, considerately, upon
the most hazardous and seemingly
rash Enterprizes, where, however,
there was Probability of Success e-
nough to justify their Attempts. I
dare venture to say, that if the Spa-
niards had not been kept in continual
Fear by the General's bold and da-
ring Excursions, we had not now re-
tain'd a Foot of Land on that Part of
the Continent. History is fraught
with numerous Examples of the wis-
est and best Chiefs, who have been
forc'd thus to act; and it was not a
more fatal Necessity, that oblig'd
Henry V. to fight at *Agincourt*, or *Oliver Cromwell* at *Dunbar*, than that
which oblig'd my Lord and Mr. *Oglethorpe* to venture in this Manner.

By what I hear, the General's Mo-
deration, and the Simplicity of his
whole Behaviour, his Prudence, his
Virtue, his Delight in doing good,
his real Regard to Merit, his unaf-
fected Sincerity in all his Actions, his
great Knowledge and Experience, his
generous Care and Concern for his
fellow Creatures, his Mercy and Be-
nevolence, shewn on so many Oc-
casions, will scarce admit of any
Parallel, or none but my Lord *Peter-
borough*.

*Si eris magna paratur
Fama bonis, & si successu nulla remoto
Inspicitur virtus, quicquid laudamus in aliis
Misericordiam, fortuna fuit.* Lucan.

What Pleasure must every Friend

546 *Dialogue between a Japonese and an Englishman.*

to Virtue and Merit feel, at the Triumphs he has had over his unworthy Accusers, and the Consideration that has been paid him since his Return! I believe, the Justice of his Actions, and the Equity of his Demands, were infinitely agreeable to his Royal Master, and that he will still continue in the Consideration, that so many great and eminent Qualities deserve, and for ever engage the Love and Respect of his Country, and the Veneration of Posterity.

Thus, Sir, I have finished my Parallel, and imagine that it is not at all strain'd or forc'd; nay, 'tis so just, that I could almost conceive the Gentleman now living had made the other his Pattern in many Things. Great Men in all Ages, we find, have form'd themselves by some illustrious Example or other; *Alexander* had his *Achilles*, *Charles* the 12th copy'd *Alexander*, and the Marshal *Turenne* was imitated by our *William III*.

This is the second Time I have intruded into your Collection, and my first Letter * will be found, in the latter Part of it, to have some Connexion with this. There, as a Friend to my Country, I have hinted at some Omissions, that I thought detrimental to *Britain*, the contrary Measures to which would be highly to its Advantage. Here, I have endeavour'd to set the Character of a Gentleman in its proper Light, who is alone capable to conduct any Thing for the Advantage of the Country there mention'd. If those that are better inform'd in these Matters find any Errors in what I have said, I hope they will not impute them to Design, but to my Want of better Information. I am no Party-Man, and whatever my Profession is, would, on no Account, talk or write in a Manner not entirely consonant to Justice and Honesty, or the Advantage of the Society of which I am a Member.

AMERICUS.

Conclusion of the DIALOGUE between a JAPONESSE and an ENGLISHMAN. (See p. 494.)

Jap. WHAT may be the Productions of your *British* Isles?

Eng. They are many, excellent, and abundant. We have Bread-Corn in vast Plenty, that we spare prodigious Quantities to our Neighbours: We have Liquor for Use, and even for Luxury, of our own made either by Infusions of Grain, or Pressure of Fruits: We have Fish, Fowl, and of all the Kinds that need be desired, and of the first such Abundance, that of

of our neighbouring Nations, the *Dutch* before-mention'd, build much of their Trade and Riches upon what they catch on our Coasts; and those other mighty Neighbours, the *French*, could not fish their Poor but by what they acquire in the same Manner: We have Firing of almost all Species, but excel every People else in

C Kind of black Earth, which we call *Gunpowder*, and the Carriage of which alone employs many Hundreds of Ships for the Use of our Capital only: We have Stone, Brick, Timber, Iron, and all other Materials for Building: We have a Tree we call *Oak*, which has been long found to be all others for Shipping: We have Metals of various Kinds, and more than

D all *Europe* of one we call *Tin*, which comes the nearest of any to Silver, so much prized by you *Orientals*: But beyond all, we have a more plentiful Growth of the best Wheat than any other Nation in the World; and the Art of making it into the most substantial and useful Kind of Cloathing. I do not but you have seen of our Cloth here in *Japan*; for the *Dutch*, who I know trade with you, tho' you could not tell where to find them in the Map, would not neglect to bring it.

Jap. You are in the Right: I have seen and worn of it: The Commodity is excellent, and the Exportation of it must be to you an immense Wealth. But what of all the other Things you have mentioned I can hardly guess what you want, or what at least you may not command. The Property, Manufacture, and Exportation of them, you undoubtedly keep intirely in your own Hands?

Eng. I should be glad to confirm your that Opinion. You remember I just now took Notice how much our Fishery is gross'd by other Nations, and that too attended with a very considerable Manufacture. But that is not all: Our *Wool*, too, which used to be called the *Spanish* Commodity of the Island, and which

once so diligent to keep at home, is in a great Measure wrought up by Neighbours, especially the *French*, of whom we are the most jealous.

Jap. I perceive then, that, with all your Plenty, you have still the greatest most essential Want: You want Men to improve the Advantages which Providence has thrown into your Lap. Your People, I presume, are but thinly peopled, and you would not give away your Work, which is the Bread of the Poor.

Eng. There too you are again mistaken. Comparison with our Neighbours, we are infinitely more populous than most, superior to any, whose Country is sufficient to maintain them: And yet we have sent abroad vast Colonies, who are now grown into Nations, remain in Obedience to the Crown of Great Britain, and greatly enrich us by their Industry and Commerce.

Jap. Where are those Colonies? Shew

Eng. Look upon that Continent farther East: Here is a long Row of them: *New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia*; besides the Island of *Yap* here on the North-East, *Yap* on the South-West, and Abundance of this Range of small ones, called the *Casas*.

Jap. And what do all these produce?

Eng. In general, besides the Necessaries of Life, such Things as are wanting to us, such as Luxury, Grandeur, or Strength at Sea; or such as furnish us with more active Means of Traffick on the Continent of Europe. Naval Stores, Tobacco, Sugar, Rum (a fine Spirit made from the Sugar-Cane) are some of the principal Particulars.

Jap. And very valuable ones I should think them, especially the first, to a People who, like you, depend upon Navigation. The best Timber at home for building, and the best Stores in your Colonies for fitting out, must render you the most formidable maritime Power in your Part of the World.

Eng. In Effect we are so; but not to the Height of Distinction as you might suppose. Tho' *New England* produces a Quantity of these Stores, we do not much encourage the Importation of them from thence, for Fear of making our People too rich and powerful to render us in Homage; and for Fear of assisting our Northern Neighbours in Extending their Power, from whom we used to take them. The Settlement of these Colonies

Jap. You have a very beneficial Trade

then, I presume, with these Northern Neighbours you mention?

Eng. Not that ever I could hear of: On the contrary, we are said not only to lose a Million Sterling a Year by trading with them, but are forced to pay them likewise ready Money for their Friendship, whenever we have Occasion of it.

Jap. Occasion! What Occasion can you have for the Friendship of a People, by whom you are such considerable Losers, and who cannot, as seems to me by their Situation, and the Account of your superior Naval Force, be capable of doing you the least Injury?

Eng. But you remember the little Spot I pointed to with a Pin in our last Conversation: That, you'll conceive, may have Occasion, tho' Britain may not.

Jap. I beg your Pardon. If the Grievance lies still there, I can only say, Unhappy Islands! with all the Blessings that bounteous Nature can bestow; miserable servile People! with all the Means of being free and powerful. But passing over this Scene, which I cannot but suppose ungrateful to you as a Briton, what Advantage do you make of the other Productions of your Colonies?

Eng. Tobacco, one of the chief, brings in a vast Revenue to the Crown: But we use such Quantities of it ourselves, that I cannot pretend to say what Profit we make of the Exports. Our Neighbours, in their Colonies, raise it as well as we; but whether enough for their own Consumption, I have not been informed.

Jap. Your Neighbours have Colonies, then, as well as you?

Eng. They have; and some of them prodigious large ones. All this Extent of Country along here, and these Islands that I point to after one another, belong to the *Spaniards*; and this vast Tract on the East of the South-Continent is claimed by the *Portuguese*, who you know inhabit that Slip on the Western Side of the *Spanish* Peninsula. But the Indolence and Want of Numbers in these Nations make their large Possessions not at all formidable: They hunt only for Gold and Silver, with which they purchase the Commodities and Manufactures of other Countries, and in particular ours in Times of Peace. The *French* are quite another Kind of People. They inhabit both Sides of this great River that runs behind our best Settlements, where they cultivate and improve the Country, civilize the Natives, and bid fair, one Time or other, to make a Push for the Country between their present Seat and the

Eng. Ocean. They have many of those Islands called *Caribbees* intermix'd with ours, where they supplant us in our Sugar-Works, and by that Means in our Markets in *Europe*. Add to this, that by the Trade they carry on thither, they breed and keep in Practice a great Number of Seamen, which they did not use to have, and thereby threaten to rival us upon our proper Element the Ocean.

Jap. And do you take no Means to prevent all this? You are at present, you say, the chief maritime Power in *Europe*: Why do you not curb this Growth of an Enemy that can no other Way hurt you, but as such a Power?

Eng. Why, for my Part, I cannot tell any more than you. Such Things have been often talk'd of, and wrote about by such Persons as judg'd by common Sense, and were not in the Secret of Affairs: But our Balance-Masters, of late Years, have been always of a different Opinion with these Fellow-Subjects, or at least they have pretended so to be: They have laugh'd at the Increase of the naval Commerce of *France*, and pretended all the Danger was from the Growth of her Power on the Continent of *Europe*.

Jap. I believe I have before said, this ought to be apprehended and watch'd against by her Neighbours on that Continent; but you it can concern less than any People else: Whereas, by what I can find, you have been always the most officious to render yourselves ridiculous by this Care of the Continent, while those who were expos'd did not or would not see the Danger; and while you suffered *France* to rival you in the Use of the Seas, whereon lay your whole natural Power and Advantage.

Eng. I cannot deny but this is very near the Truth; at least it is just as the Truth has been represented by those who have profess'd to be in the Interest of their Country only, and in Opposition to our Balance-Masters.

Jap. I make no Question but these Persons are really what they profess, and that they have represented Truth in her true Colours. What has been the Opinion of your Nation in general, pray? For that is to me a very great Matter.

Eng. Was I to say that nine in ten of those who had no Interest detach'd from the common Interest of their Country, united in Opinion with those of the Opposition, I believe I should not exceed. However there have been on the other Side Writers too, and Writers of some Distinction.

Jap. Distinguish'd, I suppose, for sacri-

ficing their Consciences and Country the Directions of a lavish Pay-Master. I have heard of such Things; that have been so happy as never to see the in *Japan*. But the common Sense of Mankind most distant, however a sad Case may be varnish'd over, that the Rise of Trade in *America*, and of a Naval Power in all the Seas about you, is infinite more Concern to Great Britain than the Balance of Power upon the Continent of *Europe*. Nay, I will venture say, that the former, strictly and solely regarded, will in a great Measure counterbalance the latter.

Eng. As how, pray? That would be good Lesson to publish in *Europe*.

Jap. When *France* grows too insolent upon her own Continent, would not attacking of some of her Settlements with a Fleet superior to hers, and a sufficient Number of Landmen that might be cried in such a Fleet, make her willing to relax a little at home, and lower Terms, in order to prevent the end Loss and Ruin of what she knows to be so beneficial? Would not other Fleets of *Europe*, with Landmen and Ammunition enough to insult her Coasts and Force oblige her to divide and extend her Armies, in order to guard those Coasts and Ports? And might not all these be set out at a less Expence than you now at, by your own Accounts, in transporting and maintaining Armies upon the Continent?

Eng. But this might provoke *France* to such a Degree, and give such a Turn to her Politicks, that she too might employ her vast Funds to become a superior Naval Power, of which by her Situation she is not incapable.

Jap. That can hardly be, unless it would determine to give up her Predominancy by Land. The Finances of Empire can suffice, let Speculatists do what they will, to continue in a State making Conquests, both by Land and at once. *China* was formerly a great maritime Power, and had Colonies in many of the *Oriental* Isles: But at her Rise grew at home towards her present unwieldy Magnitude, she was oblig'd to do off these distant extraneous Members, want of Blood and Spirits to nourish the Your Nation and mine, who have Temptation to make Conquests by Land, and all the Advantages Nature can give us to remain powerful by Sea, may command Trade, may plant Colonies in uncultivated Countries, and, with their Produce supply the Wants of our Neighbours: If we ever prostitute our Advantages to a

interest on the Continent, we must
Degrees lose them, because our Funds
not suffice to maintain both the one
the other: And the Consequence of
must be, that of rich and flourishing
dependent Monarchies, we must become
victims to those encroaching States we
wasted our selves to aggrandize.
There seems to be much Truth
your Reflections: I shall consider them
in my Voyage home to poor
England.

LETTERS and PAPERS between Adm—l
M—ws and Vice Adm—l L—k, &c.
(See p. 498.)

Adm—l L—k's Letter to the D—
of N—LE.

Neptune, off Mahon, Feb. 16, 1743.
My L—D—,

It is now become my Duty to take the
first Opportunity of acquainting your
Grace, that on the 11th February, the
day of the Action between his Majesty's
Fleet and the Combined Fleets of France
and Spain, that Mr. M—s, who had
given the Signal for the Line of Battle in
the Morning, and continued to keep it a-
head, by which Means no Ship dared to
break the Line, or give Battle in any other
order; notwithstanding which, to my
great Astonishment, without hinting to me
the least Information of his Design, or
waiting until the Fleet had stretched a-
head, and closed in the Line, he bore
down with the *Marlborough* upon the Spa-
nish Admiral, whose Ship and Squadron
were in the Rear of the Enemy's Line,
and according to A—l M—s's
Disposition of Battle, ought to have fallen
on me and my Division. And what is
really surprizing, he attack'd the Enemy
when I was a great Way a-stern of him,
with all the Sail I could spread abroad.
Consequently, my L—D—, he deprived
myself of my Assistance by his great Im-
udence, in not suffering me to close with
him, agreeable to a Message sent to me in
the Morning by one of his Lieutenants.
And although not above 7 Sail of the
Enemy engaged, and the Admiral, from
the Beginning of this Action, had it in
his Power to order the following Ships to
attack the Spanish Squadron in what Man-
ner he thought proper, viz. the *Namur*,
Marlborough, *Norfolk*, *Dorsetshire*, *Somer-*
set, *Princess*, *Dragon*, *Rupert*, *Royal-*
Oak, *Belfast*, *Birwick*, and *Kingston*, in all
21 of which composed the Cen-

ter of our Fleet; yet as he has failed of
his Attempt, in order to justify himself,
and to lay the Blame or Odium upon me,
he has arraign'd me and my Division:
Therefore, for his Majesty's Information,
and in my own Defence, I think it my
indispensable Duty to transmit to you what
has passed between us; which are Letters,
his Queries, and my Answers; his Replies
to them, and my Rejoinder; all which
will serve to shew to your Grace, how
much this Gentleman has injured me, and
how necessary it is that an Officer of my
Rank and Service should be justified, from
so violent and undeserved an Attack upon
his Honour and Expence.

It does not yet become me to trouble
your Grace with farther Observations, and
Animadversions on the Causes of this Mis-
carriage; but that you may the better in-
form yourself, I have likewise taken the
Liberty to send you the Minutes of the
Proceedings of the Fleet, from the Time
that the Enemy sailed out of *Toulon*, to the
Time I was directed to give over chasing
them, since which we have not seen them;
tho' at that Time four of the Spanish Squa-
dron were disabled, and we had a very
fresh Gale of Wind, the Weather-Gage,
and thereby they must have given up their
lame Ships, particularly the Spanish Admi-
ral, or given us Battle, when we had the
Superiority of them at least by those four
Ships disabled, and one already burnt.

Before I take Leave of your Grace, I
must observe, that altho' there were many
Signals made for the Lines of Battle a-
head, and a-breast; yet, I affirm, there
never was one formed, excepting that E-
vening we brought to, before the Enemy
run from us.

I have only to add, that, according to
the Custom of the Sea, the Day begins at
12 at Noon; so that the ninth Day is the
eighth, by which Evening and Morning
make the Day. I am,

My L—d D—,

Your Grace's

Truly Devoted, Humble Servant,

R—d L—k.

P. S. I am sorry I should have so much
Room to acquaint your Grace, that Mr.
M—s, instead of doing me the justice
which is due to my Character, after so
violent an Attack, endeavours to stop the
Channel of all Correspondence between
your Grace and me, by keeping me entirely
in the Dark, where any Ship is bound;
which has been the Cause that you have
not received this Packet as soon as you
may have heard from him. So severe is
my Necessity, that I am obliged to catch
at all Opportunities of addressing your
Grace;

Grace; and, I hope, not too late to overtake him.

Adm—l M—ws's Letter of Suspension to Vice Adm—l L—k, the Evening after the Rejoinder was received.

SIR, Namur, Mah. Harb. March 16, 1743.

I Have received your Answers to my Re-
 plications to your Answers to the Que-
 ries I first sent you; I should not at pre-
 sent, had I Time, trouble you with any
 Reply to them, but shall defer that till my
 Conduct shall be enquired into at a Court-
 Martial. I shall therefore content myself,
 at this Time, with acquainting you, that I
 do not think your Answers do, by any
 Means, justify your Conduct in the late
 Action; and for fear that his Majesty's
 Service should suffer for the future by your
 Misconduct, I do, therefore, judge it is my
 indispensable Duty to order you home, where
 you will have Time to prepare yourself for
 your own Defence, and likewise to make
 good the many Neglects of Duty you charge
 me with having been guilty of. You are
 therefore hereby directed and required,
 forthwith to repair on board his Majesty's
 Ship the *Salisbury*, whose Commander will
 have my Orders to proceed directly with
 you to England: And I do hereby suspend
 you from all further Authority in his Ma-
 jesty's Fleet, till his Majesty's Pleasure shall
 be known. I am,

S I R,

Your most Humble Servant,

T—M—ws.

To R—d L—k, Esq; &c.

Vice Adm—l L—k's Answer, immediately
 upon receiving the Order of Suspension.

Nept. Mah. Harb. March 16, 1743, at Night.

S I R,

WITH Pleasure I have received your
 Order of Suspension, have taken
 down my Flag; and am,

S I R,

Your most Obedient, Humble Servant,

R—d L—k.

To the Honourable Adm—l M—ws.

A Copy of a LETTER from on board the Na-
 mur, dated at Sea the 12th of February,
 1743.

THE French and Spanish Fleets sailed
 out of Toulon, as did Adm—l M—ws
 with his Britannick Majesty's Fleet from G-
 Hères Bay, standing towards the Enemy;
 but could not come up with them that
 Night. The fifth, in the Morning, we
 made a Signal for the Line abreast. Adm—l
 M—ws, and his Squadron, stood for the

Centre of the French Fleet; but finding
 could not come up with them to engage
 the Admiral, bore down to the Spanish
 Squadron, and at half past Twelve
 Namur was along-side the *Real* of
 Guns, and 1300 Men. At this time
 were within Pistol-Shot of him. Then
 Admiral ordered us to begin, which was
 done accordingly by a Gun from our Qu-
 ter-Deck; the *Real* returned it with
 whole Broadside; so at it we went, with
 Courage and Resolution. The *Marlborough*
 was our Second, commanded by Capt
 Cornwall, who behaved like a great
 good Man, till an unfortunate Shot to-
 off both his Legs; soon after which the
 Enemy shot away his Main and Miz-
 Mafts, and by the Fall of these, that un-
 fortunate and brave Gentleman's Dr-
 was compleated. The Lieutenants fought
 as bravely afterwards, the first of which
 soon lost his Arm. The Spanish Admiral
 was seconded by the *St. Isabella*, a
 Gun-Ship, and supported by six more Span-
 ish Ships; who kept all a continual Fire
 on the *Namur* and *Marlborough*, during
 most part of the Engagement, which last-
 ed near six Hours. We at this Time had
 Squadron to the Windward of the Enemy
 and about one Mile and half Distance. The
 Admiral seeing that his Majesty's Ships
Dorsetshire, *Effix*, *Royal Oak*, and *Rap-*
 did not bear down to his Assistance, for-
 sook his Boat on board the *Dorsetshire*, to
 order them to bear down, and engage the En-
 my; but her Captain did not think proper
 The same Boat called on board the *E*, and
 desired them likewise; but the *C*, had lately
 married a handsome Wife at *Malton*, and
 could not come; neither did any of the re-
 maining Ships, but bravely stood the Battle at that Dis-
 tance. Had they come down to our Assistance, we
 must unavoidably have destroy'd most of
 the Spanish Fleet, if not all; and then
 have been able to have given a good Ac-
 count of the French. At Three o'Clock
 the Admiral made a Signal for the *Ad-*
Galley Fireship to bear down to the *Real*
 in order to board her, and burn her; but
 as she came near the *Real*, the Enemy turn-
 ed her Guns at her; and when she was
 within a Cable's Length of the *Real*, Cap-
 tain Mackay set fire. As soon as the *Real*
 saw her on fire, they poured into her
 a Number of Shot, which immediately
 sunk her; when she sunk, she was not
 Length from the *Real*, and went down
 in a Blaze: There was lost in her Cap-
 tain Mackay, his Lieutenant, and Gunner.
 At this time lay right a-head of the Enemy
 with all our Rigging, Mafts, and Yards
 shot to pieces, and could not get the Ships
 about to assist the *Marlborough*, except

Stern Chace-Guns, which we kept warmly on the *Real*; but all this we stood the Fire of six of our Enemies, taking us fore and aft, and those Captains of the Ships before-mentioned never came to our Assistance; but we will meet with Justice.

The Honour of the *British* Nation suffered much this day, by the Behaviour of the Commanders. I won't say it was Treachery, or Treachery; but I leave that to the World to judge. Adm-*JR*—*tw*—y, the *Burfish*, engaged the *French* Admiral, and obliged him to run. The *Bar*—*tw*—y was seconded by the *Princess Carolina*, which behaved very well; as did four or five more, which is the most I can say. B We took one *Spanish* Ship of 64 Guns, burnt her; her Masts were all shot away, and her Hull all to pieces. We lost the *Namur* about 25 Men, and near 50 wounded; among which is our Captain *Ad*—*tw*—y, who lost his Arm close to his Body, is likely to do well; the *Marlborough* 45 killed and 100 wounded. What next lost, I cannot tell. The *French* Spaniards consisted of 28 Sail of the Line, and 7 Frigates, Fireships, &c. Ours consisted of 28 Sail of the Line, 10 Frigates, and 2 Fireships.

Here you have a List of the Ships that engaged, the *Namur*, *Norfolk*, (bravely) as the *Marlborough*, *Somerfet*, *Berwick* and *Ad*—*tw*—y the *Princess*, *Bedford*, *Durseyre* (badly). It may be observed, I have said nothing of *A*—*tw*—y, of his Division; and as I can't say any more in that Admiral's Favour, I chuse to leave it; but certain it is they did not engage. We saw the Enemy next Morning at great Distance; they run away as fast as they could, and being all clean Ships had no Heels of us much. We are now in the Gulf of *Lyon* cruising to get Intelligence of the Enemy. Nothing could behave finer than the Admiral, who exposed himself all the while of Action, on the Arm-Chest, Quarter-Deck, and Round-House. Captain *Ad*—*tw*—y, of the *Dunkirk*, is suspended; as I am sure a great many more will soon be. The *Admiral* is at *Milan*, so bad, that she will not come out these four Months; the rest of the Fleet will be out in four Days.

CONSULTATION of the MEMORIAL

presented by the Court of Vienna, under the Title of, An Answer to the Declaration made by the Count de *Debna*, his *Prus*—*tw*—y

The Admiral's of the 24th February, printed in the Gazette, says, that the *Somerfet*, *Dragon*, *Bedford*, *Kington*, and *Berwick*, engaged the *Spaniards* a-head.

His Majesty's Minister. (See p. 448, 302.)

AS the King could not dispense with employing a considerable Body of auxiliary Troops for relieving the Head of the Empire from the Oppression he laboured under, and the Extremity he found himself reduced to; the Count de *Debna*, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, was ordered to explain, by Word of Mouth, to the *Austrian* Ministry, the Reasons which had determined his Majesty to take this Step; and at the same Time to assure them, that the King, instead of considering, upon this Occasion, his own proper Interest, made a generous Sacrifice of it to the Good of the Empire. The Court of *Vienna* were pleased to answer this Declaration by a Memorial, which was read by the Secretary of *Wien*—*tw*—y's Embassy to the King's Ministers at *Berlin*, and at the same Time printed, with an Advice to the Reader, and some pretended Pieces annexed, by Way of justification.

This Memorial, which is one of the most prolix, is filled with Imputations as odious as they are ill founded: Facts are therein asserted, which can never be proved; and others are supposed, which are evidently false.

As far as it is possible to discover the Design of an Author, so much given to Verbosity and Declamation, his Intention seems to have been to persuade the Publick,

1. That the King could not undertake what he had just begun for the Support of the Emperor, without acting contrary to the Treaty of *Breslau*; and that therefore he has in this, for the third Time, been guilty of a Violation of the Peace he had concluded with the Queen of Hungary.

2. That the King's Views are not disinterested, as he would make People believe; his Majesty's Aim being most certainly to make Conquests upon the Queen of Hungary, and to appropriate to himself a Part of the Dominions belonging to that Princess.

3. That in all the Court of *Vienna* has hitherto undertaken, either against the Emperor, or to the Prejudice of the Empire and the Constitution thereof; and even the Aversion that Court has shewn to such an Accommodation as may be just and agreeable to the Laws of the Empire; that in all this there is nothing that may not be fully justified.

G The King is firmly persuaded, that the

Unprejudiced, who know all that has passed between the two Courts; and who have, besides, a just Notion of the Duties imposed by the Laws of the Empire upon its several Members, with regard to a Chief lawfully chosen, will even of themselves, and without farther Explanation, acknowledge the Falshood of these Imputations, and the Insufficiency of the Pretences made use of by the Court of *Vienna* for giving a Colour to their Proceedings. We should therefore most heartily submit what is alledged upon both Sides to the Judgment of Men of this Stamp; and it would certainly be needless to tire such Men with an ample Refutation of the Arguments made use of by the other Side. But there are few Men to be found, who have it in their Power to come at the Informations requisite for forming a right Judgment in an Affair of this Importance; and besides, there would be Reason to apprehend, lest the honest Simplicity of the Publick might be imposed on by the Assurance with which the Author of the Memorial delivers, as undoubted Truths, the most groundless Falshoods. For these Reasons it has been thought necessary to undeceive the Publick, and to set in their clearest Light those Circumstances, which the *Austrian* Author has altered, or rendered obscure, as best suited his Purpose.

Let us begin with the Reproach which, in his Advice to the Reader, he throws upon the King, of having three Times violated the Peace he had concluded with the Queen of *Hungary*. One cannot be enough astonished at the Court of *Vienna's* advancing an Accusation so false as, this; a Peace violated, at three different Times, must it not suppose at least two preceding Treaties of Peace?

The Court of *Berlin* knows of none but one, the Preliminaries of which were concluded at *Brissau* the 11th of June 1742, and the Treaty itself was afterwards signed at *Berlin* the 28th of the following Month. The King has no Intention to break that Treaty, so long as the Queen of *Hungary* shall be pleased to allow it to subsist.

It may however be easily perceived, that the Court of *Vienna* has in View, what passed in the Month of *October* at a Castle in Upper *Silesia*, called *Klein-Schnellendorf*. My Lord Hyndford, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Great Britain, drew it up in the Form of an Act, which the Author of the Memorial calls the Convention of *Klein-Schnellendorf*, and which he would make pass for a formal Treaty of Peace.

All such as are acquainted with what is observed among polite Nations, Matters of Negotiation and Treaty, may easily perceive, that they are here upon the wrong Scent. The Peace Question is neither a Convention nor a Treaty of Peace, and consequently cannot have the Force of neither. The Article proposed in a Treaty of Pacification, not begin to bind the Parties, till they have been put in Writing, and signed upon both Sides by Ministers duly authorised, and provided with sufficient Powers; and farther it is necessary, that the last Hand should be put to the Treaty by the Ratification of the contracting Parties. In the Convention now under Examination, no one of these Forms which are indispensably necessary, can be found; and we defy the Court of *Vienna* to produce one single Word signed by the King, or by Ministers authorised for that Purpose, that has a Relation to what is now in Dispute.

Moreover, one needs but to cast an Eye upon the Piece itself, in order to be convinced, that the Conferences held at the Castle of *Klein-Schnellendorf*, were mere Conversations, which were to pave the Way for a Negotiation. The Counture in which the Court of *Vienna* found themselves at that Time, and the tickle Situation of their Army, obliged that Court it is true, to agree to several Conditions which Necessity alone drew them into; it clearly appears from the 7th Article of the Piece in Question, that the Court of *Vienna* stipulated a Term of two Months at the End of which they agreed to enter into a Treaty, promising likewise to meet themselves, during the Winter, towards bringing about a general Pacification.

Both these Designs proved equally abortive, and the *Austrian* Ministers know better than any one else, that it was not the King's Fault, that this Sketch of a Negotiation had not the Effect which was expected from it. After this, have we Reason to be amazed at their endeavours to make these Conversations, which were never brought to any Consistency, pass for a formal Treaty of Peace, or at least for a Convention which settled the Preliminaries of a Treaty? It was very natural for the King to push on the Matter with Vigour, when he found he came to no formal Agreement with the Queen of *Hungary*; but are we thence to suppose, that the Continuation of Hostilities was a new Violation of Peace? This, indeed, is what passes in Comprehension. Besides, there is something here which deserves to be particu-

taken Notice of. Whilst the Prussian continued its Operations, the Austrian Ministers represented the King's Conduct, at all the Courts of Europe, in the blackest Colours. They published Papers, in which they seemed to make it their Business to collect every thing that might tend to vilify his Majesty's Conduct; and yet nevertheless, to A as we remember, they never once mentioned this pretended Convention of Schellendorf; nor was it ever laid upon the Carpet in those Conferences with my Lord Hyndford, which was in the Treaty of Breslau, upon which we do not fear appealing to that Minister, who must remember that this Convention was never mentioned in any of those Conferences.

The Court of Vienna has no better Reason for saying, that the King has violated the Treaty of Breslau, or acted contrary to his Engagements in that Treaty, by the Measures he has begun to take for supporting the System of the Empire, as well as the Dignity and Authority of its Head.

It is notorious, that the proper Object of that Treaty was to terminate the discordant Differences subsisting between the warring Powers, in order, by that means, to re-establish a perfect Harmony between the two Houses. It had nothing to do with the Affairs of the Empire, and accordingly they are not so much as mentioned in the Treaty.

We must not however forget, that the warring Parties are both eminent Members of the Germanick Body. As they are for their Honour, they glory in belonging to that illustrious Body, and therefore it is not to be presumed, that they intended to lose Sight of the Duties they owe to the Empire; or to enter into Engagements that might tend towards diminishing the Dignity, the Majesty, and Authority of their common Head; or to concert the System and Constitution of the Empire; or lastly, to break those sacred Bands which preserve the Union between the Members of the Empire and their Head.

Therefore, when two Members of the Empire promise, as they have done by the Treaty of Breslau, to preserve an inviolable Friendship towards each other, to abstain reciprocally from all Hostilities, to furnish no Succours, under any Pretence whatsoever, to the Enemies of one another, and to enter into no Alliance contrary to that Treaty, it is necessarily supposed, that, without any Necessity for expressing it, it is to be under-

stood, that the contracting Parties are not by such Treaties to be exempted from any Engagement which is common to them both, and which ought to be the Rule and Basis of all other Engagements. When a Prince of the Empire departs from what he owes to the Body of which he is a Member, such an unlawful Enterprize breaks those Bands by which he was united to another Member; and that other Member is not only freed from his Engagements, but is even obliged to perform what he owes to the Empire, and to oppose with all his Might what the other undertakes to the Prejudice of their native Country. No one is ignorant, that primitive and natural Obligations ought to be preferred to, and ought to serve as a Rule for those which are posterior and arbitrary.

This is an incontestable Principle, and founded upon the very Nature of Things. The King, in the Conduct he has held with regard to the Court of Vienna, has ever since the Conclusion of the Treaty of Breslau, conformed himself exactly to this Principle. He no way obstructed the Enterprizes of the Queen of Hungary, while they could be considered as the Consequences of a particular War, which had broke out between the Houses of Bavaria and Austria: He did not hinder the Queen from possessing herself of all the Emperor's hereditary Countries: But the Court of Vienna, dazzled by the Success of their Arms, having afterwards formed vast Projects, which tended to overthrow the Liberties and Rights of the States of the Empire, and having even begun to carry those Projects into Execution, by several Attempts directly contrary to the Duties, which the Members of the Empire owe to their Head, it was no longer possible for his Majesty to look tamely and with an Eye of Indifference, upon Enterprizes of this Nature. He caused Notice of this to be given to the Vienna Ministers, in a friendly Manner, and at different Times. He declared to them pretty freely, that neither he, nor divers other Electors and Princes, well inclined towards their native Country, would ever suffer the Head, or any of the Members of the Empire to be oppressed, and that they would find themselves obliged to prevent it, by Measures, which would be in themselves as vigorous as they would be disagreeable to the Court of Vienna. But instead of shewing the least Regard to these Remonstrances, that Court continued to heap Outrage upon Outrage, to such a Degree, that at last the King could not dispense with executing what he had with a very good Intention insinuated to the Austrian

Austrian Ministers; and therefore, in Concert with the Emperor and divers eminent Members of the Empire, he took Resolutions, whereof the Publick has been informed by the *Exposition* which is in every body's Hands. (See p. 393, where it is called a Manifesto, compar'd with p. 402)

The State of Affairs being such, we appeal to all impartial Men, who are thoroughly acquainted with the Constitution of the Empire, and the Obligations it lays upon the States that are Members thereof, with Regard as well to their common native Country as to its Head, and we leave it to their Judgment to decide, if upon the one Hand the *Austrian* Ministers have any Right to accuse the King of having violated the Treaty of *Breslau*, by the Step he has just taken; and upon the other, if his Majesty even could act any other Part, without neglecting his Duty, his Glory, and his own Security.

But since the Court of *Vienna* talks so loudly in their Memorial, of the Obligations laid upon the King by the Treaty of *Breslau*, and since they complain so bitterly of the pretended Violation of that Treaty, we think we have Reason to refer them to their own Conscience, and to intreat them to examine themselves very seriously upon that Head. Have not the *Austrian* Ministers long since taken Measures, both secret and open, for invalidating the Dispositions made by the Treaty of *Breslau*? Was it not their Design, as soon as they could get clear of the War against the Emperor and *France*, to turn their Forces against the King, in order to wrench from him those Acquisitions which he owed to the glorious Success of his Arms, and which were afterwards confirmed to him by the Treaty of *Breslau*, not by way of a Sacrifice depending upon the good Will of the Queen, as the Memorial expresses it, but as a Satisfaction just and due to his Majesty, for the considerable Demands he had a Right to make upon the House of *Austria*?

These here are not simple Conjectures or Suspicions; We have formal and well connected Proofs of it. These Proofs would give the Publick a just Notion of the Court of *Vienna's* Way of thinking, and a Notion very different from the Sentiments which are ascribed to that Court by the Author of the Memorial. The Measures which must be kept with some certain Persons, do not permit that those Proofs should be made publick; but People may the more easily dispense with it, because the Court of *Vienna*, by several publick Steps, have so clearly discovered their Designs against the King, that it is not possible to be ignorant of them.

Let People but cast an Eye upon the famous Treaty of *Worms*, which was intended to serve as a Foundation for the ensuing general Pacification, according to the Court, who have clearly enough explained themselves upon that Head. With View did the Queen of *Hungary* obtain Guaranty of the contracting Powers, only as to those Countries she actually possessed, but farther, N. B. as to those which she to possess by Virtue of the Treaties made in the second Article, excepting only the Countries which had been yielded to King of *Sardinia*? Was not this an Exaction, which she designed to avail herself for one Day recovering *Silesia*? If it were true, as the Memorial assures it is, that Court of *Vienna* had so scrupulously attended to a faithful Performance of the Conditions of the Treaty of *Breslau*, why not they clearly and formally except the said Guaranty the Cession of *Silesia* made by the Treaty of *Breslau*, in the same Manner as they have done with Regard to the Cessions stipulated in Favour of King of *Sardinia*? Was not this the Way for preventing the Suspicions which the second Article could not but give to Majesty? (See p. 42.)

Would it not have likewise been necessary to have taken the same Precaution the Memorial, which the Court of *Vienna* caused to be delivered, the 28th of *June* by the Baron de *Palm*, to the Diet of *Empire*, demanding from it the Execution of what had been stipulated by the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction* of the Emperor *Charles* the VIth? Ought not to have therein excepted the Cession of *Silesia*, if they had intended to dissipate Suspicions, which that Memorial must naturally give to the King; and if it were as is affirmed, that the Queen of *Hungary* had it so much at Heart to convince the King of the Sincerity of her Friendship. There can remain no farther Doubt of true Inclinations of the Court of *Vienna* with Respect to the King, if to the Objections already made we add what has been said by the Ministers of the Court of *Vienna*, upon different Occasions, at *Hague* and other Places, That it was impossible to come at a solid Peace, unless the King of *Hungary* should be entirely restored: The Cession of *Silesia* having been drawn by Force, it could not be look'd on as a solid and durable Engagement. Nor must forget the secret Intrigues carried on the Courts of *Russia*, *Saxony*, and others in order, when the Time served, to cast off *Silesia* from his Majesty. The Court of *Prussia* has been informed of them from most undoubted Authority: And to the

may add the Intrigues set on Foot in
by the Marquis de Botta, with a De-
to bring about a new Revolution,
which would have deprived the King of one
his surest Friends and Allies; or at least
a Design to render the Person of the
suspected by some and odious to
others, by Means of an Abuse of his Au-
thority, as full of Artifice as it was of
Vice.

[To be continued.]

*True Copy of the last WILL and TESTA-
MENT of her Grace SARAH, late
Duchess Dowager of MARLBOROUGH.*

THIS is the last Will and Testament of
me, Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Marl-
borough, made this 11th Day of August, in
the Year of our Lord 1744. First, My
Will and Desire is, that I may be buried at
Blenheim, near the Body of my dear Hus-
band John, late Duke of Marlborough; and
I die before his Body is removed thither,
desire Francis, Earl Godolphin, to direct
the same to be removed to Blenheim afore-
said, as was always intended.

And I direct, that my Funeral may be
grave, and with no more Expence than
Necessity requires. And I direct, that no
Buriall be given to any other Persons,
except to such of my Servants who shall
attend at my Funeral.

As concerning my Estate, I give the same
in Manner and Form following; that is to
say, I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath
unto the Rt. Hon. Hugh, Earl of Marb-
orough, and Beversham Filmer, of Lincoln's-
Inn, in Middlesex, Esq; their Heirs and As-
signs, for ever, all and every my Manors,
Messuages, Rectory, Advowsons, Messu-
ages, Lands, Tenements, Tythes, and He-
reditaments in the several Counties of Sur-
sex, Oxford, Buckingham, and Huntingdon,
or any of them which were late the
Estate of Richard Holditch, Francis
Hemmes, William Ashell, and Robert Knight,
or some of them, and which I lately
transferred to me and my Heirs, of and
among the Trustees for the Sale of the
Estate of the late Directors of the South-
Sea Company, under the Act of Parlia-
ment in that Behalf, made and passed in
the 5th Year of the Reign of his late Ma-
jesty K. George I.

And also all and every my Manors, Ad-
vowsons, Messuages, Lands, Tenements,
Messuages, and Hereditaments in the said
County of Buckingham, which were late
the Estate of Richard Hamden, Esq; de-

And also my Manor, Rectory, Advow-
son, Messuages, Lands, Tythes; and He-
reditaments in the said County of Bucking-
ham, which were late, or some Time the
Estate of Sir John Wittewronge, Bart. de-
ceased; and my Manor, or reputed Ma-
nor, Capital Messuage, and Freehold Mes-
suages, Lands, and Hereditaments, in the
same County, which were late, or some
Time the Estate of Sir Thomas Tyrrel, Bart.
deceased.

And also my Manor, Capital Messuage,
and Freehold and Copyhold Messuages,
Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in
the County of Bedford, which were late the
Estate of Sir John Meres, Knight, (and
which Copyhold Premises I have surren-
dered to the Use of my Will.)

And also my Freehold and Copyhold
Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Here-
ditaments in the said County of Bedford,
which were late the Estate of Bromfall
Throckmorton, Esq; (and which Copyhold
Premises I have surrendered to the Use of
my Will.)

And also my Manors, Capital Messuages,
and other Messuages, Lands, Tenements,
and Hereditaments in Possession, and in Re-
version, in the said County of Bedford,
which were late the Estate of Edward
Snagg, Esq;

And also my Rectory and Tythes of
Steventon in the said County of Bedford,
which were late the Estate of Peter Floyer,
Esq;

And also my Lands and Hereditaments
in the said County of Bedford, which were
late the Estate of John Culliford, and Mary
his Wife, or one of them.

And also my Manor, Messuages, Farms,
Lands, and Hereditaments in the County
of Berks, which were late the Estate of
Richard Jones, Esq; and William Jones his
Son, or one of them.

And also my Manor, Capital Messuage,
and other Messuages, Advowson, Farms,
Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in
the said County of Berks, which were late
the Estate of Robert Packer, Esq;

And also my Messuage, Lands, and He-
reditaments in the said County of Berks,
which were late the Estate of Thomas Bed-
ford Clerk, and Temperance Bedford his Mo-
ther, or one of them.

And also my Manor, Messuage, Farm,
Lands, and Hereditaments in the said Coun-
ty of Oxford, which were late the Estate of
Sir Cecil Bishop Bart.

And also my Manors or reputed Manors,
Capital Messuages, Rectory, Advowsons,
Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Tythes,
and Hereditaments in the County of New-
hampton, which were late the Estate of

Mrs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wileman, (except such Part of one of the said Estates as I have sold to Humphry Bradford Clerk)

And also all my Manor, or reputed Manor, Capital Messuage, Advowson, Park, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the said County of Northampton, which were late the Estate of Sir William Norwich Bart.

And also my Manor, Capital Messuage, Advowsons, Park, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the said County of Northampton, which were sometime the Estate of Nathaniel Lord Crew, Lord Bishop of Durham, deceased.

And also all that my Estate late or some time of Mr. Robatbam, in or near St. Albans in the County of Hertford, (except such Part thereof as by Indenture, bearing Date on or about the 2d Day of June 1736, I have among other Things bargain'd and sold unto Daniel Earl of Wicheles and Nottingham, Sir Thoms Reeve Knt. since deceased, Walter Plummer of Cavendish Square in Middlesex, Esq; and James Stephens of the City of Westminster, M. D.)

And also my Manors, Capital Messuage, and other Messuages, Advowsons, Lands, Tenements, Tythes, and Hereditaments, Freehold and Copyhold, in the County of Stafford, which were lately the Estate of Thomas Lord Visc. Fauconberg, (and which Copyhold Premises I have surrender'd to the Use of my Will.)

And also my Manor, Right of Patronage, Capital Messuage, and other Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Freehold and Copyhold, in the County of Norfolk, which were late the Estate of Gabriel Armer Esq; and which Copyhold Premises I have surrendered to the Use of my Will.

And also my Manor, or reputed Manor, Rectory, Tythes, Messuages, Farms, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in the County of Leicester, and the said County of Northampton, which were late the Estate of Sir Thomas Coke, Bart. and Dame Elizabeth his Wife, or one of them: (But the said Manors, Messuages, Lands and Hereditaments in the Counties of Bedford and Huntingdon, which were late the Estates of Sir John Meris, Knt. and William Asell, Esq; are to be subject nevertheless, and charged, as the same are made subject, and charged by Indenture of Settlement, Feb. 13, 1733. made previous, and in order to the Marriage of my Grandson John Spencer, Esq; with Georgina Carolina, his now Wife, Daughter of John Lord Carteret) And all other my Manors, and Freehold and Copyhold Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments whatsoever, in the said several

Counties of Surrey, Oxford, Huntingdon, Buckingham, Bedford, Berks, Northampton, Hertford, Stafford, Norfolk, and Lincolnshire, every, or any of them, or elsewhere with their Appurtenances, not by or otherwise disposed of, To have and to be the said Manors, Rectories, Advowsons,

Messuages, Farms, Lands, Tenements, Tythes, Hereditaments and Premises here in before devised or mentioned so to be with their Appurtenances, (except before excepted) unto the said Hugh Earl of Marchmont, Beverham Filmer, and the Heirs for ever; To the Use of the and their Heirs, upon the Trusts, and under and subject to the Powers, Provisions, and Limitations herein after expressed and declared of and concerning the same; that is to say, In the first Place to the Intent and Purpose, that John Spencer, the Son of my said Grandson John Spencer, may have, receive, and take annually, from the Time that he shall have attained the Age of 20 Years,

his Father shall be then living) for and during the joint natural Lives of himself and his said Father, one Annuity, yearly Rent-Charge of 2000*l*, of lawful Money of Great Britain, to be issued and going out of, and charged upon the same Premises, and every Part thereof the same to be paid by equal quarterly

Payments at the four most usual Feasts or Days of Payment in every Year that is to say, the Feasts of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, and of the Birth of our Lord Christ, without any Deduction or Abatement thereof, for or in reason of any Taxes, Charges, or Impediments imposed, or to be imposed,

Authority of Parliament, or otherwise howsoever: And if the same, or any Part thereof, shall be behind and unpaid the Space of 20 Days next after any of the said Feasts or Days of Payment the Year, on which the same ought to be paid as aforeaid, (being lawfully demanded) That then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the said John Spencer the Son, during the joint natural Lives of himself and his said Father into and upon the same Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments chargeable therewith, or any Part thereof, or any Part thereof, to enter and distrain for the same; and the Distressors and Distresses then and there found, detain and keep until he shall be fully paid and satisfied, all such Arrearages, Costs and Charges, in, and about the making and keeping thereof. And in Case the said

John Spencer the Son, during the joint natural Lives of himself and his said Father into and upon the same Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments chargeable therewith, or any Part thereof, or any Part thereof, to enter and distrain for the same; and the Distressors and Distresses then and there found, detain and keep until he shall be fully paid and satisfied, all such Arrearages, Costs and Charges, in, and about the making and keeping thereof. And in Case the said

John Spencer the Son, during the joint natural Lives of himself and his said Father into and upon the same Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments chargeable therewith, or any Part thereof, or any Part thereof, to enter and distrain for the same; and the Distressors and Distresses then and there found, detain and keep until he shall be fully paid and satisfied, all such Arrearages, Costs and Charges, in, and about the making and keeping thereof. And in Case the said

John Spencer the Son, during the joint natural Lives of himself and his said Father into and upon the same Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments chargeable therewith, or any Part thereof, or any Part thereof, to enter and distrain for the same; and the Distressors and Distresses then and there found, detain and keep until he shall be fully paid and satisfied, all such Arrearages, Costs and Charges, in, and about the making and keeping thereof. And in Case the said

any, or Yearly Rent-Charge of 2000 l. any Part thereof, shall be behind and unpaid for the Space of 40 Days next or after any of the said Days of Payment, whereon the same ought to be paid as aforesaid; That then and so often shall and may be lawful to, and for the said John Spencer the Son, during the natural Lives of himself and his Father, into all and singular the said Honours, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments charged therewith as aforesaid, or any Part thereof, to enter; and the Rents, Issues and Profits thereof to receive and take, until he thereunto and thereby, or by the Person or Persons who shall be then entitled to the immediate Possession of the said Honours, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, be paid and satisfied the same and every Part thereof; and the Arrears thereof incurred before, and that shall incur during such Time he shall receive the Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof, or be intitled to receive the same, by Virtue of such Entry to be made as aforesaid, together with his Costs, Damages, and Expences laid out and sustained, by reason of the Non-payment thereof, or any Part thereof.

[To be continued.]

Westminster Journal, Nov. 3. N^o 154.

Of the present Ship-building for the ROYAL NAVY.

OF the *Victory's* Misfortune it is not now likely we should have any Account, there being no Probability that a single Soul has been saved out of her many Hundreds: (See p. 515.) But any Causes that might only be suspected to have contributed to it, are well worth examining into. If our Ship-building for the Royal Navy has been many Years universally bad, ought we not to enquire that the Structure of this great Vessel took of the general Mistake?

Not only the largest Ship in our Fleet, and the finest Set of Guns belonging to our Navy, are gone to the Bottom by this Disaster; but with them are perished a considerable Part of the Flower of our Mariners, and many Families of Distinction have been put into Mourning for the Loss of their Volunteer Relations. And scarce have we dried our Eyes for this tragical Catastrophe, before we were alarm'd by another of like Nature, of which the only Alteration was, that we afterwards heard a considerable Part of the Crew were saved. (See p. 516.)

As there could be no Doubt who was the Complainant in a late Letter, subscribed To Thomas Corbett, Esq; Secretary of the Admiralty; (See p. 359.) great Curiosity arose to know what was his Opinion he there says he had honestly given, and whether so favourite a Name had been omitted in the List of Promotions on Account of it. At last a Pamphlet appeared, entitled, *AD—V—n's Opinion upon the present State of the British Navy, in a Letter to a certain Board.*

The Question ask'd, it seems, was, "Whether the present Complement of Men allow'd to a Ship of 64 Guns, being 480, and of 500 Men to a 50 Gun Ship, be a proper Proportion of Men, agreeable to the Number and Weight of Guns, of 32, 18, and 9 for the 64, and 24, 12, and 6, for the 50 Gun Ship; or what Number he (the Ad—l) thought necessary for Ships of those Classes?"

On such a Question, considering whence it came, it might perhaps be somewhat uncourtly, but it can hardly be thought dishonest, to make this Observation: "I take this Case, as Council would be apt to say to a young Attorney, not to be fully and clearly stated for giving an Answer upon." The Reasons immediately follow.

"For we have many Ships, that are called 60 and 50 Gun Ships, that are built of very different Proportions and Strength; the one of which could support Batteries of large Cannon, which the others could not; and some had convenient Stowage for large Numbers of Men, and Quantities of Provisions for them, which the others are defective in. So that the primary Enquiry is to the Roomlines and Strength of the Ship, to know what Batteries she can support; and then the Numbers of Men requisite are the secondary Consideration."

"For in the 80 Gun Ship *I was* last in, the *Boyne*, her lower Battery was 32 Pounders, and the upper 12 and 9; and the apparent Reason those upper Batteries were not heavier, was, that the Beams were so slight, that the Decks could not bear a heavier Battery: And therefore the Ships you mention, or any such Ships, would soon be crippled, if the Strength of the Decks was not the first Consideration of what Battery of Guns it can support."

"I remember the two finest Ships of their Rank, that ever I saw at Sea, were the old *Royal Sovereign*, and the old *Royal Oak*; I think, both said to have been built by Mr. *Fisher Harding*: They had fine Batteries of Guns; they were stiff Ships, that could rise them, when any Ship could carry out a lower Battery, good Sailors, and good Roadsters: And, I think, I have

have heard, the Builder told King Charles II. of the *Royal Oak*, that he built a Ship at once; meaning, I presume, of sufficient Strength and Proportions, that did not want Cobbling afterwards. It is certain, those compleat Ships were Ships of great Strength and long Duration; and that our modern ones are famous for neither."

Would it not be worth while now to make Enquiry, by proper Evidence, if there did not want Roomliness and Strength of Decks in the *Victory* and *Calcester*? Whether they were able to bear the Batteries laid on them, or crippled by a Crowd of Guns, that could afford no real Convenience? If the latter should be found true, must it not be the highest Degree of Infatuation, or worse, to neglect for a Moment the future Remedy? That others, as well as the Letter-Writer, think such Remedy immediately wanting, we have his Authority for asserting, as well as common Observation.

"I have given it as my Opinion in private, as well as in publick, that the arbitrary Power with which a half-experienced and half-judicious S—r of the Navy hath been entrusted, had in my Opinion half ruin'd the Navy; and I am sure I am far from being singular in my Opinion."

Our experienc'd Writer then appeals to the Noble Person, to whose Cognizance Matters of this Nature are chiefly referable, Whether he did not mention to him his Thoughts of what might be a proper Method of serving his Majesty effectually in that Particular; and tells us what, to the best of his Memory, those Thoughts were, viz:

"That the Builders of the King's Yards, and the most eminent of the Builders of the Merchant's Yards, should respectively draw a Plan of Proportions for a Ship of each Rank, and draw up his Reasons in Writing for the Support of his own Plan; and then to be summon'd together before their Lordships, that every one might be admitted to support his own Plan, and to give Answers to the Objections each might have to make to what was proposed by the other: By which, says he, I thought a perfect Plan might be formed, which then should be given in Orders to the S—r to see executed, which I take to be the proper Business of a S—r. And I fear, (he continues) his Usurping the whole Direction, or his having been permitted to do it, has made ours a declining Navy in the Art of Ship-building, at a Time when both *France* and *Spain* have been greatly improving in it. I think these are Matters, that require a timely and

serious Consideration; and in that View I join'd with those, who were for having such an Enquiry entered into by a select Committee of the House of Commons, where it might have been carefully enquired into by the Time, Care, and Application that such a Thing would require, if it had not been jockey'd off by those who dislike all Enquiries; that they may be necessary when those, who proper Province it is, seem to think too much Trouble for them."

Universal Spectator, Nov. 10. N^o 840.

JAMES I. was remarkably one of the great Vulgar. All the popular Tale of Spectres, Apparitions, Witches, Tongues, sunk glibly into his Royal Ear, and for a Time occupied the whole Compass of his Understanding and Learning. He wrote a large Book, entitled *Demonologia*, which some of the Sycophants of his own Time, I suppose, might read. And since his Days, perhaps, a few fact Men as Mr. *Glanvil*, who, in the Reign of K. James's Grandson, thought it worth while to write a *Treatise of Witches*.

There is a Story told of the Royal Son that meeting with rough Weather once in crossing the *Thames*, his Majesty wisely attributed the Danger he was in, to Witchcraft: And who should the Sorcerers be but a poor old Woman, who lived, I think, on the *Surrey* Side of the Water. And that she died for it, I look upon to be most certain.

It cannot indeed be said, that this Kind of Superstition was brought from *Scotland* with the Family of the *Stuarts*; we well know it was before prevalent among the small Vulgar: But that it had ascended so much higher, at least during the Reign of his Predecessor, we may pretty safely deny.

Those who tell the most extravagant Stories about walking Ghosts, Apparitions previous to the Death of some Friend, præmonitory Dreams, and other such supernatural Matters, would do well to consider, if they have not been imposed upon, or rather, if they have not imposed upon themselves, by their own officious Apprehension: I never knew a Person who had heard a Ghost speak, tho' I have met with some weak People who have thought they have seen one. The Reason is plain: The Ear is not so soon furnished by the Imagination with articulate Sounds, as the Eye is with certain Appearances, that suit our previous Conceptions of what is horrid.

If we ask the most Superstitious, in the most ignorant Parts of the Country, we shall find ten who can tell you long Stories

of what others have seen, before we meet with two who can pretend they have seen any Thing of this Kind themselves; and these Visionaries give such imperfect Accounts, that nothing but a Love of the Marvellous could form them a Party. The late Repeal of the Act against Witches is a Ridicule of their Power; and the Ridicule of that Kind that ever was and is. The Sanction of a Legislature gives some Sort of Solemnity where there would else be none, and the contemptuous Abolition of a former Sanction is an Arrangement of the Judgment or Honesty of those who made it.

Error, pursu'd with zeal and rigour, grows hearty, stubborn, full of vigour: It seem indulgent in her favour, and on her weaker side you have her: That with a smile her foibles out, the laugh will quickly spread about. She'll hide, recant, disown her birth, and join herself the publick mirth. Witches and spells, in antient time, were sacred subjects, ev'n in rhyme. To wonder that should be receiv'd, which laws condemn'd, and kings believ'd. But lately, since the royal speeches have kept to weightier things than witches; since parliaments (whom heav'n direct!) have treated Satan with neglect; the vulgar learn to take the hint, and find the whole has nothing in't.

Whimsical Journal, Nov. 17. N^o 156.

A CHRONICLE of the Year 1744.

AND great Wrath remained between the King of England and the French King: For the King of England had said, Thou shalt not despoil my Friend of her Inheritance: But the French King said, I will despoil.

2. And the Armies of these two Kings met in Battle; the English Army under the King in Person, and the French Army under the Captain Noailles: And the King of England escaped out of the Hands of the French Captain; wherefore there seemed great Rejoicings in England.

3. But the King of England took Council with Charles, the Captain and Brother of his Friend the Queen of Hungary; saying, We will despoil the French King, because he hath done wickedly. Nevertheless they did nothing; for their Servants could not agree.

4. So the People went to the Houses appointed for them, each Man to his Place; because the Weather grew cold, and there was great Distress.

5. But the Anger of the Kings not abated, they meditated Revenge during the Winter: and the Elders of England said un-

to the King, Take thou again thy Hanoverians, that thy Vengeance may be certain. Now these Hanoverians did not find Favour in the Sight of the English People, because they received their Money, and did them no Service; yea, they seemed as if they would serve only themselves.

A 6. Howbeit, the Thing was done: And when the English Men of War said, Wherefore should we fight again on the Continent, where we have neither Wives, nor Children, nor Lands? Their Rulers answered, Ye must fight, for the Hanoverians have their Wives, Children, and Lands. But the Men of War replied, They will not join us in the Day of Battle.

B 7. John the Scribe then arose and said, They will join and assist you, and the Dutch will join and assist you likewise. Whereupon the English again submitted, tho' they had no Faith in the Word of John: But they were a friendly People, which was known both to John and the Hanoverians.

C 8. Now the Winter was scarcely past, before the Wrath that had been smother'd began to appear on both Sides. And the English wondered, and said, Peradventure they may be in Earnest; wherefore now let us fight.

D 9. For the Ships of the King of England attacked the Ships of the French King, and the Ships of the King of Spain: But it was long before the People knew in what Manner, and with what Success.

E 10. And when the Acts of these Matters were made publick, lo! the People cried aloud, Ye have not truly informed us: Verily the Scribes of the Sea differ not from the Scribes of the Land! It appeared indeed, that the Captains of England had differed between themselves, and the Captains of France and Spain had likewise differed with each other: But the End of these Disputes no Man knoweth unto this Day. For the English Captains say alternately, Thou wert wrong! Nay, but it was thou! Wherefore who shall determine? Howbeit many Men fell on both Sides.

F 11. While these Things were doing, Tencin the Servant of the French King said unto him, O King, live for ever! Wherefore now dost thou sorrow at what the King of England doeth? Are not the young Men living, the Sons of James? Let one of them come and be King of England: So shall the Enmity cease between the Nations, and thou have Vengeance.

G 12. And the Saying pleased the French King: For the Servants of Baal he thought were many in England, and the young Men were Worshippers of Baal. But the King

King was deceived: For that Generation was well nigh ceased in *England*; and a new Generation was arisen, which knew not *Baal*.

13. Yet did the *French King* send for the eldest of the young Men, and the young Man travelled on Horseback with great Diligence, and he passed thro' many Towns, and the third Day he rested. Yea he came to the Palace of the *French King*, and to the uttermost Coast, and looked wishfully over to *England*.

14. A great Host also attended him, and Ships, and mighty Chiefs. But the People of *England* said unto their King, Nay, but we will stand by thee, for thou art our Life; wherefore be not afraid. Then was the Spirit of the King greatly comforted.

15. And the King of *England* sent forth his Fleet to fight the Fleet of the *French King*: But a mighty Wind arose, and drove them both to their own Harbours. So the King of *England* reigned in Peace, and the Invasion, and the young Man, were no more heard of. Yet the *Baalites* that remained in *England* were greatly terrified, and hid themselves, because of Jealousy.

16. Are not these Things written in all the Books of the Kingdom? Yet some Persons scoffed, and said, Surely the *French King* hath more Wisdom! He meaneth not to attack us, nor our King; but only to affright us. And the Saying of those Men is yet believed by many.

17. For the *French King* was then marching his Hosts in diverse Parts, into the Countries pertaining to the Queen of *Hungary*. And he said to himself, If I can affright the King of *England*, he shall not assist the Queen of *Hungary*; nor shall the *Dutch* assist her, for they shall be called to succour the King of *England*. And the Thing happened even as the *French King* had thought.

18. But when the Terror in *England* was overpast, *George* the King persisted to support the Queen of *Hungary*. And *Lewis* the *French King* raged mightily, saying:

19. Behold my Invasion hath miscarried, and my Fleet hath been insulted! wherefore then should I longer dissemble? I will declare War against the King of *England*, seeing he treateth me as an Enemy. And the Queen of *Spain* said, Declare War! and *Tencin* the Cardinal said likewise, O King, declare War!

20. And *Lewis* the *French King* declared War against the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*: Who answered, Be it so! and declared War against the *French King*.

21. So they numbered their Armies, and appointed Captains over Hundreds, and

Captains over Thousands; and they had also Captains in Chief. But the Army of the *French King* exceeded the Army of the King of *England*; and he divided it into several Parties: One Party in *Flanders*; another Party in *Hainault*; another Party in *Lorraine*; and another Party in *Alsace*. He also sent a Party to assist *Philip*, the Son of the King of *Spain*, who made War upon the King of *Sardinia*.

22. And the Party in *Flanders* was also greater than the Army of *England*, and the *English Hanoverians*: Whereupon *John* the Scribe said again, The *Dutch* will surely come in. They did come in, according to the Saying of *John*; but they had no Order to join the Battle.

23. For the *Dutch* are a wise People, and their Merchants are like Princes; and they said, Wherefore then should we fight, since our Merchandize will be ruined? Howbeit we will keep the Covenants we have made; we will send our Men, but they shall not be Men of War; so shall we offend neither the *French King*, nor the King of *England*.

24. And when *Lewis* attacked the Cities of the *Dutch*, they said, Let him take them; for surely, if we are a peaceable People, he will restore them again. And he took *Menin*, and *Ypres*, and *Fort Kneght*, and *Furnes*.

25. Now *Lewis* in Person led his Army. He had not before seen a War, nor did he now mean other than to see it. But the King of *England* said, I will go fight, as was wont: For he was a Man of War from his Youth.

26. But the great Lords said, and the Ladies said, Wherefore wilt thou go forth to the Battle? Lo! thou art worth a thousand of us: Therefore it is better that thou tarry in the City. And the People cried aloud, Let the King live among us! Then the King answered, What seemeth you best, I will do.

27. But the Armies did not fight; and the King that was present received no more Damage than the King that was absent.

28. For the Allies encamped behind the River *Scheldt*, because of the *French Numbers*. And when the *English* would have passed over, the *Hanoverians* murmured, and the *Dutch* said, Wherefore should we pass over, seeing we must not fight? and they remained beyond the River, while the *French* destroyed the Country that is on this Side.

29. But *John* the Scribe was of a sober Mind, and would not be persuaded. He said, Surely the *Dutch* will come anon: And thus he told the People from Day to Day.

30. The King also wrote Letters to

and Rulers, and *Trevor* the King's Secretary made to them Speeches: But they were nothing moved, and gave only courteous Answers: For they hearkened to the Voice of the *French* Abbot, more than to the Voice of the *English* Minister.

31. *John* then considered within himself, and wrote unto *Charles* the Prince, who commanded an Army beyond the great River that boundeth *Germany*: And in this Manner did *John* write,

32. Come thou over the River, and divide the Lands of the *French* King in *Alsace*, that he may send his Troops from *Flanders* to oppose thee, and give us Liberty. Then will we despoil the *French* King also on the Side of *Flanders*, and thou shalt not know which Way to turn: For while he marcheth towards thee, the *English* shall prevail; and while he marcheth towards the *English*, thou shalt prevail.

33. But the Thing pleased not *Charles*, who answered, saying: Why should I come over the River to help thee, seeing there is a League formed against my Queen on this Side, and she will be left defenceless?

34. Howbeit, *John* promised him Money: So the Army of *Hungary* passed the River, and the Money was paid. And the Money of *England* was plenteous in *Germany*, and in *Flanders*, and in *Italy*; but in *England* there was great Want.

35. For the King of *Sardinia* made War in *Italy*, and the *English* paid him. This King was a great Captain: But he was not altogether prosperous. Prince *Maximilian* likewise made War in *Italy* for the Queen of *Hungary*, who received the Money of *England*. And the Prince encompassed a whole Summer, looking at the *French*; and then he said to his valiant Men, We will retreat.)

36. Now when *Charles* had passed the River, the *French* King was greatly astonished; for he wist not that the Thing would happen. And he called together his Counsellors, and his Generals, and they led away other Forces to assist *Coigny*, who commanded in *Alsace*.

37. Then *John* published a large Account of these Matters, and he bid the People of *England* rejoice and be glad: For, he prophesied, that King *Lewis* should die before his Enemies on either Side, and that his chief City; where they would make him Captive. And some of the People did rejoice, and others cherished vain Hopes: Howbeit, there was no Cause, for it was a false and lying Prophet.

38. For *Frederick* King of *Prussia*, as the Prince had foreseen, denounced

War against the Queen of *Hungary*, and led a mighty Host to take away her Kingdom of *Bohemia*: Whereupon *Charles* was obliged to repass the great River, and so the Money of *England* was given for nought.

39. And before the Prince could attain *Bohemia*, the King of *Prussia* had taken her chief Towns: But what will come after no Man yet knoweth. For *Augustus* the *Polish* King hath sent to the Aid of *Charles*, and *Frederick* seemeth to complain of the Friendship of *Lewis*.

40. If any Thing good happen, let Providence alone have the Glory: For surely it hath not been concerted by Man's Wisdom!

41. And while the Army of *Charles* was in *Alsace*, and the *French* were weak in *Flanders*, the People cried out, Why do ye not now fight, even as *John* hath said? But the Captains replied, We speak different Tongues, and do not understand each other; neither have we Orders for that Purpose.

42. Howbeit, after some Time, when the *French* were again waxed stronger, the Allies marched into *French* *Flanders*, and made War upon the Oxen, and the Sheep, and the Swine, and the Poultry, and the Herbs of the Field, and the Women. And when they had finished their Warfare, they went into Winter-Quarters, leaving behind them many Men, and many Horses.

43. Touching the rest of the Acts of this Campaign, let they who would remember them preserve the *London Gazette*.

44. Now *Frederick* the King charged *John* the Scribe, saying: Thou art he that troublest *Europe*: For all her Princes had ere now sheathed the Sword, hadst not thou hardened the Hearts of certain among them. But *John* answered not a Word, as wotting not what to answer.

45. But he said in his Heart, Lo, the Elders of the People are about to assemble! What if they should question me about the War, and the Peace, and the Treasure? It behoveth us not to have Enquiries, because of the new Supplies.

46. I will once more fright them with the young Man: And it shall come to pass, that while they look astonished at one another, they shall be all of one Mind. So shall I get Money again.

47. And he caused the Trumpet to be sounded through the Land: And when the People asked, saying, What meaneth it? Those who trumpeted gave Answer, The young Man is coming. But all who had Prudence laughed to Scorn the Cunning of *John*; and they rest quietly, every Man upon his Pillow, unto this Day.

A SONG in the Masque of CIRCE.

Set by Mr. HAYES. B. M.

Ye swains who pos-

sess the rich treasure, which youth and gay liberty bring, Oh

lay it out wisely on pleasure, and make the best use of the

spring.

Did ye know with how tender a

passion, fond lovers their moments improve, you'd

think life not worth the possession, except it were

season'd with love: Ex-cept it were season'd with



2.
Your own simple conduct reproving,
Most mournfully sighing you'd say,
What hours have I lost without loving,
What an age have I squander'd away?

The heroes immortal in story,
By this their divinity prove:
Wou'd you rise to be mighty in glory,
Like them ye must seek it in-love.

THE HAPPY PAIR: Or, the DEPARTURE.
AN IRREGULAR ODE.

To Miss ———, July, 1744.

By Mr. EDWARD KIMBER.

He vain all arts a lovesick virgin tries,
Efforts to frown, and seems severely wise,
He hopes to cheat the wary lover's eyes,
If the dear youth her pity strive to move,
And pleads; with tenderness, the cause of love,
Nature asserts its empire in her heart,
And kindly takes the suff'ring lover's part:
By love, herself, and nature thus betray'd,
He vain she calls on pride's fantastick aid,
But bids her eyes confess the yielding maid.

Rowe.

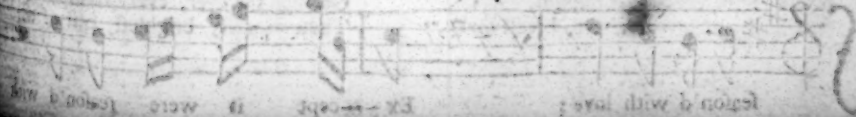
2.
Not greater transport seiz'd the boy,
Who deem'd to Love, the golden prize;
When Helen, now, no more was coy,
And twinkling glances wanton'd in her
eyes;
But hold! profane, nor dare to blend
My Sukey with the Spartan Dame;
Her ev'ry virtue shall attend,
And ev'ry voice protect her fame:
No guilty wishes, nor impure desire,
Glow in those cheeks, nor e'er that bosom
fire;
Severely chaste, yet decently she's free,
Tho' kindly tender,—only kind to me.
Happy, happy youth!
Still continue to deserve
So much sweetness, so much truth.

3.
Dearest charmer of my heart,
Divine, enchanting maid!
How shall I, what I felt, impart,
In that blest'd, conscious shade?
Looks that spoke our kindred passion,
Looks that more than speech can move,
Shew'd a mutual inclination
To indulge our matchless love!
Ah! what flames inspir'd your beauty!
Yet thy words those flames controul,
Words that aw'd me into duty,
Damp'd the warmth that fill'd my soul.
Thus in delightful Eden's new-form'd round,
One tempting fruit was found,
Which tho' to immortality 'twould haste
The melancholy pair,
They never, never, were to taste.

Yet

4 G 2

1.
Moments, wing'd with smiling pleasure,
Dimpling joy, and blissful leisure;
Time, whose lov'd remembrance charms,
Lulls pain to rest, and grief disarms;
When, my fair, at length relenting,
Bid her swain no more despair,
Seem'd, nay, surely, was consenting,
Heard my vows, approv'd my prayer:
Ten thousand graces waited on her tongue,
In soothing, soft'ning, melting accents hung:
So the silver'd rill,
Adown the mossy hill,
In such a tuneful strain,
Descends into the plain,
And in symphonic notes, slow, gentle,
Trills along.



Yet not so harsh the fell decree,
That o'er my mind spreads such perpetual
gloom, [tomb,
And almost bends me, sorrowing, to the
That, for a while, will sever me from thee.
For, ah! we must, my angel, we must
part! [exert,
But providence, protecting, will its power
Still bear me, harmless, o'er the raging
main, [again.
And to my *Suky's* arms restore me once

Then adieu the trump shrill sounding,
War's hoarse clangors loud resounding,
Far fought wealth, and honour's dream,
Hence—each shadowy idle theme!

You, my rapture, ever pleasing,
Grateful will your warrior meet;
I from woe, my nymph releasing,
Spread my trophies at her feet:
Thus the sagacious *Greek* oppress'd by fate,
Long, long exil'd, by heaven's relentiefs
Thro' barb'rous lands, [hate,
O'er treach'rous sands,
From storms secure,
And beauty's power,

Met the embraces of his constant mate.

For thee each dewy bud shall blow,
Each painted flower exhale perfume,
To thee each brook in music flow,
And each meand'ring, sporting guise as-
sume:

The roseat morn shall blithsome wake,
Grey ev'n, replete with bliss retire,
No more my *Suky* I'll forsake,
But still, to fault'ring age, admire:
Ever the same, no discord shall decrease
Our thrilling ecstasies, celestial peace:
Politeness smooth, and decency shall sway
Our tho'ts, our acts, and reason's forceful
ray.

Happy! happy pair!
Who thus esteem each other's ease,
Worthy of each other's care.

Tho' o'erwhelming billows roar,
And adverse winds arise,
Still shall I greet *Britannia's* shore,
Still view my native skies.
Savage monsters wildly glaring,
Howling deserts, hoary woods,
Turban'd Turks, fierce, sternly staring,
Dreary caverns, foaming floods;
These in vain oppose thy lover,
All these dangers he'll subdue,
All his toils and travels over,
He'll enjoy his faithful *Sue*.

Weep not, no more let pearly tears distil,
Nor thus unhinge my will;
For tho' adoring—ever I could stay,
Here ever fix'd remain,
I must, alas!—resolve to break away.

And, ah! let none invidious dare,
When absent from thy sight I distant roam,
Far—far—from ev'ry hospitable home,
With envious blasts to taint thy list'ning
ear: [will remain
For just to what he vow'd, thy *Strephon*
No eastern beauty ever shall incline
His wand'ring fancy from that face
thine, [chain
Nor aught shall free him from thy welcome
[hearts

My fair one's praises, pleas'd, I thus re-
To her I consecrate my lyre;
Her love deserv'd this latest verse,
Dear object of my fond desire:
No more, *Pierian* maids,
Propitious vocal quire,
Mellifluous strains inspire,
I cease to invoke your aids:
Severer tasks await me now
Than ever *Strephon* met before,
And no such lov'd recess allow,
I had the warbling throng no more.
But this be still recorded to my praise,
That virtue's charms inspir'd my harmle-
lays.

On a Lady of Quality going to Turkey.

IN dying accents I my fate deplore,
Since now *Clarinda* is to me no more,
She's gone to raise new trophies on a bar-
barous shore.

To curb the haughty customs of the East
To change the crescent into *Cupid's* crest,
And plant a melting heart in ev'ry tyrant
breast.

With pity on *Troy's* heaps she'll cast her eyes
Where crowds of heroes ghosts shall we-
dring rise, [glorious prize
And rage, they fought and dy'd for a
Oh! as her beauty, may her fate and fate
Obscure the story of the *Grecian* dame;
Tho' to preserve her safe, ten *Troys* were
doom'd to flame.

Leander's passage too she'll there survey,
Where he t'wards *Sestos* cut his liquid way
(Oh force of love!) but perish'd in the ba-
essay. [could frigate

Me, neither floods, nor flames, nor rods
Would she but call; for blest *Clarinda's* sight
May I at once be curst with all their rage
and spite.

In vain, we should invoke the winds and seas
And offer vows, their godheads to appease
When the triumphant rules the raging deities
Whilst I, alas! storms of despair sustain
Feel all that lovers can, or poets feign,
And wish for death, the wretches last resort
in vain.

Go then for ever, ever, from my eyes,
Thou dearest, brightest, best of enemies

robber of my rest, and pois'ner of
my joys.

reign where love, for near a thousand
years,

no transports, known no joys or
fears,

where your fullen sex for ours shed all
will they rue the day, as I have done,

when they behold the fate they cannot shun,
you (like them in fight) will mercy
show to none!

island conquest was too streight for you,
whole continents of victims are your due,
whose very sight alone suffices to subdue.

'tis but just, your conquering form
should find [mind,

each objects for your mighty conquering
are to universal monarchy design'd.

oh! what thought can reach, what
numbers tell,

the agonies that reach her last farewell?
When a good king departs, perhaps, the
court may mourn,

and half the land with tears bedew his urn.
That paint, some bolder hand, while I de-
spairing die, [in every eye.

A breaking heart in every breast, and tears

On the Loss of the VICTORY.

HOW the storm rises! scarce can yon
proud fleet

sustain th' unweildy weight. It hurts my eye
To view the lab'ring scene. See how they
work! [ing wave

blow'd by th' incumbent winds, the swell-
rolls o'er the bending mast. At length they
reach [bowl.

The expected port, and toils around the
Not for their admiral — with tenfold rage
blows Borcas from above, and instant rends

The parting canvas. With malignant joy
England's bad genius in the tempest rides,
And, by th' Almighty's order, points its
force

Full on the destin'd ship. A thousand lives
Are in one moment lost. Hadst thou been
there

O Cumberland, tho' virtuous in thy deed,
Thou must have shar'd their fate. The gal-
lant youth, [low'ring pride

Whose thund'ring arm could teach the
Of Bourbon's sons to bow to Britain's king,
Dash'd on the broken rock, reluctant, dies

With many a dismal groan. Perhaps the
fair, [pain

Unconscious of his doom, with pleasing
Prepares the bridal bed, and sighing hopes
The blissful hour. Florio, thy loss I mourn,

Just ripening to a man. The grateful muse
Pays thee this tribute for thy father's sake,
To me and mine still friendly — Gracious
heav'n!

Look down with pity. Save the sinking state.
Bid the black angel wing his dreadful course
To distant realms, and never more return

Thence to these isles. — May Prussia's mo-
narch next, [qu'ring sword,

Driv'n from the field, by Austria's con-
Inglorious, be the subject of my song!

Poole.

H. PRICE.

A Country Curate's ITINERARY, in a
CANTO to his RECTOR.

— *Quaque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui* —

I N the eighteenth of GEO. anno dom. forty-
four, [hour;

And October the twentieth, I can't tell the
On a dapple-gray horse, in a great coat of
woollen, [inn,

Your itinerant curate set out from the bull-
With a spur in his noddle, worth two at his
heels,

The reins, one hand governs, and the other
hand weilds

A right trusty hazle, like your heros of old,
As by Homer, and Lidy, and Plutarch we're
told;

Or a giant undaunted in such rainy weather,
He thought heaven and earth were both
coming together; [and bogs,

Rode up-hill and down-hill, in quagmires
Thro' roads hardly passable, so onwards he
jogs, [twistings and turnings,

O'er such hills and such vales, with such
Was almost at his wit's end, before at his
journey'ng's; [lar's base,

When by chance being o'er the perpendicu-
The equipoise lost, he was near to his face:
The mane he held fast, till by posteriors
o'er-weigh'd, [reav'd,

Both of hold and of seat being almost be-
As children at twigs, when in water they're
sprawling, [from falling.

He caught hold of the saddle to save him
But bounce goes the tackle, and then crack
goes the girt,

Away scours *Rosinante*, and left him in dirt.
At first he aloud began to hoop and to
hollow; [but wallow.

But, as swine in the mud, cou'd do nothing
For the more he kept sprawling, the deeper
he'd sink, [the stink,

And the greater the stir was, the worse was
At length, by mere accident, he got on his
knees, [and squeeze;

'Gan to wipe off the dung, and to snivel
One hand scrap'd his noddle, and the other
his tail.

And every part busy to find out the ail.
"The devil take it, quoth he--what now
shall I do —

"What a sweet pickle I'm in?—as I bake
I must brew."

On's

On's understanding relying, 'gainst wind,
and 'gainst weather,
Out he sallies again and he goes—God knows
whither. [and thro' thin:]
To make short of the matter, thro' thick
For soon as one leg was out, the other fell in:
With the saddle on's shoulders, strait for-
wards he passes, [an ass's.
Which as well fitted his, as it e'er could
Very long o'er the Downs he wandered on,
gazing [had been grazing,
With his glass for his steed, which he found
When he return'd, at the place from whence
he set out: [about,
Thus the nearest way home was the farthest
So provoking—he rattled, that he made
the horie stare, [parson to swear.
And no wonder—'twou'd make e'en a
His many ejaculations I need n't repeat,
You may guess they were fervent, pro-
nounc'd in such heat.
With a smack of his fingers concluded th'
harangue: [and a twang.
And thus mounted once more with a curie
The remainder he heavily travell'd, be-
wailing [failing
The badness o' th' times, and his generally
In all his proceedings: every moment re-
calling [besaf him.
His disaster, and dreading what more might
With what farther he met on the way, he
forgot, [in the pot.—
With his heart in his mouth, and his mind
Arriv'd—he spy'd as flew ope' the fore-
door, [were tore:
Like a heathen philosopher's, his breeches
A misfortune he ne'er dreamt of! what an-
guish he feels! [heels.
Out of shame, he was going to take to his
A damsel appear'd; quite confounded she
stood, [mood.
To view such a mortal in such terrible
Like a fool tho' he look'd; yet his parts, but
for mire, [been in the fire.
She'd have seen, and the fat would have
His boots she'd have clean'd; which for fear
he declined, [clined,
For a dram of Geneva being much more in-
With spirits so familiar, as conjurers pass,
Shou'd of nought be afraid, and much less
of a glass.
Besides, that a cordial he always held good
To dissipate colds, and invig'rate the blood:
For the cloth sh'd affection, his desire she
granted, [wanted.
Adding flesh to his spirits, as much as he
Now refresh'd, warm'd, and slept—with
the sun he arose, [hose;
Soon haul'd up his trowsers and put on his
The urinal fill'd, he apply'd to the glasses,
Resolved to captivate th' hearts of the ladies,
By them comb'd out his wig, and adjust'd
his face, [speak with a grace.
Then sure, hem'd twice or three times to

The church he strait enter'd in a great pair
of boots, [brutes
Stump-stump-it-a-stump-it, as it were among
The clerk he look'd furly, as if he'd have
beat him, [have eat him
The people so star'd all, he thought they
He began and they follow'd, to confession
he press'd 'em, [and bless'd 'em
And as good words were best, he pray'd on
Then their organs struck up, and the
play'd away, [born-day
Sure no mortal e'er heard the like since
He preach'd up as usual their ways thou-
be mended; [whole ended
As he found they were bad enough; so the
His doctrine he'd try'd was sufficiently
taking, [their gaping
As their meaning he well understood by
He saw they lik'd noise, to be reckoned
profound, [found
Instead of good sense, so he gave 'em much
That as he did with their's, they with his
shou'd dispense, [better than sense
For he found that great noise wou'd do
How soft the composing they cou'd not fore-
bear owning, [yawning
From beginning to ending continually
At last all unanimously pleas'd and spent,
Very gently reclin'd their heads, nodding
assent. [uncorrupt
Soon return'd—the flask set, he began to
The meat brought, he play'd too a good
knife and fork. [wanted
Sharp set as he was, no invitation he
The pigeons he sever'd, the beer he de-
canted, [the table
His jokes and his witticisms flew fast round
Whilst he ey'd the best bits, stuff'd as full
as was able: [thinking
And made it appear, that without any
He'd enlarge for an hour, on good eating
and drinking, [teaching
By's example, and precept, so wondrous
Whether better he seem'd or at eating or
preaching.
At the pulpit, or board, 'tis a doubt, whe-
ther faster, [pastor
For the flock or himself the more excellen-
And as to the platter he play'd such a
farce on; [of the parson
They ne'er think of a goose, but they think
In short,—the victuals were good, and
so was the beer; [“my cheer,
“So, goody, your servant, many thanks for
“Your house I like wonderful—God bless
“you all: [“I shall call
“When I come this way next, to be sure
“As long as I live, and as I hope to live
“sober, [“O’erboard.”
“I shall always remember both you and

[Hoh! hoh! in our next.]

Monthly Chronologer.

N Saturday, Oct. 27, about Nine in the Morning, came on, in the Court of King's-Bench, the remarkable Trial of Henry Roberts, Esq; on a Commission of Idiocy:

There were no less than twenty Council on both Sides, the principal of which were Sir John Strange, Mr. Hugh Campbell, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Unwin, &c. And the material Witnesses on behalf of the unfortunate Gentleman were Dr. Mead, Dr. Nichol, the Rev. Dr. Barcroft, the Rev. Mr. Carter, the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. Summers the Factor, Mr. Maddox his Writing-Master, and Mr. Ireland his Clerk: Several Letters wrote, and Accounts pass'd, by the said Mr. Roberts, were produced in Court by the three last mentioned Gentlemen; and when the Jury brought in their Verdict, which was, *Of an unsound Mind, and incapable to manage himself or Affairs*, it was three o'Clock on Sunday Morning.

On the 30th, the Remains of the late Duke of Marlborough, having been taken out of a Vault in Henry VIIIth's Chapel, were carried out of Town to be interr'd at Whitechapel; and the next Day the Corpse of the late Duchess was carried to the same Place.

Having mention'd the Loss of the Colchester in our last, p. 516, we shall here give the following Extract of a Letter from the Surgeon's Mate, who was on board her when she ran on the Sands, dated at Harwich, Oct. 25. "On Sunday the 21st we sail'd from the Nore to the Downs, but unfortunately struck upon the Sands between the Long Sand and Kentish Knock, the same breasting about Seven o'Clock; in which melancholy Situation we continued till Ten before we could get a Boat out, in order to send for Assistance; which we mann'd with a Lieutenant, a Midshipman, and 12 Sailors, who made their Way for Harwich; during which we fir'd 140 Guns, as Signals of Distress, and were answer'd by a Man of War from the Nore; but the Wind being against them, they could not make for our Assistance: Our Condition was so dangerous, that we were obliged to scuttle the Ship to prevent her sinking. Our Fore-castle and Bow-sprit were so fill'd with Men, that the Sailors drew their Cutlasses to prevent others from taking the same Advantage; and as every one was willing to save

their Lives, they grew desperate; some got into the Long-Boat, which immediately sunk, and about 13 were drown'd. On Tuesday Evening our Boat return'd from Harwich, with six Fishing-Vessels; but the Sea being rough, they could not help us before Morning; which they did to our great Joy, and 365 Men, with the Captain, who behav'd with great Calmness and Resolution, were taken out alive; the Sick all perished, which were 16 in Number: In the whole, we have lost about 40 Men and one Lieutenant."

TUESDAY, Nov. 6.

A Court Martial was held on board the *Royal Sovereign*, at the Nore, upon Mr. Benjer, Pilot of the *Colchester* Man of War, for Carelessness, in suffering the said Ship to be wreck'd on the Sands; and after a long Hearing, he was sentenc'd to suffer two Years Imprisonment.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

The six following Malefactors, condemned the last Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, (see p. 516,) were executed at Tyburn, viz. *Anne Duck* (who had been tried 19 Times) *Anne Barefoot* and *Anne Gwynn*, *Samuel Ellard*, *Richard Lee*, alias *Country Dick*, and *Francis Moulcer*. *Peter Velgen* to be transported for Life.

FRIDAY, 9.

George Frye, Esq; First Lieutenant in *Brigadier Wolf's* Regiment of Marines, who was committed to the *Marshalsea* Prison, pursuant to a Sentence of a Court-Martial held in the *West-Indies*, for 15 Years Imprisonment, was discharg'd from his said Confinement, by an Order from the Lords of the Admiralty, and restor'd to his Rank in the Regiment aforesaid. (See p. 360.)

From the London Gazette.

St. Christophers, July, 20. The Deputy Governor of *Anguilla*, assisted by two Privateers from this Place, has driven the French out of their Half of the Island of *St. Martins*, and is in Possession of it, and settling and providing for the Defence thereof. The French Inhabitants of *St. Bartolomew* have surrendered that Island, and declared themselves to be henceforward his Britannick Majesty's Subjects.

SUNDAY, 18.

This Morning at Ten o'Clock Admiral *Dawson*, with the Fleet for the *West-Indies* under his Command, got under Sail from

St. Helen's, and was proceeding down the Channel with a fair Wind at N. N. E. as was also Admiral Medley with the Squadron of Men of War under his Command, bound on a Cruise.

The *Grampus* Sloop of War, which has been missing, and was thought to be lost, is taken by the French, and carried into Brest.

His Majesty's Grant of 500*l.* per Annum, during Life, to Lady Balclen, pass'd the Great Seal.

MONDAY, 19.

The Birth Day of the Princess of Wales was celebrated, when her Royal Highness enter'd into the 26th Year of her Age.

THURSDAY, 22.

The Persons claiming by Wills, Powers, &c. receiv'd the first Dividend of Prize-Money on the *Centurion*, being 300*l.* to each Foremast-man's Share.

Three Proclamations have been publish'd: One for a general Fast, on Jan. 9. Another, appointing the Distribution of the Bounty for taking or destroying Ships of War, or Privateers, of the Enemy: And a third, whereby a Reward of 100*l.* (over and above all other Rewards by Acts of Parliament) is order'd to be paid by the Lords of the Treasury, to any Person or Persons, who shall discover and apprehend any Person, so as he may be convicted, who since the 1st of October last hath committed, or before the 1st Day of May next shall commit any Murder or Robbery, or assault, with any offensive Weapon or Instrument, with Intent to rob in any of the Streets of the Cities of London and Westminster; which Reward is order'd to be paid without any further Warrant in that Behalf: And if the Person so discovering and apprehending any such Offender (excepting the Person actually giving a Wound in any such Murder) shall have been an Accessory in such Murder, Robbery or Assault, he is to have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

SATURDAY, 24.

From the London Gazette.

This Day the Right Hon. John Earl Granville, [*viz.* Lord Carteret,] having resign'd the Seals, into his Majesty's Hands, the King was pleas'd to appoint the Right Hon. William Earl of Harrington, Lord President of his Majesty's Council, to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

MONDAY, 26.

The State Lottery began drawing at Guildhall.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

ANDREW Baker, of East-Hagburn, near Wallingford, Berks, Esq; to Miss Mariba Williams.—John Derrell, of

Richmond, Esq; to Miss Aston.—Mr. Bay one of the Clerks of the Mint-Office, Miss Amelia Marriot.—Mr. Maudslayi, wealthy Grocer, of Tyburn-Road, to Miss Anne Metbuen.—Charles Hanslap, of Croy in Surrey, Esq; to Miss Martha Middle.—Thomas Miffing, Esq; Member of Parliament for Poole, to Miss Champney.—John Mason, a Virginia Merchant, in Rochester, to Miss Snow, of Camberwell.—Right Hon. the Lord Middlesex, to the Lady — Bay Daughter to the Lord Viscount Shannon.—Dr. Hawley, to Miss Banks, of Lincolnshire.—Mr. Abraham Newham, Clerk of Customs, to Miss Fanny Pella.—Rev. Mr. King, one of the Preachers of Ely Cathedral, to Miss Prince.—Mr. Vandewall, eminent Merchant, at the Quakers-Meeting in Devonshire-Square, to Mrs. Neate.—John Rich, Esq; Master of the Theatre Covent-Garden, to Miss Priscilla Stevens.—Martin, Esq; to Miss Somersfield.—Duchess of Leeds, deliver'd of a Daughter which died in a few Days.—The Lady Crayle Crayle, Esq; of a Daughter.—The Lady of the Hon. Mr. Baron Clarke, of Son.

DEATHS.

HERCULES Baker, Esq; Treasurer of Greenwich-Hospital, and Member of Parliament for Hythe.—Hon. Col. George Russell, Governor of Yarmouth.—Sir John Ramsay, Bart. in Scotland.—Alured Clarke Esq; in the 86th Year of his Age, Father to the Hon. Mr. Baron Clarke.—Major Mickelson, Major of the Royal Train of Artillery, at Ghent in Flanders.—Thomas Hellingford, Esq; in the Commission of Peace for Staffordshire.—Richard May Esq; at Clapham, aged 87.—Right Hon. Lady Cowran, Mother to the present Lord Cowran.—Robert Knight, Esq; Cashier of the S. S. Company in 1720.—Robert Apreece, Esq; at his Seat at Walsingham Huntingdonshire.—John Wightman, Esq; eminent Brewer in Pye-Corner, who some Years ago chosen Sheriff, but refused to serve, as being a Dissenter; for which the City had brought an Action against him, but it was never tried.—Rev. Benjamin Lane, Rector of Little Snoring Norfolk.—Counsellor Gill, at Hemton in Devonshire.—Lieut. Col. Stephen Donovan, Jefferys's Regiment of Marines.—Colonel Richard Barnes, formerly of the Royal Train of Artillery, who resign'd his Commission soon after the Battle of Dettingen.—Rev. M. Du Cassé, a French Minister.—Miss Anne Wilson, only Daughter of the Hon. Sir Thomas Wilson, Bart. in the 20th Year of her Age.—Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Deloraine.—Jonathan Stevens Esq; an eminent Brewer, at Kingston

Rev. Dr. *Harwood*, who had been of *Litchton*, near *Chertsey*, over the Revolution.—Lady of *Baron Hope*, formerly Minister here from the of *Merkenburgh*, and Daughter of late Sir *Isaac Rebow*.—*Henry Sedgwick*, one of the chief Clerks of his Majesty's Kitchen.—Sir *James M. Kenzie*, of *Bart.* one of the Senators of the of Justice, and one of the Lords of *Scotland*.—Capt. *Irwin*, the Commander of *Bland's Dragoons*, *Warders*.—*Dame Mary D' Ewes*, Relict of Sir *Simon D' Ewes*, *Bart.*—Counsellor *Ward*, in *Queen-Square*, near *Ormond*.—*Joseph Bradshaw*, Esq; at *Lambeth*, in the Commission of the Peace for *Wilt.*—*Rt. Hon.* the Lord *Sidney Beauclerk*, third Brother of the Duke of *St. John's*, Member of Parliament for *Newcastle*, and a Privy-Counsellor.—Mr. *John Leadbetter*, Author of several Books on the mathematical Way.—Lady *Maynard*, Relict of the late Sir *Henry Maynard*, *Bart.*—Sir *Charles Hardy*, *Knt.* Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.
R. Elliott Willis, presented to the Rectory of *Bletchley* in *Bucks.*—*Mr. William Marland*, to the Vicarage of *Longton* in *Gloucestershire*.—*Mr. Joshua Deshop*, to the Rectory of *Sutterby*, in *Lincolnshire*.—*Mr. Robert Bendyshe*, to the Vicarage of *Ward*, in *Surrey*.—*Mr. Nicholas Holland*, to the Living of *High-Fusler*, in *Essex*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.
Levee Beard, Esq; made Receiver-General of the Land-Tax; for Part of the County of *Devon*.—*William Bulley*, made Captain of his Majesty's Ship the *Torrington* of 50 Guns.—*Mr. Charles*, made Judge-Advocate of his Majesty's Fleet; and *Mr. Edmund Mason*, Judge-Advocate in his Room.—*Robert Osborne*, Esq; first Clerk of the Admiralty-Office, made Deputy-Secretary.—*Charles Gordon*, Esq; made his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at *Windsor*.—*Captain O'Hara*, made Captain of *Windsor*, of 20 Guns.—*Mr. William*, Attorney at Law at *Farringdon*, *Berks*, made one of the Masters extraordinary in Admiralty.—*Alexander Wallace*, Esq; made Consul of the *British Nation* in all the Ports of *Norway*.—*Mr. John Compton*, appointed Clerk of the Customs in the Entry.—*Thomas Spencer Wilson*, Esq; presented to a Pair of Colours in *Brigadier-General Osflow's Regiment of Foot*.—*John* promoted: *Captain Hugh Mackay*, *Carteret*, Esq; *Captain*; *Thomas Moriarty*, Esq; and *Ensign Robert*

Howarth, Lieutenants; and — *Campbell*, *Gent. Ensign*, in *Brigadier General Oglethorpe's Regiment of Foot*.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

DAVID *Graham*, of *London*, Merchant.—*Benj. Sadler*, late of *Wall-Close-Square*, Distiller.—*Geo. Thomson*, of *Lad-Lane*, Linen-Draper.—*Rob. Green*, of *St. Paul*, *Covent-Garden*, Laceman.—*John Tymmer*, of *Walham-Cross*, Butcher.—*Edw. Kemmis*, of *St. James's Westminster*, Butcher.—*John Hewitt*, of *Aldersgate-Street*, Soap-Maker.—*Fra. Cruso*, of *King's-Lynn*, Mercer and Draper.—*Nich. Pearse*, of *Widham-Mill*, in *Wilt.*, Clothier.—*Gab. Tomkins*, of *Fransfield* in *Suffex*, Dealer.—*John Jones*, of *Bristol*, Deal Merchant.—*Hen. Hutchinson*, late of *London*, Merchant.—*Fra. Woodhams*, late of *Morpeth*, Mercer and Draper.—*Geo. Newby*, of *Warwick-Lane*, Oilman.—*Tho. Wodey*, late of *St. Martin's* in the *Fields*, Painter.—*Peter Sergeant*, the younger, of *London*, Merchant.—*John Shirley*, of *Edmonton*, Vintner.—*John Campion*, late of *Hounslow*, Joiner.—*Geo. Myers*, late of *Toting*, in *Surrey*, Callico-Printer.—*Benj. Seane*, of *Leves*, in *Suffex*, Brewer and Merchant.—*Michael Taylor*, of *Frant* in *Suffex*, Timber-Merchant.—*Tho. Thomson*, of *Fenchurch-Street*, Goldsmith.—*Ja. Smith*, of *Stiffed*, in *Essex*, Grocer.—*John Michel*, of *Thames Ditton*, in *Surrey*, Dealer.—*Will. Kington*, of *Stratford upon Avon*, Grocer.—*Jonathn May*, of *Cokchester*, Vintner.—*John Hibberdine*, of *Philpot-Lane*, Upholder.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Oct. 23. to Nov. 20.

Christened	Males	523	1080
	Females	557	
Buried	Males	746	1535
	Females	787	
Died under 2 Years old			602
Between 2 and 5			107
5	10		45
10	20		44
20	30		119
30	40		155
40	50		146
50	60		128
60	70		93
70	80		64
80	90		28
90 and upwards			3

1533

May 48 to 50r. a Load.

His MAJESTY's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1744.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is always a great Satisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament, and it is particularly so in this Conjunction, as the present Posture of Affairs abroad requires your most serious Consideration. The Events of the last Summer have been so various, and some Things have fallen out, during the Course of it, so much to the Disadvantage of the Common Cause, the Consequences whereof remain still undecided, that great Attention must be given to them, and proper Measures taken for preventing or removing the ill Effects of them.

I have, in Pursuance of your repeated Advice, exerted my Endeavours for the Support of the House of Austria, and in the Prosecution of the just and necessary War, in which we are engaged. The Queen of Hungary, though attacked, and invaded by Powers, from whom she had the least Reason to expect such a Conduct, has shewn the greatest Constancy and Resolution; and the King of Poland, pursuant to his Engagements with her, hath sent a very considerable Force to her Assistance. The King of Sardinia, with a Magnanimity, and Firmness superior to the greatest Difficulties, has, with the Assistance of my Fleet, resisted the combined Forces of France and Spain, sent against him; and, at last, happily defeated an Enterprize formed for his Destruction, and for the Reduction of Italy, as well as most of the Ports in the Mediterranean, under the Power of the House of Bourbon. Though our Success has not been answerable to our Wishes, yet the vast Expectations and Designs of our Enemies, built upon new Intrigues and Alliances, and an additional Strength, have not hitherto taken Place, and will, I hope, by the Blessing of God, and the mutual united Vigour of Great Britain and her Allies, be disap-

pointed. In Conjunction with them, with their effectual Assistance, and Support, I am determined to carry the War in such a Manner, as may be most conducive to that important End which is my sole Aim, a safe and honourable Peace; it being my firm Resolution, never to abandon my Allies, and procure the utmost Security to the Religion, Liberties, and Commerce of my Kingdoms.

For this Purpose, I have always insisted, and am still endeavouring with my Allies particularly my good Friends the States General of the United Provinces, to the certain Proportions of Forces and Expence, to be furnished by each of the Confederates, in the Prosecution of this just and necessary War.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the Estimates for the Service of the ensuing Year to be prepared and laid before you, and desire you will grant me such Supplies, as shall be requisite for the Security and Welfare of this Nation, and for carrying on such Measures as shall be necessary for Great Britain to pursue in the present extraordinary Crisis. I am deeply sensible of, and concerned for, the Burdens which lie upon my good Subjects; and you may be assured, that my Endeavours shall be wanting on my Part to ease them in every Instance, where the Consequences of doing so may not endanger their own true Interests.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have laid before you my Views and Intentions. Your Concurrence with me in a steady Pursuit of them, will best manifest your Zeal for the Common Cause, lay the surest Foundation for the real Support of our Allies, and for the Security and Prosperity of your Country: And nothing can add so much to the Weight and Efficacy of your Resolutions, as Unanimity and Dispatch.

[The Addresser in our next.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1744.

ACCORDING to what we intimated in our last, the French and Spaniards raised the Siege of Coni on the 26th of last Month, O. S. and retired towards Demant. As soon as they retired, Baron Leutrum, the brave Governor of that Place, sent out the Grenadiers of his Garrison to harass their Rear; and the King of Sardinia moved on the 13th, with his whole Army, from his Camp at Fassan, in Pursuit of the

Enemy. As the Country People were mostly armed, and in Possession of most of the difficult Passes, the Enemy lost great Numbers of Men in their Retreat; and soon as they arrived at Demant they began to undermine the Fortifications, in order to blow them up, because they found it would be scarcely possible to get a sufficient Stock of Provisions brought thither, and supplying such a numerous Garrison

ould be necessary for defending the Place against the King of Sardinia; who seemed resolved to besiege it, notwithstanding the inclemency of the Season. But as yet they have not executed this Design, being obliged to wait for the Resolutions of the Courts of France and Spain. His Sardinian Majesty has appointed Baron Leutrum Governor not only of *Comi* but of all its Districts; and has besides given him an Augmentation of 1000 Crowns per Annum Salary, for his Conduct and Courage in the Defence of that City.

A considerable Breach having been made in the Ramparts of *Friburg*, the French, on the 23d of last Month, attempted to storm the Place, but were repulsed with the Loss of near 1000 Men; so that they were obliged to batter the Ramparts for some Time longer, in order to enlarge the Breach, which, at last, they rendered so practicable, that Count *Dannitz*, the Governor, found it necessary to offer a Capitulation. Accordingly, on the 24th of last Month, O. S. he hung out the white Flag, to the great Joy of the besieging Army, who had lost, they say, near 10,000 in that Siege; and a Capitulation was soon agreed on, by which the Governor and Garrison were to retire into the Castles, and there was to be a Cessation of Hostilities for 15 Days, in order to send an Officer to *Vienno* for the Queen of Hungary's farther Instructions, which, by the next Mail, we are told, were arrived, and contained express Orders to defend the Castles to the last Extremity. Among other Places, which the French, whilst they were besieging this Place, endeavoured to bring under the Obedience of the Emperor, they went to *Bregentz*, the first Town in the *Tirol*, and summoned it to surrender to his Imperial Majesty; but instead of obeying the Summons, the Inhabitants called in 1000 Hunters from *Tirol* to their Assistance, and all the Inhabitants of that Town and District, to the Number of 50,000 Men, have taken Arms; so that it would be very difficult to reduce the Place, especially as they have, by cutting down Trees, throwing up Entrenchments, and other Works, made all the Approaches to the Town very difficult, if not impracticable, and already repelled a great Body of French Troops, under the Count de *Clermont*, who came to attack them both by the Lake of *Constance* and by Land.

On the 19th of last Month, Prince *Lobkowitz* made several Motions as if he intended to attack the Spanish and Sicilian Army; the next Day he decamped unexpectedly, and passed by in Sight of the City of *Rome* on the 22d, going to *Ponte Mollo*, where

some Skirmishes happened between his Army and the Spanish and Sicilian Army, which decamped and followed him as soon as they heard of his Retreat; but no material Action has as yet happened between the two Armies, though the Austrians continued retreating, and the Spaniards pursuing, when the last Advices came from thence. His Sicilian Majesty has, however, left the Care of pursuing the Enemy to Count *Gages*, and has returned to *Naples*, after paying a Visit to his Holiness at *Rome*.

As the Austrian Hussars, and other irregular Troops, were like to cut off all Communication between the Prussian Army and *Silesia*, the latter soon found themselves obliged to quit *Prague*, and retire towards *Silesia*, especially as they can now expect no Provisions by the *Elbe*, one of their Convoys having been already stopt upon the Frontiers of *Saxony*, and obliged to return to *Berlin*. For this Reason the whole Prussian Army passed the *Elbe*, before the End of last Month at *Kolin*, and seemed resolved to oppose the Passage of the combined Army of Austrians and Saxons under Prince *Charles of Lorain*, and the Duke of *Weissenfelds*, or to venture a Battle if they attempted it; but upon the 8th Instant the latter forced their Passage, with a very little Loss, near *Teltowitz*, upon which the former retreated to *Koniggratz*, where they must pass the *Elbe* again, and, upon their Retreat, the Austrians and Saxons have made themselves Masters of *Pardubitz*, where his Prussian Majesty had one of his chief Magazines.

On the Side of *Bavaria*, the Emperor, at the Head of his Army, has passed the *Iser* and the *Inn*, without meeting with any Opposition in the Field, nor, indeed, at any of the Towns, till he came to *Passau*, having passed by the Fortresses of *Brannau* and *Scardingen*, without attacking either. But as *Passau* has been well fortified, and is strongly garrisoned by the Austrians, a Stop was there put to his March; and as it is too late in the Year to begin to besiege it, his Army remains encamped at *Wilshofen*, without having done any Thing remarkable, except what was performed by a Detachment under the Command of the Prince de *Saxe Hildbourghausen* at *Burkhausen*, where there was a Body of 3000 Austrians. The Prince knowing that the Place was not tenable, supposed that the Austrians, upon his Approach, would retire and save themselves by Flight; therefore, he first detached Major Gen. Count de *St. Germain*, at the Head of the Regiment of Horse Grenadiers, with each a Foot Soldier behind, to cut off the Garrison's

son's Retreat. The Major General accordingly passed the *Saltza*, and posted himself behind *Buckhausen*. Then the Prince marched up and attacked the Place with so much Vigour, that the Garrison were obliged to surrender themselves Prisoners of War.

By the last Accounts from *Frankfort* we hear, that a Memorial has been presented to the Diet, signed by the Ministers of the Electors of *Mentz*, *Triers*, *Cologne*, *Saxony*, and *Hanover*, and by the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, the Landgrave of *Hesse Darmstadt*, the Bishop of *Wurtzbourg*, &c. complaining of the March of French Troops into *Germany*, and demanding, that a Constitutional Remedy may be applied to the crying Grievances of the Empire.

The 2d Instant the States General resolved upon a fourth Augmentation of 12,000 Men in their Army; and Mr. *Fagel*, *Griffier* to their High Mightinesses, has, at last, obtained his Dismissal from that High Office, having served it ever since the Year 1686. *N. B.* The highest

Offices in *Holland* have but small Salaries and no Perquisites annexed to them.

The Diet of *Poland* has broke up without any Success by an extraordinary Accident, after having proceeded for some Time with extraordinary Unanimity, and with a seeming Resolution to join in the King's Measures. One of the Nuncios named *Wilczowski*, made openly a real pretended Confession, that he and several other Nuncios whom he named, had been bribed by the *Prussian* Minister, to contrive some Method for putting an End to the Diet before they came to any Resolution. The Nuncio's he accused, immediately insisted upon his proving what he said, or being punished in the most severe Manner. This occasioned long Debates, and as the Diet had but three Days to sit by the Constitution, this Affair prevented the going upon any other Business, during the Time; so that this Nuncio effectually did what he said he had been bribed to do, and must therefore be allowed to be either very great Fool, or a very great Knave.

The Monthly Catalogue for November, 1744.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. POLITE Tales for young Gentlemen and Ladies. Publishing in Numbers, at 6d. each, by *W. Bickerton*.

2. *Cupid's* Tales; or, the fortunate Lovers. Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 11. 6d.

3. A Christmas Box for gay Gallants, &c. Vol. 2. Printed for *J. Robinson*, pr. 3s.

4. The Female Spectator. Book 7. Printed for *T. Gardner*, price 11s.

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T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1744.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 540.

the Debate continued in our last, the next that stood up was C. Plinius Cæcilius, (in the same Character as before in this Debate) who spoke to this Effect.*

My Lords,



LITTLE thought, when I seconded the Motion now under your Lordships Consideration, that I should have Occasion to stand up

A by the Tenant's being guilty of any Act, or even of a Neglect, that was contrary to that Homage and Fealty, which he had sworn to his Lord. The Forfeiture of Lands, Goods, and Chattels is, therefore, a Punishment that must be allowed to be coeval at least with the Settlement of the Saxons in this Island. And as all the Lands in England are held ultimately of the Crown; as the King is every Man's Lord Paramount, therefore, no Subject that was guilty of Treason, could be exempted from this Punishment, any other Way than by the Favour of the Crown.

This, my Lords, is so clear from the Books of our Law, both ancient and modern, and also from our Histories, that I was surpris'd to hear it said that the Forfeiture of a Man's Estate for Treason, was contrary to the Spirit of our Law; and I was equally surpris'd to hear it deemed contrary to Reason or common Justice;

in Vindication of that Motion, because I thought the Danger imminent, and the Remedy apparent; and I have yet heard nothing that can induce me to alter my Opinion. But now, my Lords, I think myself obliged to stand up to vindicate not only the Clause moved for, but the whole Tenor of our Laws, from the Beginning to this very Day. Not only since the Conquest, but even before the Conquest, from the Fragments of the Saxon Laws transmitted to us, it is evident, D that the Forfeiture, or Confiscation of Goods and Chattels, was a Punishment inflicted upon many Crimes.

nice; for if Lords would but attend, they could not miss seeing the Difference between a Child's suffering by, and a Child's being punished for, the Crimes of the Father. The latter, I shall admit, would be contrary to Christianity as well as common Justice; but the former is a necessary Consequence which cannot be prevented: Inflict what Punishment you will upon the Father, the Child must suffer by it more or less; nay, a Child often suffers by the Misfortunes of the Father, and must suffer, unless God Almighty should upon every such Occasion alter the whole Course of Nature, and work Miracles, in order to prevent an innocent Child's suffering by those Misfortunes, which the Father, perhaps by his own Folly, has brought upon himself.

It is therefore equally absurd to say, that a Child ought not to suffer by the Crimes of the Father, as to say, that a Child ought not to suffer by the Misfortunes of the Father. Both proceed from the necessary Consequence of Things; and as the latter cannot be prevented, without altering the common Course of Nature, so the former cannot be prevented without altering the most fundamental Maxim of Society, which is that of inflicting adequate Punishments upon Criminals. But in what, my Lords, do Children suffer by the Punishment of Forfeiture, now so much complained of? In nothing but in the Property which they might, perhaps, have succeeded to, if the Father had died innocent of any Crime. Can they in this be properly said to suffer? I know it is commonly said, that Children have a natural Right to succeed to their Father's Estate; but tho' this be commonly, it is not properly said. If Children had a natural Right to succeed to their Father's Estate, they would all have an equal Right, and Bastards would have as good a Right as Children born in lawful Wedlock;

consequently, by the Laws of Nature, which no Society can abrogate the Father's Estate ought to be equally divided amongst the Children. But this is not so, nor ever was thought to be so; and therefore it must be allowed, that the Right the Children have to succeed to their Father's Estate, proceeds entirely from, and is founded upon, the Laws of Society. By the Laws of this Society, the eldest Son, in Exclusion of the Daughters and all the younger Sons, has a Right to succeed to the Land Estate of his Father, dying intestate; but this Right is qualified with this Condition, that his Father died in the Allegiance of the King. Therefore if the Father was attainted of Treason, the Son does not really succeed even in his Property, by the Father's Forfeiture, because he loses no Property he ever had a Right to. He might, perhaps, have had an Expectation; but if that Expectation was any Thing more than conditional, it was ill-grounded; and, I hope, the depriving a Man of an ill-grounded Expectation will never be called an Act of Injustice.

I hope your Lordships will, from what I have said, be convinced, that so far from innocent Childrens being punished by the Forfeiture of a guilty Father, they do not really suffer in their Property, at least not in any Property they had ever a Right to, or a well-grounded Reason to expect; and therefore, I think, you must allow, that in the Punishment now inflicted upon Treason, there is nothing that can be called inconsistent with Reason, Justice, or Religion. They are so far from being so, that they have been established in all Countries, and approved of by the People of all Ages, and of all Religions. Among the Romans, even in the Time of their Commonwealth, the Forfeiture of Estate, or the *Publicatio Bonorum*, was a very usual Punishment. The Crime of *Laesio*

of *Perduellion*, was then known among them, as it evident from the History and Fate of *Marius*, who had so bravely saved their Capitol; and as his House was afterwards converted into a publick Building, it seems probable, that he was punished not only with Death, but with the Forfeiture of his Estate. The Punishments of Treason were, afterwards, indeed, by some of their tyrannical Emperors, carried to an extravagant Height; for the Children, at least the Sons, were by them often put to Death, for no other Reason but because they were the Children of a Man condemned for Treason; and tho' the Emperors *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, mentioned by the noble Lord who spoke last, exempted them from that Punishment, yet in the Body of the Law it is said, that the Children ought to undergo the same Punishment with the Father; and therefore the sparing of their Lives is said to proceed from the extraordinary Lenity of the Emperor *.

Thus, my Lords, we see, that the Roman Law, during the Time of their Emperors, was extremely severe even against the Children of Traitors; and as that Law prevailed in England for several hundred Years before the Settlement of the Saxons: As it was, I believe, the first, and till then the only established Law we had amongst us, it may be said, that the Punishments now inflicted upon Treason, or some more severe than these, have been established in this Island ever since we had any Law established amongst us; therefore, I am sure, it cannot be said, that those Punishments are inconsistent with the Spirit of our Law; and as they were established during the first Ages of Christianity, it is, I think, a very bold Assertion to say, that they are inconsistent with reveal'd Religion.

My Lords, they were not only established during the first Ages

of Christianity, but have been since received and approved of in every Christian Country; and the Severity of them was never in this Country complained of till very lately. In former Times, I shall grant, there was a Complaint against the Forfeiture's being too far extended; because the forfeiting Person was often made to forfeit what did not really belong to him: A Tenant in Tail was made to forfeit the Estate, in the same Manner as if he had been Tenant in Fee-Simple, which proceeded from a bad Custom that had been introduced, whereby the Donee of an Estate in Tail, after once having Issue, assumed to himself a Power of selling or alienating that Estate, by which the Issue were deprived of their Right of Remainder, and the Donor and his Heirs of their Right of Reversion; and as the Donee, or Tenant in Tail, had by this Custom a Power to alienate such an Estate, therefore he forfeited it in Case of his being guilty of Treason. But as such a Tenant's Power of Alienating was taken away by the Statute of *Westminster* the 2d, from that Time no such Estate was forfeited by the Forfeiture of the Tenant in Tail, till by subsequent Statutes, and by Custom, the Power of Cutting off Entails by Fine and Recovery was established; and then by a Statute in the 26th of *Henry* the VIIIth, Estates in Tail were declared liable to Forfeiture, by Attainder of High-Treason.

In the Reign of *Edward* the IIIrd, my Lords, another Complaint arose, I mean, that against the Multiplying of Treasons, and judging many Crimes to be Treason, which were not really so in themselves. This likewise was a just Complaint, and was remedied by the famous Statute of the 25th of that King's Reign. These were the only Complaints we read of till the late Queen's Reign,

Reign, when the Punishments of Treason began to be thought too severe; but even then, it was never imagined, that they were contrary to Justice or Religion; for if the Parliament in 1709, had been of such an Opinion, surely no Apprehension of Danger could have prevailed with them to have continued those Punishments, till after the Death of the Pretender, or for one Moment after they began to have such an Opinion of them. All Considerations of common Justice or Religion, are therefore entirely out of the Case, with regard to the Question now before us: We may continue the Punishments upon Treason for any Term we please, or we may abolish them, or some of them, directly, without inroaching any Manner of Way, either upon Justice or Religion. The Welfare and Security of the Commonwealth, is the only Thing now under our Consideration; and as the Tranquillity of the Nation would, in my Opinion, run a very great Risk, should that Clause in the 7th of Queen Anne begin to take Effect, during the Life of either of the Pretender's Sons, I think, it ought to be suspended for that Term at least.

I shall admit, my Lords, that a Man, who is governed by an extravagant Passion, or a mad Enthusiasm, may be ready enough to run the Risk of sacrificing his Family and Children, as well as himself, to his Passion or Enthusiasm; but both in the Extravagance of Passion and the Madness of Enthusiasm there are several Degrees, and tho' no Fear can, perhaps, be a Restraint upon those Men, that are in the highest Degree, yet the Fear of ruining a Man's Family and Children will have an Effect upon those that are in a lesser Degree, and certainly upon many of those who could not be restrained by the Fear of any personal Danger. By this Means there-

fore, we shall prevent all those, who are affected with only a lesser Degree of Passion or Enthusiasm, from joining in any Attempt for Overturning our present happy Establishment, and by preventing their joining in it, we may the more easily defeat the Designs of those, who are governed by the most extravagant Passion, or maddest Enthusiasm: Nay, we may prevent their attempting to disturb the Tranquillity of their Country; for unless they are raving mad, they will never attempt such a Thing without some Hopes of Success; and such Hopes they cannot conceive, unless they expect to be joined by great Numbers, which Expectation they cannot have, when they know, that none but such as themselves will join openly in the Attempt, that no Man will join in it, who is more swayed by the Regard he has for his Family and Children, than by the Passion or Enthusiasm with which he is affected. Therefore, my Lords, by the Clause now offered to you, we may depend upon securing the Submission of all those *Jacobites*, that are not next Degree to raving mad; and while we do so, whatever Number of *Jacobites* there may be in the Kingdom, I think, we have nothing to fear from them. But if the 7th of Queen Anne should, by the Death of the Pretender, begin to take Effect: If no *Jacobites* in England, nor any ambitious or revengeful Man, had any Thing to fear from Rebellion, but his own personal Danger, the extravagant or enthusiastical Part of them would soon lead up the Dance, and the Fear of being reproached with Cowardice would induce all those, who had ever professed Disaffection or Dissatisfaction, to join them.

As I have mentioned Cowardice, my Lords, I must take Notice of the great Advantage a Government draws from the Ruin a Man's Family

is exposed to by Rebellion. No Man will acknowledge himself to be a Coward. Every Man is afraid of being reputed such; but no Man is afraid of saying, he has a great Reason for his Family and Children. Will a Man has this Pretence, he will with some Countenance refuse joining with his Friends; or with the Party he has always professed himself in any rebellious Measures: Even Cowardice, or the Fear of personal Danger, be his real Motive, he may make use of this Pretence, and will make use of it, as his Excuse for refusing to join with his Friends in treasonable Practices. But if you take this Pretence from him, which will be the Case, as soon as the 7th of Queen Anne begins to take Place, he can then pretend no other Excuse, but the Fear of the Danger his Person may be exposed to, and this is an Excuse which very few will ever make use of. Nay, it has often been known, that Men have exposed their Persons, by Actions which they did not altogether approve of, and upon Occasions where they thought Death almost inevitable, rather than give their Companions and Friends the least Cause to suspect them of Cowardice. This Argument may, by some of your Lordships, be thought a little too speculative; but if ever those Punishments, which affect a Man's Family and Children, should be abolished, I am afraid, it will hold good in Practice. Rebellions and Insurrections have many other Causes besides Disaffection alone, and if you leave Men no Excuse for not joining with their Friends in such, but singly that of the Danger their Persons may be exposed to, Rebellions and Insurrections may become so frequent, as to make all the honest and industrious Part of the Nation wish, that those Punishments had never been abolished. Therefore, tho' I am not for repealing that Clause in

the Act of the 7th of Queen Anne. Tho' I am not for suspending it in *Secula Seculorum*, yet I do not think it such a clear Point as to determine positively, that it ought never to be repealed. When it comes to take Place, we shall then from Experience, and from the Effects it produces, be able to judge and determine more positively upon this Question; but I am not for its taking Place during the Life of either of the Pretender's Sons, lest it should produce such Effects as may put it out of the Power of Parliament, ever afterwards, to judge or determine upon any Question whatever.

I hope, my Lords, I have now answered every material Argument that has been brought against the Merits of the Clause under your Consideration, and as to the Method of bringing it in, I think, I may easily answer what has been objected upon that Head. It has been said, my Lords, that the Clause now offered to you is a great Innovation, and that it is not regular to attempt an Innovation of so much Importance at the End of a Session, and by Way of a Clause to a Bill which has already passed the other House of Parliament. My Lords, the Clause now offered to you is so far from being an Innovation, that the very Design of it is to prevent, or, at least, to suspend, for some longer Time, a very great Innovation. The Clause in the 7th of Queen Anne, which is to have its taking Effect suspended for some longer Time, by the Clause now offered to you, was a most material Innovation in our Law, and in that Branch of our Law which had stood firm ever since we had any such Thing as established Laws in this Kingdom. And the Method in which that Clause was introduced, must justify the Method now taken; for that Clause, as the noble Lord who spoke last rightly observed, was added by the other House to a Bill sent down from this; and,

and, surely, there is nothing more irregular in our adding a Clause to a Bill sent up from the other House, than in their adding a Clause to a Bill sent down to them from this: I am sure, there is not so much Danger in preventing an Innovation, as in introducing a most extraordinary Innovation by such a Method; and I must be of Opinion, that if that Clause had been introduced in the most regular and formal Method, and had been duly considered, it would not have met with such a ready Approbation as it did. If that Clause were now to take Effect, I must be of Opinion, that it would be necessary to alter it, or to alter the whole of our Laws relating to the Punishment of Felonies; for it would look very odd, and might expose us to the Ridicule of foreign Nations, if Felonies were with us more severely punished than Treasons; which would be the Case, if the Heir were no Way to suffer by the Attainder of the Ancestor. In Felonies, my Lords, the Goods and Chattels of the attainted Person are forfeited: Would you continue this Punishment upon Felonies, and at the same Time abolish all Forfeitures in Cases of Treason?

My Lords, we are generally supposed by Foreigners to be a factious, seditious People: For this Supposition they never yet had any just Grounds; because the People of this Country have always been submissive to a Government that no Way encroached upon their Liberties or Privileges; and when a People bravely stand up in Defence of their Liberties and Privileges, none will say, they are for that Reason factious or seditious, but such as have no Liberties or Privileges to defend, nor Courage to acquire any such. This Character has, therefore, been hitherto given us by Foreigners without any Ground; but if the 7th of Queen Anne should begin to take

Effect, and if the present Punishments upon Felony should, at the same Time, be continued, there would be some Ground for giving us this Character: Foreigners might say, that the People of England are such Favourers of Sedition, that their Laws a Man is more severely punished for stealing a Horse, picking a Pocket, than for rebelling against his lawful Sovereign. Therefore, my Lords, let this Clause begin to take Effect when it will: I hope the Parliament will again take it under Consideration, and either abolish Forfeitures in all Cases, inflict such new Forfeitures as may be thought proper in Cases of Treason.

Upon this L. Pilo stood up again, the same Character as before, and spoke in Substance thus.

My Lords,

AS I am no Virtuoso, I never put a Value upon any Thing merely upon Account of its Antiquity; and therefore, the learned Lord upon the Wool-sack might have saved himself the Trouble of tracing Forfeitures down to the first Origin of our Laws; for when I am considering, whether a Law or Custom ought to be abrogated or revived, I never did, nor ever shall give my self the Trouble to inquire into its Antiquity; especially when the Question is about its being just or unjust, and not about its being convenient or inconvenient. As the Roman Law was not introduced among us till it was mangled and adulterated by the tyrannical Emperors, if that was the Original of our Law, I must say, it has a very bad Origin; and perhaps some of our Saxon Kings, who were as fond of arbitrary Power, if they could have come at it, as their Neighbours, borrowed but too much from that Original. But their Subjects took as much Care as they could

their Power; and therefore they
Care to have the Body of their
Laws formed chiefly upon the Model
of those Laws and Customs which
prevailed in *Germany*, where the
Spirit of Liberty reigned as much at
that Time, I believe, as ever it did in A
any Country. For this Reason, the
Spirit of our Law must be al-
lowed to be a Spirit of Liberty, con-
sequently any particular Law or Cus-
tom, let it be never so antient, may
be contrary to the Spirit of our Law
in general, and if it has any Thing B
of Injustice or Severity in its Nature,
it must be allowed to be so.

I have therefore no Occasion to
enter into a Dispute with the learned
Lord about the Punishments inflicted
upon Treason by our Ancestors the
Saxons, and the less, because the Ac-
cidents we have of their Laws and
Customs are so imperfect, that nei-
ther of us can determine any Thing
positively about them; for tho'
all the Lands in *England* were
held by Homage and Fealty, yet
we cannot say, that in antient D
Times an absolute Forfeiture of the
Freehold was the Penalty inflicted up-
on every Failure or Breach of that
Homage and Fealty; and I must ob-
serve, that if by Treason a Man for-
feited all he had, as well as his Life,
we cannot see how he could redeem
his Life by paying what they called
the Value of the King's Head, which,
it seems, was a Practice very common
among the *Saxons*. But whatever was
the Case with regard to Forfeitures,
there is one Part of the Punishment
now inflicted upon Treason, of which, F
I believe, I may venture to assert,
we can find no Vestige among our
Ancestors the *Saxons*, and that is the
Corruption of Blood, which is made
to affect the innocent Children as well
as the guilty Father.

This, my Lords, is so directly a G
Punishment upon the innocent Chil-
dren, and so evidently unjust, that I
was glad to find the noble Lord did

not so much as attempt its Vindica-
tion; and yet, even this he might
have attempted, by Means of that
ingenious Distinction he made use of
between a Child's suffering by, and
being punished for, the Crimes of the
Father; for this he might have cal-
led a necessary Consequence of the
Father's Punishment, as well as he
called the Son's being disappointed
of his Father's Estate, a necessary
Consequence of his Father's being
forfeited, or not dying in the Allegi-
ance of the King, tho' in both Cases
the Consequence is so far from being
natural or necessary, that the Law
only has made it a Consequence;
which must furnish us with the true
Distinction between a Child's suffer-
ing by, and being punished for, the
Crimes of the Father. When the C
Children suffer by the natural Course
of Things, they can only be said
to suffer; but when their Suf-
fering proceeds from an express
Law, and contrary to the natural
Course of Things, it is then some-
thing more than Suffering, it is Pu-
nishment; and if they do not de-
serve it, the Law is unjust. If a Re-
bel should defend his Castle, and if
in the Attack it should be set on Fire,
or blown up, and he and all his Chil-
dren by that Accident destroyed, the
Children might then properly be E
said to suffer by their Father's Crime;
but if a Law should be made, that
if any Man held out his Castle a-
gainst the King's Authority, it should
be set on Fire, and he and all his
Family burnt in it, the Children
would, in that Case, not only suffer
by, but would be punished for, their
Father's Crime. Would not such a
Law be unjust? And yet it might be
said, that such a Punishment was
necessary in order to terrify Men
from holding out their Castles against
the King.

Such a Law, or such a Reason,
I am persuaded, none of your Lord-
ships would approve of; and yet in
Forfeiture

Forfeiture there is something more unjust, or at least more absurd. If the Criminal and his Children were by Way of Punishment to be burnt together, he would at least be a Partaker in the Punishment, and would suffer equally with his Children; but in Forfeitures the Children only are punished; the Criminal does not partake in the Punishment, nor does he suffer in the least by it; for surely it will not be said, that a Man suffers, after he is hanged, by the Forfeiture of his Estate. The Children are the only Sufferers, by being thereby deprived of their Father's Estate, which they have a natural Right to succeed to; I will still say a natural Right, my Lords, notwithstanding what the learned Lord has said to the contrary. The Laws of Nature are in many Cases altered, and new moulded, by the Laws of Society: Every Man has a natural Right to revenge himself when he is injured; but the Laws of Society say, he shall for this Purpose apply to the Civil Magistrate, and the Law of God has told us, that Revenge is his, that is to say, the Civil Magistrate's, who is his Vicegerent: A Man has a natural Right to retake his Property wherever he can find it; but the Laws of Society say, that if he is once entirely out of Possession, he shall apply to the Civil Magistrate for recovering it. In both these Cases, the natural Right is not taken away, but regulated; and the Civil Magistrate, or the Law of Society, would do them Injustice, if, without any Crime in them, it should refuse to give them Satisfaction. In like Manner the Children have a natural Right to succeed equally to their Father's Estate; but by the Laws of this Society, this Right is so regulated, that the eldest Son shall succeed to the real, and the younger Children to the personal Estate. The natural Right is not taken away, but regulated; and I

will say, that wherever this natural Right is by Law taken away, without any Crime in the Children, the Law does them Injustice; therefore without the least Scruple, I shall condemn our Forfeitures in Felony as well as Treason: They both proceeded from the same Cause, the Avarice of those who have by Law or expect by Favour, a Right to them; for it is ridiculous to say, that a Forfeiture of Lands, Goods, or Chateaux, can be any additional Punishment upon a Criminal that is directly to be hanged; and the same Reason will hold, and, indeed, has always been given, for putting the Children to Death, that is made out of for robbing them of their Estate.

I was surprised to hear the learned Lord say, that in the Commonwealth of Rome, there were no Forfeitures in capital Crimes. The Case of *Manlius* is no Way to the Purpose, because we are not told whether his House was his own or when it was converted to the Publick Use; and in the Roman History it is particularly taken Notice of, that *Servilius Corpio* was the first, after the Expulsion of the Kings, who had his Estate forfeited or, as they called it, his *Bona publicata*; which, besides depriving him of his Command, was the only Punishment inflicted upon him, for being the Cause of the Loss of a Battle, in the 647th Year of that City. In short, all the Civilians agree, that in the Commonwealth there was no such Thing in capital Crimes as Forfeiture of Estate: Their Words generally are, *That the Romans, during their Commonwealth, were so moderate in their Prosecutions of public Crimes, that they never joined a Pecuniary with a Capital Punishment.* In the Time of the Commonwealth 'tis true, the Romans had two Sorts of Treasons, one called *Perduellio* and the other *Laesæ Majestatis*, and both were, in many Cases, punished with Death.

Death, but Forfeitures were never
 annexed till the Time of their Em-
 perors; and even some of their Em-
 perors abrogated those Laws that had
 been made for taking the Estates of
 Traitors from their innocent Chil-
 dren; but these were revived as often
 as tyrannical Emperors got Possession
 of the Throne, so that Ministers at
 last grew very easy about the Exe-
 cution of Traitors, if they could but
 convict them so as to get Possession
 of their Estates; which Practice, as
 well as the Practice of forfeiting
 Criminals is set in so true a Light
 by a Law of *Justinian's*, that I can-
 not help repeating the Words. After
 ordering, That the Estates of Trai-
 tors shall be left to go to their next
 Heirs, the Law adds, *Non enim res
 sed quæ delinquant, sed qui res possi-
 dent; at illi recipiunt ordinem: Eos
 quidem qui digni sunt pœna, dimittunt:
 aliorum autem auferunt res, alios pro
 illis puniunt, quos lex forte ad illorum
 successorem* *.

From this Law, we may suppose,
 my Lords, that Ministers often got
 rich Men accused of Treason, a-
 gainst whom they had little or no
 Proof, and then came to a Compo-
 sition with them in this Manner:
 If you will confess yourself guilty,
 so as that we may have your Estate,
 we will take care to prevent your
 being executed; but if you obsti-
 nately stand your Trial, we will take
 care, by some Means or other, to
 have you condemned, and then you
 may depend upon suffering Death,
 as well as being forfeited. I appeal
 to your Lordships, whether there is
 not some Danger of our seeing this
 Practice hereafter introduced in this
 Country, if the present Punishments
 upon Treason be continued; for Mi-
 nisters will always have a Pretence,
 that their saving the Life of a con-
 demned Traitor, proceeds only from
 their merciful Temper, and we
 know, that Men indicted for Treason,
 have even here been often told,

If you plead guilty, your Life shall
 be saved, but if you stand your
 Trial, you shall certainly be hang-
 ed; which to me is an evident Proof,
 that those who send such Messages,
 are more concerned about having
 the Estate of the Criminal, than
 about punishing the Crime.

Whether the Punishments of Treason
 were approved of, by the primi-
 tive Christians, is a Question, my
 Lords, which I shall leave to the Re-
 verend Bench to determine; but
 their being approved of by the first
 Christian Emperors, is no Proof of
 their being approved of, by the pri-
 mitive Christians; for tho' those
 Emperors and their Courtiers pro-
 fessed themselves Christians, it ap-
 pears from their Histories, that there
 was very little of primitive Christi-
 anity in their Practice; and as *Christ*
 himself did so much Honour to little
 Children, and never repealed that
 Precept so expressly delivered in the
Old Testament, till I am convinced
 of the contrary by some of the Re-
 verend Bench, I shall be of Opinion,
 that the Punishing of little innocent
 Children for their Father's Crime,
 is contrary to Religion, as well as
 natural Justice.

But this of Forfeiture is not, my
 Lords, the only Thing we have to
 complain of in the Punishments now
 inflicted upon Treason. That which
 we call Corruption of Blood is still
 more unjust and cruel; and when I
 consider the legal Consequences of
 it, I must think, that our Punish-
 ments of Treason, with regard to
 the Children, were formed upon the
 Plan of that Law of the Emperors
Arcadius and *Honorius*, which has
 been mentioned in this Debate. By
 the Forfeiture the Children are strip-
 ped naked, I may say, let them be of
 what Quality they will; and by this
 Corruption of Blood they are de-
 graded from the Rank in which they
 were born, and levelled with the
 Scum of the People: They are ren-
 dered

dered incapable of succeeding to any Ancestor; and as their Blood cannot be restored without an Act of Parliament, I believe, in Case of a Contest, they would be deemed incapable of any Honours or Preferments. In this Condition, to which they are reduced, not by the natural Course of Things, but by express Law, must they not either starve, or subsist by daily Labour, unless assisted by the Charity of their Relations? Suppose five or six Sons, educated and brought up to Man's Estate, like Gentlemen, or Men of Quality, and then reduced to this Condition by the Attainder of their Father, has not the Law done as much as lies in its Power to make Life a Punishment, and Death a Comfort to them? Is not this exactly agreeable to the merciful Law made by *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, which concludes with these Words, *Sint postremo tales (filii, nempe, majestatis reorum) ut his perpetua egestate sordentibus, sit et mors solatium, et vita supplicium.*

To say, my Lords, that these Punishments upon innocent Children are absolutely necessary, in order to curb the Ambition, Resentment, or mad Enthusiasm of Parents, is directly contrary to Experience, as appears from the Histories of all Commonwealths both ancient and modern. The *Roman Commonwealth* subsisted for 400 Years, with but very few Treasons, and without any one Civil War, tho' they had then no such Punishments established among them; whereas after their Emperors were established, and these Punishments introduced, they had continual Treasons, and frequent Civil Wars. To come from the Ancients to the Moderns, the *Dutch* at this Day have no such Punishments established among them: Corruption of Blood, as a Punishment of Treason, is not known in that Commonwealth: In some of the Provinces there is no such Thing as Forfeiture of Estate

for Treason, and in others they have Methods of preventing it, or redeeming it for a Triffl; yet there are but few Conspiracies among them, and no Civil War has ever happened since the Establishment of their Republick. A It is in absolute Governments, and under tyrannical Princes alone, that such Punishments are thought necessary, and therefore, I must look upon the Clause now offered to your Lordships, as one of the greatest Sactys upon our present most gracious Sovereign that was ever attempted either within Doors or without. B It may be designed as a Compliment, but I am sure, if he were rightly informed of the Nature of it, he would reject it with Disdain. This would be prompted to do not only by his distinguished Moderation, but by his known Wisdom; for in all Ages and Countries it has been found that such Punishments rather provoked than prevented Treasons, Insurrections, and Rebellions.

The Security of this Government, my Lords, and the Tranquillity of this Nation, depends not upon frightening either the Disaffected or Dissatisfied from rising in Arms, by the Severity of Punishment. It depends on my Lords, and, I hope, will always depend upon the Smallness of the Number. Upon this our Tranquillity will always depend, and securely depend, as long as our Liberties are preserved entire; and if they should ever come to be incroached on, I am sure, it is neither the Business nor the Duty of Parliament to endeavour to frighten Men from taking Arms in Defence of the Liberties of the Country.

As to the Argument, my Lords, that the Continuance of these Punishments will furnish even the Cowards among the *Jacobites* with a plausible Pretence for not joining their Party in Rebellion, I think, it has any Force, it operates rather against the Continuance of these Punishments

instruments; for if the *Jacobites* should ever raise an Army, I should be for sending as many Cowards as possible into it, because they will always do more Harm to their Party by their Cowardice, than they can do Service by their Numbers. We have it from the best Authority, I mean that of *God*, who was directed by *God Almighty* himself, that an Army of three hundred chosen, brave Men, has a better Chance for Victory, than an Army of two and thirty Thousand, when mixt with a great Number of Cowards; and many Examples in profane History must convince us, that Victory does not so much depend upon Numbers, as upon the Bravery and Discipline of the Troops; therefore, I am for doing nothing that may prevent the *Jacobites*, if they should ever attempt a Rebellion, from being joined by the cowardly Part of them; and for this Reason, my Lords, if there were none other, I should be against making this Clause a Part of the Bill now before you; for if we do but get the Victory over those formidable *Jacobite* Rebels, I am for leaving their Estates to their Children, because I have often heard of a Rebel's Son or Grandson proving a good Subject, and doing eminent Service to his Country.

The next Speaker in this Debate was *T. Octacilius Crassus*, in the Character of the Bishop of Oxford, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.

My Lords,

As the Reverend Bench has been more than once called upon in this Debate, I think myself obliged to stand up and assign my Reasons for the Vote I shall give upon this Question. It has been owned, my Lords, upon all Sides, that Men have generally a very great Regard for their Family and Children, and that, consequently, all those who are not ac-

tuated by a very strong Passion, or mad Enthusiasm, will be restrained by that Regard from rebelling or plotting against our established Government. As I have a just Concern for the Preservation of our happy Constitution, as well as the Tranquillity of my native Country, I shall always be for taking every Method for securing either the one or the other, that I think consistent with Justice, and the Welfare of Society; and as, I think, there is nothing in the Punishments now inflicted upon Treason that can be justly said to be inconsistent with either, I shall be for continuing them for the Term proposed by this Clause, since the publick Circumstances seem to me to require that Continuance.

My Lords, as the Course of Nature is the Will of God, and the Law prescribed by his Almighty Power, I hope no Man will say, there is any Thing unjust in what happens by the Course of Nature; and as by the Course of Nature, Children often, consequentially, suffer by the Misfortunes, the Follies, the Vices, and the Crimes of their Parents, we must conclude, that in this there is nothing unjust, God Almighty, for the Propagation and Preservation of Mankind, has instilled into them an extraordinary Concern for their Children: This I may call an Instinct, which we have in common with every Kind of brute Creature; and to restrain Men from Vice and Folly, as well as to make them cautious and circumspect, the great Author of Nature has so ordered it, that Children shall often, consequentially, suffer by the Misfortunes, Follies, Vices, or Crimes of the Parent. Thus Men are laid under a double Tie to live a godly, righteous, and sober Life; because by a contrary Course, they may suffer not only in themselves, but in that which is most dear to them, their Children. This, my Lords, is the Course of Nature

prescribed by God Almighty; and, surely, it can not be said to be unjust in Lawgivers to follow this great Example. We may, therefore, in some Cases, inflict such Punishments upon a guilty Father, as may, consequentially, affect his innocent Children; and, indeed, it is hardly possible to contrive any Punishment for a guilty Father, that will not some Way or other affect his innocent Children. If you put him to Death, you make the Children suffer, by depriving them of a Parent that would have provided for them: If you imprison him, you make his Children suffer, because you thereby put it out of his Power to provide so well for them as he might otherwise have done: If you fine him, you make the Children suffer, because you put it out of his Power to provide so well for them during his Life; or to leave them so much at his Death, as he might have otherwise done: In short, inflict what Punishment you will upon a guilty Father, the innocent Children must, consequentially, suffer; and it is right it should be so, because, as I have said, it is agreeable to the Course of Nature, which is the Law prescribed by God Almighty himself.

The consequential Sufferings of Children, we are not, therefore, my Lords, to regard, when we are making Laws for punishing the Crimes of a guilty Father. All that we are to take Care of is, not to inflict, directly, any Punishment upon an innocent Child for the Sake of a guilty Father. This is what it meant by the divine Precept delivered to the Jews, as mentioned in this Debate. It was a common Custom among the Eastern Nations, and is so still, to put all the innocent Children to Death as well as the guilty Father; and to abrogate this wicked Custom, to prevent the Jews from falling into it, this Precept was delivered. It was never meant, nor could be meant,

to prevent the Jews from inflicting any Punishment upon a guilty Father by which his Children might consequentially suffer; for in this Case they could never have inflicted any Punishment at all upon a guilty Father; and, consequently, if a Man had once become a Father of Children, he might have committed what Crimes he pleased with Impunity.

Thus your Lordships must see that the Inflicting of Punishment upon Fathers guilty of Treason, which in their Consequences may affect innocent Children, is contrary neither to Justice nor Religion; and as the foreseen Sufferings of Children will always be some Restraint upon the Actions of the Father, in Imitation of the great Author of Nature, we ought in Prudence to choose this Method for preventing Men from being guilty of wicked Actions.

Besides, it is very certain, that as the Son is generally bred up in the same Principles with the Father, and must consequently be of Opinion, that his

Father was unjustly put to Death, say, it is very certain, that the Son will incline to revenge his Father's Death; therefore, for securing the Tranquillity of the Society, we ought to put it out of his Power, or at least we ought to put it in the Power

of the Crown to recover his Affection and Attachment by some new Obligation. These Considerations, my Lords, will induce me to give my Assent to the Question now before us, and considering the dangerous Situation we are in at present, it is, in my Opinion, a sufficient Excuse for the Time and Manner of bringing it in.

The next that stood up was Q. Marcus Philippus, who spoke in the Character of the Marquis of Tweedale, to this Effect.

My Lords,
As this Subject has been already quite exhausted by noble Lords who

those Abilities are much superior to mine, I rise up only to answer some Objections made to this Clause, which is founded upon mistaken Notions of the Laws and People of Scotland. My Lords, the Law passed in the 7th Year of Queen Anne, of which the Clause now proposed to be further suspended makes a Part, was so far from being disagreeable to that People in general, that, I believe, no Regulation since the Union has occasioned a more universal Satisfaction. Their own Laws of Treason were vague and indeterminate, and such Power was left in the Breasts of the Judges, that in many Cases it was not easy to determine, whether a Man was guilty of Treason or no; and the Practice of Torture, which by the Laws of Scotland was in some Cases permitted, made those Laws terrible to every thinking Man in that Kingdom; consequently their exchanging those Laws for the mild and intelligible Laws of Treason in England, could not but be a Satisfaction to every Man there, who understood and considered the Difference. There was no Occasion for any Compact, or for offering them any new Clauses, in order to purchase their Acceptance of an Exchange, which was by itself alone of so much Advantage to them; nor would there be any such Compact, with regard to the Clause now under your Consideration, when the Bill was first brought in, because the Bill itself was first brought in to this House, and that Clause was not thought of till after it was passed, and sent to the other House.

Another Mistake, my Lords, has happened in this Debate, from a supposition, that the Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland in the Year 1690, was repealed or altered by the Act passed in the 7th of Queen Anne; from whence it has been supposed, that the Scots would not part with that valuable Law of

theirs, but upon Condition, that the Clause, which is now to be further suspended, should be made a Part of that Bill. My Lords, the *Scottish* Act in the Year 1690 was so far from being repealed, that it was not in the least altered by the Law passed in the 7th of Queen Anne. To explain this to your Lordships, I must observe, that the Laws of Treason in Scotland were, before the Revolution, the most unjust and oppressive that ever, I believe, existed in any Country. By those Laws, my Lords, not only the attainted Person, but all his Creditors, Mortgagees, Lessees, and in fine, every one that had any Thing to demand of him or his Estate, became forfeited, so far at least as related to their Demands upon the forfeiting Person or his Estate: The Crown, or the Grantee of the Crown, entered into the immediate Possession of the Estate, free of all Debts and Incumbrances he had ever subjected it to, by which many innocent Men were often ruined and undone.

This, my Lords, was the State of the *Scottish* Laws of Treason at the Time of the Revolution, and from this alone your Lordships may judge, how oppressive they were upon the Subject; but at that Time the People took Care to get a Law passed for securing Mortgagees and Lessees, and for Payment of the forfeiting Person's just Debts; and in the Year 1690, another Law was passed for securing all those entailed Estates, where the Entail was subjected to such Clauses, there called irritant Clauses, as made the Possessor nothing but Tenant for Life; so that this Law of the Year 1690 may properly enough be called the *Scottish Westminster* the 2d; and it has this Advantage of the *English Westminster* the 2d, that it absolutely secures our entailed Estates against Forfeitures, because our Lawyers have not yet found out how to cut off such Entails

tails by any such Conceits as are here called Fines and Recoveries. As these Laws, or at least the Parts of them I have mentioned, were made, my Lords, only with a View to secure Creditors and Heirs of Entail, and no other Way relate to Treason: As they enact nothing either with Regard to what shall be called Treason, or how it shall be tried, therefore so far as they relate to the Security of innocent Mens Property, they were never designed, nor ever thought to be altered by the Act of the 7th of Queen Anne, and according to this the Practice has been ever since. With Regard to the criminal Prosecution and Trial, they are carried on according to the Form prescribed by the Laws of Treason in England, and they are in every Thing regulated by those Laws only; but in all Questions relating to what is or is not forfeited, all which, as they relate to private Property, must be heard and determined by our Courts of Equity and Common Law; such Questions are to be regulated and determined by those Laws, and Forms of Proceeding, which were established in Scotland at the Time of the Union.

From this Information, your Lordships must see, that when the Act of the 7th of Queen Anne was passed, the Scots neither could, nor had Occasion to stipulate any Clause in Lieu of what I have mentioned of their Act of the Year 1690; and therefore the Lords of Scotland have no greater Concern, than any other Lord of this House, about the Clause in the 7th of Queen Anne, now under your Consideration; and if they had, I am fully convinced, the Majority of them would readily sacrifice that Concern to what is at present so absolutely necessary for the Good of both the united Kingdoms. I shall not enter into that complicated Question, my Lords, Whether a Representative in Parliament be

upon every important Occasion, obliged to ask the Advice of his Constituents? Whether I be obliged or not, I shall always do so, as often as I have an Opportunity; but upon the present Occasion it is certain, that no Representative is obliged to consult his Constituents; for when the Kingdom is in imminent Danger, and a Method proposed for guarding against that Danger, no Representative ought to delay providing for the Safety of his Country, for the Sake of consulting his Constituents. Such Cases do not admit of any Delay, and therefore every Member, either of this or the other House, if in his own Conscience he approves of what is proposed, is not only may, but he is in Duty bound to give his immediate Assent, which I shall most heartily do upon the present Occasion, because, I think, the Nation cannot be in greater or more imminent Danger, unless a foreign, hostile Army were actually landed in the Island.

Upon this, A. Posthumus rose up to gain, and, in the same Character as before, spoke in Substance, thus

My Lords,

I AM glad, the noble Lord has explained to us a little what the Laws of Treason were in Scotland before they were compelled to submit to the Exchange, that was introduced into that Country by the 7th of Queen Anne. Compelled, I must still say, my Lords, notwithstanding what the noble Lord has said upon that Subject. I am persuaded his Lordship said nothing but what he thought and believed to be true; but it is very difficult to judge of the Voice of the People without Doors; for I have always observed, that every Man judges of it from the Company he keeps, and if they generally approve, or disapprove of any Measure, he concludes

accordingly, and says, that a Measure was approved of, disapproved of by the general voice of the People without Doors. If we judge from History, or the Nature of Things, we must conclude, the People of Scotland were extremely displeased with that Innovation in their Laws. Bishop *Stillingfleet* has told us, that the Act of the 7th of Queen *Anne*, was generally and violently opposed by all the Members from Scotland in both Houses of Parliament; and from the Nature of Things it is not probable, that a People should be fond of parting with their own Laws, which they certainly understood better than the Laws of *England*, they knew nothing about; for they were at that Time so totally ignorant of our Laws of Treason, that the Government was obliged to print and distribute an Abstract of them among the People of Scotland. Besides all this, my Lords, it is certain, that our Ministers at that Time were of Opinion, that it was not so easy to convict a Man of Treason in Scotland, as in *England*; which Opinion they had formed upon some Gentlemen being acquitted in Scotland, who were tried for some treasonable Practices they were said to have been guilty of, when the Pretender was upon their Coasts; and this was the Reason why our Ministers brought in that Bill for establishing the *English* Laws of Treason in Scotland; for I must observe, that the Bill was brought in and zealously pushed by the Ministers, and therefore I must conclude, that it would not have been so generally opposed by the *Scottish* Members, if it had been universally disagreeable to their Countrymen.

I must really congratulate the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland upon hearing, that their Lawyers have not yet found out a Method for cutting off Entails, and subjecting

Estates-Tail to Forfeitures for High-Treason. It inclines me, my Lords, to think, that their Lawyers have hitherto been honest Men than our Lawyers in *England* have sometimes shewn themselves to be. In our Histories we often find our Lawyers wresting the Laws of their Country, or the Words of an Act of Parliament, in order to gain an Advantage to the Crown, and to put a Hardship upon the Subject; but in this Case, the Lawyers of Scotland have, I shall not say wrested, but, interpreted honestly the 7th of Queen *Anne*; because I really think, they have put an equitable Construction upon the Words of that Act of Parliament, to the Disadvantage of the Crown, and in order to prevent a Hardship upon the Subject. The 7th of Queen *Anne* says expressly, *That Persons attainted of Treason in Scotland, shall be in the same Case as Persons attainted in England*: A Person attainted in *England* forfeits all his Lands in Fee-Simple or Fee-Tail: Might not a willing Judge have from thence determined, that an Entailed-Estate in Scotland, after it came to the Possession of what we call in *England*, Tenant-in-Tail, should become forfeited by the Attainder of the Tenant-in-Tail; in the same Manner as it would be in *England*? A willing Judge, I say, my Lords, might have determined so from the express Words of the Law, without attending to the Difference between a Tenant-in-Tail in Scotland, and a Tenant-in-Tail in *England*; for, it seems, Tenant-in-Tail in Scotland, may be restrained by irritant Clauses from alienating the Estate-Tail, but a Tenant-in-Tail in *England* cannot be restrained by Condition or Proviso from suffering a Common-Recovery. Therefore, if the *Scottish* Act of the Year 1690, be preserved to them, for that Benefit they are more indebted to the Honesty of their Lawyers than to the

the Care of their Legislators; and I wish their Lawyers may always prove as honest; for a Determination of the Judges in one Age, is no infallible Rule for the Determination of the Judges in all future Ages.

But now, my Lords, suppose that the *Scottish* Act of the Year 1690, had been preserved to them by the express Words of the Statute, as well as by the Resolution of their Judges, yet this is no Proof, that the Clause in that Statute for preventing Heirs suffering by the Attainder of their Ancestors, was not introduced in Pursuance of a Compact with the *Scottish* Members, and consequently with the People of that Country. Their Members at that Time might say, our People think it a very great Hardship to be obliged to submit to the *English* Laws of Treason; but if you will insert a Clause for rendering the Condition of the Subject evidently better than it was before, they may be prevailed on to submit quietly to the Innovation: Our Entailed-Estates are already secure against Forfeitures; if you will insert a Clause for securing all other Estates, and all hereditary Dignities, against Forfeitures, the People of *Scotland* will then readily embrace your Laws of Treason. This was very probably their Proposal, and being seconded by many of the *English* Members, it was agreed to; for as the Clause was first passed by the other House, it was to begin to take Effect at the same Time with the other Clauses of that Bill; and its being first brought into the other House is a Proof only, that the Peers of *Scotland*, who were then in this House, had not so much Weight here, as their Members who were then in the other House had there. Tho' the Effect of this Clause was suspended, by a Proviso afterwards added in this House, yet still the *Scots* got something by their Compact: Tho' they did not get an Advantage

in Possession, they got a very great one in Expectancy; and now you are going to take that Expectancy from them, without any Sort of Consideration.

How the noble Lord can be assured of what the Majority of his Constituents would do upon the present Occasion, I do not know; but I am surprised to hear him say, that the Nation is in imminent Danger, or that it would be in imminent Danger, should our agreeing to the Clause now offered to us be delayed. My Lords, our Circumstances would not be in the least altered by such Delay; because the Term of the first Suspension of the Clause in the 7th of Queen *Anne* is not yet expired, nor likely to expire for 20 or 30 Years to come; it is, therefore, quite needless to think of a new Term till the former be expired, or near expiring: Nay, we ought not till then to think of it, because we cannot till then determine, whether we shall have Occasion for a new Suspension or not; and, I am sure, we ought never to agree to it, unless we find it absolutely necessary.

Before I sit down, my Lords, must beg Leave to take Notice of some Things advanced upon this Subject by the reverend and learned Prelate. He allowed, that we ought not to inflict Punishments upon innocent Children directly, but he said that we may, and must do it consequentially; and that for this we have Authority from the Example of the great Author of Nature. God forbid, my Lords, that I should say that Providence ever does any Thing unjust; but that great Example is such as we ought not to presume to follow, because the Ways of Providence are past our finding out; and we may think we are following the Example, when we are acting directly contrary to it. We might pretend the same Example for punishing innocent

innocent Children with Death; for the Course of Nature they are brought to their Graves, and sometimes subjected to great Tortures, by the Follies and Vices of their Parents: Nay, we might plead the same great Example for filling Cities and whole Countries with Slaughter, Bloodshed, and Destruction; for when God Almighty brings the Sword, Pestilence, or Famine upon a Land, the Innocent suffer equally with the Guilty. Whatever ambitious or revengeful spirits may in former Ages have pretended, I am sure, none of the Reverend Bench will say, that any Government ought to presume to follow this Example.

Now, my Lords, with Regard to what his Lordship called direct and consequential Punishments, will any one say, that Forfeiture and Corruption of Blood are only consequential Punishments upon Children. My Lords, they are both direct Punishments upon Children, and upon them alone. In Crimes which are not capital, a Fine, or even a Forfeiture, is a Punishment upon the Criminal: He lives to feel the Want of his Money or Estate; and his Children may suffer consequentially by that Punishment. But in capital Cases, Fines and Forfeitures are no Punishment upon the Criminal: They are direct and immediate Punishments upon his Heirs only; and Corruption of Blood, so far as it extends to Children already born, is the same, rather more so, if possible. Is there any natural Connection between the Corruption of Blood in a guilty Father and the Corruption of Blood in an innocent Child? Could the one be the Consequence of the other, if the Law did not make it so? This Corruption of Blood is therefore a Punishment inflicted by Law directly upon the Child; and consequently is directly contrary to that divine Precept delivered in the Old Testament, I am sure, not repealed by the

New; for if it had, I am convinced, we should have heard of it in this Debate, and the very Words by which it had been repealed, would have been pointed out to us by some of the Reverend Bench.

The last that spoke in this Debate was Cn. Domitius Calvinus, in the Character of the Duke of Newcastle, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.

My Lords,

THE noble Lords who have spoke against this Question have, I confess, said a great deal for proving, that the Punishments now inflicted upon Treason are contrary to Justice and Religion; but as I do not pretend to be either a great Lawyer or Divine, and as both the Lawyers and Divines seem not only now to be, but in all Ages to have been of a contrary Opinion, I hope, I shall be excused, if I join in their Opinion, without attempting to answer what has been said against it. Being thus, my Lords, fixt in my Opinion as to this Point, the only other Questions seem to be, Whether we are now in Danger, and whether that Danger would not be greatly increased, should we reject the Clause now offered to us?

That there was a Design of an Invasion upon this Island, and that it is not yet laid aside, is as evident I think, as the Nature of the Thing, will admit. Whether it was concerted with the Jacobites here at home, is not material: Perhaps it was not, because the Invaders were sure of being joined by them upon their first Landing, without any previous Concert or Agreement for that Purpose; but from his Majesty's Message we ought to believe, that it was in Concert with some of them here at home; and his last Speech no Way contradicts that Message; for tho' his Majesty in that Speech is graciously

pleased to applaud the Duty and Affection which his loyal Subjects had shewn him upon that Occasion, he does not say, that there are no disaffected Persons in the Kingdom, or that the Invasion was not designed in Concert with some of them. That we are now in Danger of an Invasion, is therefore, I think, my Lords, not to be doubted, and that the Invaders, if they landed, would be joined by some of the *Jacobites* amongst us, is as little to be doubted. All we can do is to take the best Methods we can think of, to prevent their being joined by all; and, I think, there is nothing more certain, than that a Nobleman or Gentleman of Estate will be less ready to join an invading Enemy against the Government of his Country, when he knows, that his Family may thereby be ruined, than when he knows, that whatever he may do himself, his Family can thereby run no Risk.

The Pretender's Life, I shall grant, is a good Life: I mean, my Lords, with Regard to the Probability of its lasting; and while he lives, I believe, we may rest pretty secure, that but few of the *Jacobites* will ever join in a Rebellion against the Government; because, tho' most of them might perhaps venture their own Lives for what they call their Principle, yet few of them will ever venture the Ruin of their Families and Children, unless they see a better Chance for Success than, I hope, they will ever have. But the best Life, my Lords, may drop when least expected; and if the Pretender should die but a Week or two before his Son's Landing with an Army of foreign and *Irish* Papists in England, I must leave it to your Lordships to consider, what a dangerous State we should be in. In that Case, the 7th of Queen Anne would directly take Place, and as no Man would then run any Risk by Rebellion; but that of his own Life, the young Pretender

would certainly be joined by all the *Jacobites* to a Man, and this would give his Cause so favourable an Aspect, that many of those might join, who are governed by no Principle, but always join that Side, which they think has the greatest Likelihood of Success.

Surely, your Lordships must be of Opinion, that in this Case our present happy Establishment would be brought into the utmost Danger; and as this is a Case that may very possibly happen, I hope you will provide against it by agreeing to this Clause. It is only doing now what, in my Opinion, must be done some Time or other; for let the present Pretender die when he will, such a Clause as this, I hope, is not now agreed to, will be brought in and agreed to, as soon as the Parliament meets after the News of his Death; because I foresee, that we shall be in as much Danger from the Son as ever we were from the Father. Very probably we may be in much greater: He may become sensible of his Father's Folly in obstinately persisting in a Religion, which he was educated, by a bigotted Father and Mother: The Son may see how ridiculous it is, to rest his Claim solely upon those antiquated Doctrines of Passive-Obedience and indefeasible hereditary Right. For this Reason he may come to declare himself Protestant and to endeavour to set himself at the Head of that Party in England who are but too apt to run heedlessly and so blindly after Liberty, as to fall headlong into the Gulph of arbitrary Power.

I am far from thinking, my Lords, that he can ever be a true Protestant: I am fully convinced, that any Revolution in his Favour would be the Establishment of Slavery; but if he should politically declare himself a Protestant, and propose great Concessions in favour of

erty, he would find Confidence among many of those who are extravagant in their Notions, and in their Pursuit of Liberty; and that Party will always be much more numerous in this Nation, and more enterprising, than ever the Party was or can be, that is governed by the ridiculous Notions of Passive Obedience and indefeasible hereditary Right. These two Parties, tho' in their Principles diametrically opposite, would, however, in that Case, depart from their former mutual Animosity, and join together in the same Scheme of Politicks; and if this should ever happen, our Government would certainly be in greater Danger from the Son than ever it was from the Father. Therefore, I hope, during his Life, we shall not depart from any of those securities we have at present; consequently, we must suspend, during his Life and his Brother's, the 7th of Queen Anne; and as I have already given a very good Reason, why it should be done directly, I shall be for agreeing to the Clause now offered to your Lordships.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in the APPENDIX.]

CONFUTATION of the MEMORIAL publish'd by the Court of Vienna, &c. Continued from Page 555.

TO come now to what the Court of Vienna insinuate in their Memorial, and what they labour to justify by producing a separate Article of the Treaty of Alliance concluded at Frankfort, to wit, 'That the King's Views are not so disinterested as he would make People believe, but quite contrary; that his Majesty's Aim, in the Resolution he has just taken, is to enrich himself out of the Spoils of the Queen of Hungary.' To overthrow this odious Imputa-

tion, which is destitute of all Manner of Foundation, it is sufficient to declare publickly here, that this separate Article, upon which the whole Accusation is grounded, is held to be what it really is, that is to say, *A a Piece absolutely false and maliciously forged*, with this single View, of putting upon a wrong Scent the Members of the Empire, who are well inclined towards the common Cause, and to prevent their acceding to an Alliance, which cannot but be most salutary, for this Reason, that the only Design of it is, *To re-establish the Peace of Germany, to support the System of the Empire, and to preserve to the Members, as well as to the Head thereof, their Rights and Liberties; all of which depend upon that System.* We shall not here enquire, where this pretended Article may have been forged. We believe we may content ourselves with the Declaration now made; and the rather, because the Treaty of Frankfort is now in every Body's Hands. The D contracting Powers, in the Number of which are three crowned Heads, as well as some Electors, and other Princes of the Empire, must necessarily know, if this separate Article exists, and if they have signed it. Upon this we appeal with Confidence to their Testimony; and, instead of taking up any more of our Time in combating a Chimera, we shall proceed to the Examination of those Pretences, which the Author of the Memorial makes use of, for justifying his Court, as well with respect to the solemn Protests, and other Measures they have taken against the Head of the Empire, as with respect to the Averfion they are accused of, for every Thing that may contribute to the Re-establishment of Peace in Germany.

In Germany, and even throughout Europe, it is publickly and notoriously known, that at the last Diet of Election three Competitors pre-

presented themselves, who thought they had an equal Right to give their Vote for *Bohemia*. Upon this Occasion, the Electoral College unanimously resolved, that for *that* Time they would not receive the Vote for *Bohemia*; which should not prevent the Rights of that Crown, and of all those who thought themselves injured by the Resolution of the College, from being expressly reserved to them. This Resolution met with no Opposition in the Electoral College: On the contrary, the *Sieur de Brandau*, Minister from the Court of *Vienna*, intending to have entered upon the Journals a Protest against that Resolution, the Elector of *Hanover*, in Spite of the strong Connexion he had with that Court, was nevertheless of the same Opinion with the other Electors, and concluded, that this Protest ought to be razed out of the Journals, as it actually was.

It must be allowed, that the Hearing and Determining of Difficulties and Differences, that may arise in the Election of an Emperor, do not incontestably belong to the Electoral College alone; and since the Court of *Vienna* are pleased to refer themselves to what the King would have done in the like Circumstances, he makes no Difficulty to declare, that, supposing a Contest had arisen upon the Subject of the Vote, which he is entitled to give, in Quality of Elector of *Brandenburg*, he would have most heartily submitted to its being decided by the Electoral College. This Right of the Electoral College has been, upon several Occasions, acknowledged even by the Emperors of the House of *Austria*. The College of Electors having, therefore, proceeded with so much Circumspection, in deciding the Case under Consideration, and having expressly reserved their Rights, as well to the *Queen of Hungary* as to the other Pretenders, it would be difficult to

find a good Reason for determining the Court of *Vienna* to support its Rights by a new and very extraordinary Protest, unless their Intention was to try how far the Empire and Electoral College might be capable of conniving at the Views of that Court, and how far they would yield to the Efforts that Court might make either for annulling the lawful Election of an Emperor, and in that Manner depriving the Empire of one of its most glorious Prerogatives; or for giving a Blow to the Liberties of the Germanick Body, and overturning, from Top to Bottom, the whole System of the Empire. It is indeed no longer to be doubted, that these were the Views of the Court of *Vienna*: The very Words of the Protest are an evident Proof of it: We there read in express Terms, *That the pretended Election of the Elector of Bavaria is null in every Respect that the Manner in which they proceeded at the Election made at Frankfurt, being contrary to the Constitutions of the Empire, the Choice itself which was there made, must be both unlawful and invalid.* They put Things so far, as to denominate the Diet, which was held at *Frankfurt* a pretended Diet of the Empire.

With what Eye must those States which are well inclined towards the Empire, behold these Proceedings of the Court of *Vienna*? Have not they a more than sufficient Reason to demand a solemn Reparation, and such a one as may be proportioned to the Heinousness of the Offence? We leave this to the Judgment of every disinterested Person; and we lay down as a Fact, that in the whole History of *Germany*, we shall scarcely find one single Example, where a Member of the Empire forgot his Duty to such a Degree, as to contest, in a Manner so haughty, and even shocking, as the Court of *Vienna* has done, the Validity of an Election made by the whole College.

Electors, and even by the best Friends and Allies of that Court; is it not an unheard-of Insult, to dare to fly in the Face, as one may say, of the whole Empire in the assembled, as well as of its Members, and to form against both that the Civilians call *Quæstionem*?

The Author of the Memorial seems, it is true, to be of Opinion, that, even supposing his Court to have been guilty, upon that Occasion, of some Irregularities, they have been fully redressed by the Declaration which that Court caused to be carried to the Dictature of the Empire, the third of July last. He even gives it as an authentick Proof of the Queen's *Moderation and Magnanimity*, that she has promised, by that Declaration, to give up her Opposition to the Election of the Emperor, as soon as she has received a *reasonable Satisfaction for the past, and sufficient Security for the future*. But, besides that this Declaration is plainly contradicted by the Queen's Conduct, besides her not withdrawing a Protest that was injurious to the whole Empire, promising only to withdraw it in a certain Case, and upon certain Conditions; it must moreover be acknowledged, that a simple Declaration cannot efface the gross Affront that was put upon the Electoral College and the Body of the Empire by the Queen's solemn Protest. This is much the same as if we should make use of the most injurious and gross Expressions to one's Face, and afterwards pretend, that they could no Way hurt his Honour; and it is still less to be comprehended, how it can be a *Moderation and Magnanimity* altogether extraordinary in a Member of the Empire, to promise, upon certain Conditions, to do what he is bound to do, independently of those Conditions, and what he cannot refuse to do, without being guilty of a direct Breach of his Duty.

What the Author of the Memorial alledges for justifying the other Outrages of the Court of Vienna, with regard to the Emperor and the Imperial Army, is of no better Stamp. With regard to the Garisons of *Branau*, and some other Imperial Towns, the whole World knows, that the Law of Nations, and the Faith of Treaties, have in the most unjust Manner been violated by that Court. Those Garisons were treated as Prisoners of War, and dragged into foreign Countries, contrary to the express Tenor of the Capitulation they had obtained. The Fact has been so clearly proved by those written Accounts of it, which have been published by the Imperial Court, that it would be superfluous to enlarge upon the Subject. The Apologist for the Court of Vienna takes particular Care not to say one single Word of the Hostilities committed, some Months since, by the Austrian Army against the Emperor's Troops, and that in neutral Districts of the Empire, and even under the Cannon of its Fortresses. He chuses rather to follow the Imperial Troops into the Territories of the French King, where they were obliged to retire, in order to cover themselves from those Hostilities, and to prevent their being swallowed up by an Army infinitely superior to them. That Retreat furnishes the Author of the Memorial with an Opportunity, to represent the military Operations of the Imperial Army in the blackest Colours. It is not his Fault, if that Army be not accused of having acted against the Empire itself, as if the Court of Vienna and the Empire were Terms perfectly synonymous. This is apparently a Remnant of the Stile which in former Times they affected at Vienna, and which, after having been long accustomed to it, they cannot without Difficulty leave off, tho' Circumstances are no more the same. It is unfortunately but too well

well known, that our dear native Country finds itself in a Situation of all others the most grievous: The frequent Marches and Countermarches of the *Austrian* Armies, which they cause to pass through the neutral Territories of the Empire, and sometimes without having ask'd or obtained Permission; the Extortions and Pillagings, which these Armies have committed in the Countries they passed through, particularly in the *Palatinate*; the Efforts the Court of *Vienna* have made not to leave the Emperor even a single Inch of his hereditary Countries, and a thousand other Outrages which they have committed against his Dignity, and Authority, even under the Eyes of the Diet of the Empire; are so many Testimonies of the Troubles with which *Germany* is afflicted. In spite of all this, the Author of the Memorial has the Assurance to assert, that the Empire is no longer the Theatre of War, and that it enjoys every where a profound Tranquillity; which will be absolutely impossible as long as the Queen of *Hungary* refuses to acknowledge the Emperor, according to what she, as a Member of the Empire, is obliged to do; and as long as she refuses to restore to his Imperial Majesty his hereditary Countries, to give him a proper Satisfaction for his just Pretensions, and finally to dispose herself for the Conclusion of a solid Peace with the neighbouring Powers, who had a Share in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, or who have an Interest in keeping it in Force.

For about these two Years last past, the principal, and, indeed, the only Object of all the King's Deliberations and Negotiations has been, to procure a Pacification of the like Nature, which may be agreeable to the Laws of the Empire, and may establish the System thereof. The indefatigable Pains the King has been at, both within and without the Empire,

in order to accomplish this End, is known to all *Europe*. Neither the Court of *Vienna*, nor that of *London* can deny it. If, for accomplishing an End so laudable, his Majesty was sometimes obliged to propose Measures and Expedients, like unto those which they had Recourse in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, for satisfying the Powers at War, it is certain upon one Hand, that he afterwards entirely dropt those Expedients, and upon the other, that even supposing they had been agreed to, he always proposed them with such Modifications and Restrictions, as would have sufficiently provided for the Right of any third Person that might have been concerned.

We cannot be easily persuaded that these Expedients would have shock'd the tender and delicate Conscience of the Court of *Vienna*. To be persuaded of this, one must be ignorant of what is attested equally by antient and modern History, and of what the Empire and its Members have, upon many Occasions, very fully experienced, to wit, that it is very little the Custom of that Court to give Attention to the Rights of third Person, in their Alliances, in their Treaties of Peace, or in the other Conventions they make; or rather, that they make no Scruple to sacrifice the Rights of others to their own proper Interests, and to conclude their Agreements at the Expence of other People. Witness what passed before the Treaty of *Westphalia*, about transferring to another Person the Electoral Dignity which was in the *Palatine* Family. Witness the Treaty of *Nimwegen*, and the little Attention therein given to the Interests of the Elector of *Brandenburg*! Witness the Treaty of *Ryswick*, where they sacrificed several considerable Provinces, which had formerly belonged to the Empire! Witness what passed upon other Occasions, when they sometimes sacrificed

and divers masculine Fiefs, which are of great Importance to the Empire, and at other Times usurped the Fiefs upon the lawful Heirs! In short, the last Treaty of *Worms*, and what was therein stipulated with regard to the Marquilate of *Final*! In this Case, the Difficulty is not to find Examples, but excuse them. They present themselves in Crowds, as has been already said, in the History of this Age, and those that went before it.

The Author of the Pamphlet which the Court of *Vienna* has caused to be published, endeavours by two Remarks to prove, that the King has not at Heart the Interests of his native Country, so much as is pretended. The first is, that the Count *de Dobna*, his Majesty's Minister at *Vienna*, made a Difficulty to communicate to that Court, in Writing, the Propositions of Peace, which had been made on the Part of the Emperor, in the Conferences held at *Hanau*. The second, that since the Month of *November* last, the Count *de Dobna* had made neither Propositions nor Instances for procuring a Peace.

To the first of these Articles we answer, that for two Reasons it was quite needless for the King's Minister to communicate to the Court of *Vienna*, the Propositions made at *Hanau*. The first, because the Minister of the Court of *England* had already communicated them to the Court of *Vienna*; and the second, because my Lord *Carteret* affirmed, that these Propositions had been absolutely rejected by the Court of *Vienna*. As that Court never ceased making reiterated Instances for obtaining those Propositions under the Hand of the *Prussian* Minister, it was not possible for the Court of *Berlin* not to take Umbrage at it, nor to avoid suspecting, that they intended to avail themselves of that Communication, in order (as they

had done upon former Occasions) to turn it some Way or other to the Prejudice of the King and the Emperor. Therefore the Circumspection made use of upon that Occasion by the *Prussian* Court cannot reasonably be found fault with.

To proceed to the second Article, the Inaction in which the Count *de Dobna* has for some Time remained, ought to be imputed solely to the Disregard which the Court of *Vienna* has always shewn for the Propositions of Peace made to them, however reasonable those Propositions might be. It has been constantly recommended to that Minister, and ever since the Beginning of the present Year, never to lose Sight of the Affair of Peace, and with Diligence to make the best Use of every favourable Disposition which the Court of *Vienna* might testify that Way. But the *Austrian* Ministers, instead of being any Way disposed towards an Accommodation, having even refused to hear any Proposition that tended towards re-establishing the Tranquillity of the Empire, can one be surpris'd, that the Count *de Dobna* grew weary of making useless Representations, and that at last he chose to drop the Affair altogether?

All those who are acquainted with what passed in the Negotiations of Peace, that have been lately set on Foot, and who will judge of the Thing without Prejudice, must consider as nothing but a vain Declaration, what the Author of the Memorial advances of the good Intentions of the Court of *Vienna*, who according to him neither desire nor seek any Thing but Peace. Were it true, that that Court was in so good a Temper, what was it then that could hinder their accepting, as it was proposed to them, the Mediation of the *Empire*, and of the *Maritime Powers*, who are the Queen's best Friends and Allies? It could

could not, perhaps, have been found Fault with, if the Emperor had made a Difficulty, to trust his Interests to the Mediation of those Powers, who have dealt with him as with a declared Enemy. Nevertheless, the Love he bears to his native Country, got the better of this important Consideration, and induced that Prince to take the generous Resolution, to accept of the Mediation even of his Enemies, rather than leave the Empire any longer involved in Trouble and Confusion. Could it be imagined, that the Queen would have balanced one single Moment in following his Example? Her Interests could not be in better Hands, nor can it be said, that they could run any Risk, when intrusted to such Mediators. From all this can an impartial Judge do otherwise than conclude, that the more Zeal the Emperor shewed, the more Care he took to have Peace restored, the farther remote the Queen shewed herself from any reasonable Accommodation?

In short, notwithstanding all the Pains that have been taken both at the Court of *Vienna*, and at those of their Allies, it has not been possible, even to this very Day, to bring them to the Point of declaring ingenuously and without Subterfuge, upon what Conditions they are willing to enter into a Negotiation. A very little Knowledge of the Constitution of the Empire, will make it be confessed, that the Restitution of the Emperor's hereditary Countries must be laid down as the Basis and Foundation of the Treaty, and that without that previous Article, no solid Peace is to be expected. When this Preliminary was proposed to the *Austrian* Ministers, all the Answer we had was, that if the Emperor would conform himself to the Court of *Vienna's* Way of Thinking, N. B. *He should have neither more nor less than he had*

before. With Regard to the restoring the Electorate of *Bavaria*, those Ministers would not so much as hear it mentioned. They insinuated clearly enough, that it intended to keep *Barvaria*, and incorporate it with the *Austrian* Dominions; and that their Intents with Regard to the Emperor's Family, was, either to transfer it into *Italy*, by giving him the two *Sicilies*; or to assign him Part of those Conquests, which, with the Concurrence of the Empire, they might make upon *France*. The Explanations that could be drawn from the Court of *Vienna*, with Regard to the Conditions upon which they were willing to enter into Treaty, terminated in these oblique and unlimited Expressions, the Sense of which may be infinitely extended, that the Queen must have a *proportion for what is past, and security for the Time to come*. It appears by the Court of *Vienna's* Exposition, that this was then, and is still the Burden of the *Austrian* Ministry's Song, and the Cloak under which they conceal their secret Views with the more Care, because they very well know, that if they should discover them, before they have put themselves in a Condition to carry them into Execution. In open Force, they would give the Alarm to all the States of the Empire, and oblige them to unite themselves strictly to their Head, for disapproving such dangerous Projects. From hence has proceeded the Success of all our Applications to the Court of *Vienna*, for inducing them to declare plainly and precisely, what they meant by the *Reparation and Security* which they demanded.

Although the Court of *Vienna* have never opened themselves fully upon this Head, yet certain Expressions have from Time to Time dropt from some of their Ministers

whence we may infer, that the grand View of that Court was, on one Side, to keep *Bavaria*, and upon the other, to cause a King of the *Romans* to be elected, in such a Manner, that the Choice should fall upon the young Arch-Duke, or upon the Great Duke of *Saxony*. They had a Mind to leave the Imperial Majesty the Title of Emperor, during his Life, but the Empire was to be governed by the King of the *Romans*; and because he was to reside at *Vienna*, they proposed to have the Aulick Council, and the Chancery of the Empire, transported thither again; as if the Imperial Dignity ought for ever to be an Appenage inseparable from the House of *Austria*, and as if all those who do not approve of the said Notions, ought for that very Reason to be looked on as Enemies of the Empire, and, consequently, proscribed and extirpated out of the Dominions thereof.

There is, nevertheless, one Article, upon which the *Austrian* Ministers have explained themselves very clearly; and that is the Project of drawing the Empire into a War against *France*. For a whole Century past, the Empire has found itself engaged against that Crown, in a War, in which the only Aim has been, to support the House of *Austria*, and to make good the particular Interests of that House, which, for the most Part, had nothing in common with those of the Empire. The Wounds, which our dear Country has received in this War, instead of being healed, are bleeding to this very Day. All those who have read the History of past Ages, and know any Thing of the present State and Condition of the Powers of *Europe*, must be convinced, that the Empire has drawn no Advantage from the War with *France*, not even when it was attended with the greatest Success. They must know, that in the Tre-

ties, which have from Time to Time suspended the Course of that War, the Court of *Vienna* never shewed any Regard either to the preserving or extending the Dominions of the Empire: They reaped all the Advantage from the War, and left nothing to the Empire or its Members, but the Glory of having sacrificed their Lives and Fortunes in contributing towards the Aggrandisement of the House of *Austria*. Such Gentlemen must farther acknowledge, that the Empire has no just Reason for commencing, and is not in a Condition to support to the End, a long War for recovering the antient Territories of the Empire (*Avulsa Imperii*) the Loss of which ought to be imputed originally to the unmeasurable Ambition of the House of *Austria*, and to the Project that House has long since formed, for oppressing the Rights and Liberties of the States of the Empire. In Spite of all this, because the Court of *Vienna* and their Allies think proper, the Empire must again resume this unfortunate Project, which dire Experience ought long ago to have made it distaste. Whether the Empire has just Cause to declare War against *France*, or has not? Whether a War with that Crown will not draw after it the complete Ruin of a great Number of innocent Persons, who have no Concern in the Quarrel, and particularly of the Provinces bordering upon *France*? Whether the other States of the Empire think this War agreeable, or contrary to their Interest? These are Questions which they do not enquire into, and about which they give themselves not the least Trouble. It is sufficient that the Court of *Vienna* and their Allies find their Account in it, and that they declare themselves Enemies to *France*. Things have been carried such a Length, that they have made no Difficulty to insist upon a War against *France* as the Condition

Confutation of the Queen of Hungary's MEMORIAL

fine qua non of a Reconciliation between the Queen and the Emperor. It has been very plainly insinuated upon several Occasions, *That the Emperor could not hope for a Peace: That the Empire could as little flatter itself with recovering its Tranquillity, unless both the one and the other would renounce all Sorts of Engagement with France, and unless they would enter into the Views of the Court of Vienna and its Allies against that Crown.*

Such being evidently the present State of Things, the King thought himself under an indispensable Necessity to employ those Forces which God has entrusted him with, in order to defend and support his native Country, in which he himself bears so considerable a Rank, to preserve entire the Constitution and Liberties of the Empire, and to prevent sometimes such Projects as tend to its utter Subversion and Ruin. His Majesty could take no other Course, without being deficient in his Duty both towards the Empire and its Head, without being blind to what his own proper Safety and the Preservation of his Dominions require of him, and without casting upon his Reign a Stain, which a Series of Ages would not be capable of effacing. The King, full of Consideration and Esteem for the Person and eminent Qualities of the Queen of Hungary, is, besides, too much persuaded of the Equity and Magnanimity of that Princess, to impute to her the pernicious Designs, which have before been explained. They can be imputed to nothing but the Suggestions of some evil Councillors, who, neglecting and despising the true Interests of their Sovereign, allow themselves to think of nothing but of getting revived the *Despotism*, they in former Times exercised, under the Name of the Emperor, over the States of the Empire; and who, in order to gain their Ends, have by

specious Pretences misled the Queen's honest Intentions. The King is very far from being obstinately bent upon oppressing the House of Austria, as is insinuated by the Court of Vienna in their Exposition. Very far from that, his Majesty will always take Pleasure in contributing to the Preservation and Prosperity of this House, so far as Justice, and the Constitution, Rights, and Liberties of the Empire and its Members, will permit; provided the Queen, on her Side, does not throw any Obstacle in the Way of his Majesty's good Intentions, or does not, by a most unseasonable Obstinacy, render them unsuccessful. The King does not lose Hopes, but that the Queen of Hungary will at last consent to acquit herself of what she owes, as a Member of the Empire, to the Emperor, who is its Head; the particular Differences that may subsist between her and him, being not at all a Reason for her dispensing with that Obligation. His Majesty demands no more than that the Queen should acknowledge the Emperor as such; that she should give him a reasonable Satisfaction, and such a one as may bear a Proportion to the just Demands of his House, and at the same Time a Reparation for what is past, and a Security for the Time to come. As to the last, a weak Member of the Empire has much better Reason to insist upon it from a more powerful, than the latter has to ask it from the former. This will be the Way to restore Peace and Tranquillity not only to Germany, but likewise to all Europe, by Means as just as they are solid; and this shall also be for ever the great and sole Object of all the King's Resolutions and Undertakings.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right
Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal

parliament assembled, presented, Nov. 28, 1744.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

Our Zeal for your Majesty, the Love of our Country, and our anxious Regard for the Welfare and Liberties of Europe, have made us look, with the utmost Concern, on those Events which have fallen out, during the last Summer, to the Disadvantage of the Common Cause: And our Surprise is no less, when we consider the Part, which has been taken by some Powers, so contrary to their own true and essential Interest. The Necessity of taking proper Measures to prevent or remove the ill Effects of these Events, is apparent; and no Endeavours shall be wanting in us to obviate them.

We have seen, with the utmost Satisfaction, not only your Majesty's Magnanimity and Zeal in the Prosecution of the just and necessary War, wherein we are engaged, but also the Constancy and Firmness shewn by the Queen of Hungary and the King of Sardinia, under the greatest Difficulties. The Disappointment of an Enterprize, form'd for the Destruction of the latter, as well as for reducing Italy under the Dominion of the House of Bourbon, is of great Importance to this Nation; since, if such a Design had succeeded, it must have been attended with fatal Consequences to the Trade and Navigation of your Majesty's Subjects in the Mediterranean.

We acknowledge, with the greatest Thankfulness, your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness in declaring

to your Parliament, that you are determined to carry on the War, in Conjunction with your Allies, and with their effectual Assistance, in such a Manner as may be most conducive to a safe and honourable Peace: In making this desirable End your sole Aim, your Majesty shews a just Sense of true Glory, and a tender Regard, not only for your own Subjects, but extended to the rest of Europe.

As your Majesty's Resolution, never to abandon your Allies, must be an additional Encouragement to them, strictly to perform their Engagements with your Majesty, so your paternal Care to procure the utmost Security to the Religion, Liberties, and Commerce of your Kingdoms, cannot fail to excite in the Hearts of all your faithful Subjects, the warmest Affection and Duty to your Sacred Person, and Zeal for your Defence and Support.

It is with real Satisfaction we receive your Majesty's Declaration, that you are actually endeavouring with your Allies, particularly the States General of the United Provinces, the ancient and natural Friends of this Nation, to adjust the Proportions of Forces and Expence, to be borne by each of the Confederates in the War. Such a Concert will be the Basis of great Utility and Advantage to the Common Cause.

We are truly sensible of your Majesty's Goodness, in laying before us these your salutary Views and Intentions; and we do, with the greatest Zeal and Firmness, assure your Majesty, that we are fully determined to support you in the steady Prosecution of them, and in carrying on such Measures, as it shall be necessary for Great Britain to pursue in this critical Conjunction.

May the divine Providence prosper your

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* See his Majesty's Speech, presented this May for last Month, p. 570.

and the following Address are Answers, in

600 The COMMONS ADDRESS.

your Majesty's Councils and Arms with Success equal to the Justice of your Cause. For our Part, we beg Leave to give your Majesty the strongest Assurances, that we have the Honour and Safety of your Majesty, the Security and true Interest of your Kingdoms, and the happy Issue of this just and necessary War, entirely at Heart; and will at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, stand by and defend your Majesty, your Royal Family, and Government, against the ambitious and destructive Designs of France, and of any other Power, that shall attempt to attack or disturb them.

His MAJESTY's most gracious

ANSWER.

My Lords,

I Heartily thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The Zeal, which you have so seasonably expressed for my Person and Government, for carrying on this just and necessary War, and for the vigorous Support of my Allies, give me the greatest Satisfaction. And your Unanimity in doing this, cannot fail to add greatly to the good Effects of it, both at Home and Abroad.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne.

It is with the deepest Concern we reflect upon what has happened during the last Summer, to the Disadvantage of the Common Cause. And as we cannot but be extremely apprehensive of the Consequences

of these Events, we assure your Majesty, that we will not only give the greatest Attention to them, but exert our utmost Endeavours to prevent or remove the ill Effects of them.

We cannot sufficiently applaud the Constancy and Resolution of the Queen of Hungary, under so many severe Trials; nor can we less admire the Magnanimity and Firmness of the King of Sardinia, whose excellent Conduct, supported by your Majesty's Assistance, has obstructed and defeated the ambitious Designs of the House of Bourbon in Italy.

Your faithful Commons, with Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude acknowledge your Majesty's prudent and tender Regard to the Condition of your Subjects, as well as your continued Endeavours to concert and stipulate with your Allies, particularly the States General, whose Interests are inseparably connected with those of Great Britain, the Proportion of Forces and Expence to be borne by the respective Confederates in this War; and we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, assist and support your Majesty, in carrying on this just and necessary War, against the Enemies of these Kingdoms, and the Disturbers of Europe, till a safe and honourable Peace shall be obtained.

And as your Majesty has been graciously pleased to lay before your Parliament your royal Views and Intentions, your Majesty may depend upon your faithful Commons, for their ready and chearful Assistance, to maintain the Honour and Dignity of your Crown, effectually to support your Allies, and to contribute whatever shall be found necessary or expedient to bring about with Honour, a just and reasonable Settlement of the present embroiled State of Europe.

The

The KING'S Answer,
Centenry,
Thank you for this loyal and affectionate
Address. Your Unanimity on this Occa-
sion is not only of great Weight both
at home and abroad. You may be assured,
that your Supplies you shall find necessary to
your Service, shall be managed with the utmost
Economy, and applied to the Support of my
Person, and of the true Interests of my People.

Copy of the last Will and Testament
of her Grace, SARAH, late Duchess
Dowager of MARLBOROUGH. (Continued
from p. 557.)

AND whereas the late Duke of Marlborough hath by his Will impowered and directed his Trustees in the said Will named, and Survivors and Survivor of them, and the Heirs and Assigns of such Survivor, on the Birth of each, and every Son then after to be born of Charles Spencer, now Charles Duke of Marlborough, and of others in the said Will named, by Deeds, attested by two or more credible Witnesses, to revoke and make void the respective Wills limited to such respective Sons in Tail Male, and in lieu thereof to limit the Premises in the said Will mentioned (except as therein is excepted,) to the Use of such Sons for their Lives, without Impeachment of Waste, with immediate Remainders to the respective Sons of such Sons severally and respectively in Tail Male, according to the Seniority of such Sons;

And the Court of Chancery having been applied to for Directions in this Matter, but not having as yet given any: And I being minded to preserve, as far as in me lieth, the Remainders in the said Duke of Marlborough's Will limited, from being defeated or barred, do therefore to that Intent and Purpose direct, that the said Hugh Earl of Marchmont and Beverham Filmer, and the Survivor of them, and the Heirs of such Survivor, do, and shall out of the Rents, Issues and Profits of the Premises so limited to them as aforesaid, raise and pay the clear yearly Sum of 3000*l.* over and above all Deductions for or by Reason of any Taxes, Charges, or Impositions imposed, or to be imposed by Authority of Parliament, or otherwise howsoever, by four equal Quarterly Payments at the aforesaid Feasts, to and for the Use of such of the Sons or Grandsons of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough born, or to be born, as shall successively, for the Time being, be next and immediately intitled as Tenant in Tail in Remainder, after the Death of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough, to the

Estate of John late Duke of Marlborough, by Virtue of his Will, which said Annuity, or yearly Sum shall commence, and be paid to such Son or Grandson for the Time being, from and after his attaining the Age of 20 Years, during the joint Lives of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough, and such Son or Grandson for the Time being.

A Provided nevertheless, that if any such Son or Grandson intitled to such Annuity, or yearly Payment as aforesaid, shall, during the Life of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough, do, or suffer any Act, whereby, all or any of the Estates, Remainders, Limitations, or Uses in the said late Duke of Marlborough's Will declared, or expressed, may be defeated, or barred; then, and in such Case, the Annuity, or yearly Sum of 3000*l.* hereby limited, shall from thenceforth for ever cease, and be void, not only in respect to the Son or Grandson of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough, doing, or suffering such Act as aforesaid, but in respect to every other Son and Grandson of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough.

B Provided also, and it is my Will, That if any Son of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough shall become intitled to the said Annuity in Possession, by Virtue of this my Will, and shall in the Life-time of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough marry, and attain his Age of 21 Years, and shall not have done, or suffered, or agree to do or suffer any Act whereby the said Annuity hereby to him limited, is by this my Will to cease, or be void; then and in such Case, it shall, and may be lawful to and for such Son in the Life-time of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough, by any Deed duly executed, and attested by three or more credible Witnesses, with the Consent of the said Hugh Earl of Marchmont and Beverham Filmer, or the Survivor of them, or his Heirs, signified by their, or his sealing, and executing of such Deed, to limit, or appoint to be paid out of my said Estates charged with the said Annuity, or Payment of 3000*l.* yearly, any Annuity or yearly Payment, not exceeding 1500*l.* per Ann. clear of all Taxes and Charges, to be paid by such quarterly Payments as aforesaid, to any Woman with whom he shall intermarry, to hold the said Annuity from and after her Husband's Death, during her Life.

D **E** **F** **G** **H** **I** **J** **K** **L** **M** **N** **O** **P** **Q** **R** **S** **T** **U** **V** **W** **X** **Y** **Z**
 Provided always, That if such Son of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough, who shall make such Appointment, shall afterwards happen to survive the said Charles Duke of Marlborough, then, and in such Case, the said Appointment of such Annuity for such Woman shall be void, and the same Annuity shall not take Place.

Provided

Provided also, and it is my Will, That my said Estates shall never be chargeable with the Payment of more than one such Annuity, as a Provision for any such Woman, at one and the same Time.

And as to all my said Manors, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Premises herein before devised to my said Trustees *Hugh Earl of Marchmont and Beversham Filmer*, subject to the said Annuities, Powers, and Provisions herein before mentioned; I will, direct and devise the same to be in Trust for my said Grandson *John Spencer*, and his Assigns, for, and during the Term of his natural Life, without Impeachment of Waste, and from and after the Determination of that Estate, to the Use of the said *Hugh Earl of Marchmont and Beversham Filmer*, and their Heirs, during the natural Life of the same *John Spencer*; in Trust to support and preserve the contingent Uses and Estates herein after limited, from being defeated or destroyed; and for that purpose to make Entries, or bring Actions, as the Case shall require: Yet nevertheless to permit and suffer the same *John Spencer* and his Assigns, during his Life, to receive and take the Rents and Profits thereof, and of every Part thereof, to and for his and their own Use and Benefit; and from and after his Decease, in Trust for the said *John Spencer*, the Son of my said Grandson *John Spencer*, and his Assigns, for and during the Term of his natural Life, without Impeachment of Waste.

And from and after the Determination of that Estate, to the Use of the said *Hugh Earl of Marchmont*, and *Beversham Filmer*, and their Heirs, during the natural Life of the said *John Spencer* the Son, in Trust to support and preserve the contingent Uses and Estates herein after limited, from being defeated or destroyed; and for that Purpose to make Entries, or bring Actions, as the Case shall require: Yet nevertheless to permit and suffer the said *John Spencer* the Son, and his Assigns, during his Life, to receive and take the Rents and Profits thereof, and of every Part, to and for his and their own Use and Benefit.

And from and after his Decease, in Trust for the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and all and every other the Son and Sons of the Body of the said *John Spencer* the Son, lawfully to be begotten, severally, successively, and in Remainder, one after another, as they and every of them shall be in Seniority of Age and Priority of Birth; and the several and respective Heirs Male of the Body and Bodies of all and every such Son and Sons lawfully issuing; the Elder of such Sons, and the Heirs Male of his Body, to be always preferred, and to take before the

younger of such Son and Sons, and Heirs Male of his and their Body and Dies issuing.

And for Default of such Issue, in Trust for all and every other the Son and Sons the Body of my said Grandson *John Spencer* lawfully begotten, or to be begotten, severally, successively, &c. in the same Form before.

And for Default of such Issue, in Trust for all and every the Daughter and Daughters of the Body of my said Grandson *John Spencer* lawfully begotten, or to be begotten, and all and every the Daughter and Daughters of the Body of the said *John Spencer* the Son lawfully to be begotten, be equally divided between or among them (if more than one) Share and Share alike to take as Tenants in common, and as joint Tenants, and the several and respective Heirs of the Bodies of all and every such Daughter and Daughters lawfully issuing.

And in Case one or more of such Daughters shall happen to die without Issue her or their Body or Bodies; Then as the Share or Shares of her or them so dying without Issue, in Trust for the Survivors, Survivor, and others or other of them, be equally divided between or among them (if more than one) Share and Share alike to take as Tenants in common, and not as joint Tenants, and the several and respective Heirs of the Bodies of such Survivor or Survivor, and others or other of them. And if all such Daughters but one shall happen to die without Issue of their Bodies or if there shall be but one such Daughter in Trust for such surviving or only Daughter, and the Heirs of her Body.

And for Default of such Issue, then in Trust for such Person and Persons, and for such Estate and Estates, Uses, Intents, and Purposes, as I shall by my Will, Codicil or other Writing, by me to be signed in the Presence of three or more credible Witnesses, declare, direct, limit, or appoint.

And my Will is, That all my Household Goods and Furniture, which, at the Time of my Decease, shall be in the afore-said Messuage in the County of Oxford, which I purchased of *Sir Cecil Bishop*, Bart. shall be deemed as Heir Looms, and for ever be enjoyed, as far as the Law will admit, by the Person and Persons who for the Time being shall be in Possession of or intitled to the Rents and Profits of the same Messuage by Virtue of this my Will.

And whereas by Indenture bearing Date on or about the 25th Day of November, 1729, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and metropolitical Church of *Christ Church*, Canterbury, for the Considerations therein

...ed, did lease or grant unto me
Site and Court-Lodge of the Manor
... in the Parishes of *Old Romney*
... in *Romney-Marsh* in the County
... and the several Houses, Barns,
... Lands, Tenements, and Heredi-
... in the said Indenture of Lease
... mentioned and described, All
... were formerly the Leasehold Estate
... my late Mother; To hold the same to
... my Heirs and Assigns, for and during
... three Lives therein named, and the
... of the longest Liver of them, sub-
... to the Rents and Covenants in the
... Lease reserved and contained, and
... on the Lessees Part are to be paid,
... and performed:

Now I do hereby give, devise, and be-
... with the said Site and Court-Lodge,
... Houses, Barns, Buildings, Lands, Tene-
... Hereditaments and Premises, com-
... in the said Lease; and all my re-
... and other Estate, Term and In-
... therein:

And also my Lands, Tythes, and Estate
... in the said County of *Huckingham*, which
... hold by Lease for Years of the City of
... :

And also all other my Leasehold E-
... (except such of them as I shall oth-
... dispose of by this my Will, or by
... Codicil or Codicils to be by me made
...) unto, and to the Use of the said
... *Hugh Earl of Marchmont*, and *Bever-
... Filmer*, their Heirs, Executors, Administra-
... and Assigns respectively, during the
... Continuance of the same respective Leases;
... *Trust* nevertheless for such Person and
... Persons, and for such Estates and Interests,
... in such Proportions and Manner, and
... and subject to such Powers, Re-
... strictions, and Limitations as are herein
... before expressed, limited, and declared or
... directed, of and concerning the said herein
... before devised Freehold Manors, Lands,
... and Hereditaments, as near thereto as may
... be, and the Nature of the said several and
... respective Leasehold Estates will admit of:
... To the End that the same Leasehold Estates
... and Premises may be held and enjoyed,
... and go along with the said Freehold Estates
... and Premises, so long as may be, and the
... Laws of England will permit.

And my Will is, and I do hereby desire
... and direct, That the respective Leases
... which I now have, or may have at the
... Time of my Decease, of and in the said
... Leasehold Premises respectively, shall and
... may from Time to Time, when and so
... often as Occasion shall require (and that
... the same can be done on reasonable and
... equitable Terms) be renewed and filled
... up, by and out of the Rents and Profits

of the same Premises, or some Part there-
... of, in the Names or Name of my said Trus-
... tees, *Hugh Earl of Marchmont*, and *Bever-
... sham Filmer*, or the Survivor of them, or
... his legal Representative. And that all new
... and other Leases, at any Time or Times
... hereafter to be had or obtained of the same
... Premises respectively, shall at all Times
... then during the Continuance thereof, re-
... spectively remain, continue, and be upon
... the like Trusts, and under and subject to
... the like Powers, Restrictions, and Limita-
... tions, as are herein before expressed, and
... directed, or referred unto, and concerning
... the said several Leases now in being, of
... and in the same Premises respectively, or
... as near thereto as may be, and the Law
... of England will permit.

Item, I do hereby give, devise, and be-
... queath unto the said *Hugh Earl of March-
... mont* and *Beversham Filmer*, their Heirs and
... Assigns, All that my Manor of *Wimbledon*,
... with the Appurtenances thereof, in the
... said County of *Surrey*, and the capital Mes-
... suage or Mansion-House lately built at
... *Wimbledon* in the same County. And all
... my Freehold Messuages, Farms, Lands,
... Hereditaments and Estate, in or near *Wim-
... bledon* aforesaid, which were late the Estate
... of Sir *Theodore Janssen*, Bart. (and which I
... purchased to me and my Heirs of the
... Trustees for the Sale of the Estates of the
... late Directors of the *South-Sea Company*.)

And also all my Leasehold Rectory or
... Parsonage of *Wimbledon* aforesaid, with the
... Houses, Buildings, Tythes, Hereditaments,
... and Appurtenances thereunto belonging
... or appertaining, or therewith used, or
... enjoyed, or reputed as Part thereof, (which
... said Rectory or Parsonage, and other the
... said last mentioned Premises are held of
... the Dean and Chapter of *Worcester* by
... Lease of three Lives, and were late also
... Part of the Estate of the said Sir *Theodore
... Janssen*, and were purchased of the said
... Trustees for the Sale of the said late Di-
... rectors Estates by *Henry Meriton*, of whom
... I lately purchased the same.)

And also all my renewable and other
... Estate and Interest therein, To have and
... to hold the said last mentioned Manor,
... capital Messuage, Rectory or Parsonage,
... Messuages, Farms, Lands, Tenements,
... Tythes, Hereditaments, and Premises, with
... their Appurtenances unto, and to the
... Use and Behoof of the said *Hugh Earl
... of Marchmont*, and *Beversham Filmer*, their
... Heirs and Assigns, during the Continuance
... of my several Estates and Interests in the
... same Premises respectively; Upon the Trusts,
... nevertheless, and to and for the Intents
... and Purposes, and under and subject to
... the Powers, Restrictions, and Limitations
... herein

herein after mentioned and expressed, of and concerning the same Premises respectively; that is to say, *In Trust* for my said Grandson *John Spencer*, and his Assigns, for and during the Term of his natural Life, without Impeachment of Waste, (except Waste in the said Capital Messuage, with the Buildings, Gardens, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, and in the said last mentioned Leasehold Premises.)

And from and after the Determination of that Estate, *To the Use* of the said *Hugh Earl of Marchmont*, and *Beverham Filmer*, and their Heirs, during the natural Life of the said *John Spencer*; *In Trust*, to support and preserve the contingent Uses and Estates herein after limited from being defeated or destroyed.

And from and after his Decease, *In Trust* for the said *John Spencer* the Son, and his Assigns, for and during the Term of his natural Life, without Impeachment of Waste, (except as before is excepted.)

And from and after the Determination of that Estate, *To the Use* of the said *Hugh Earl of Marchmont*, and *Beverham Filmer*, and their Heirs, during the natural Life of the said *John Spencer* the Son; *In Trust*, to support, &c. as before.

And from and after his Decease, *In Trust* for the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and all and every other the Son and Sons of the Body of him the said *John Spencer* the Son, lawfully to be begotten, severally, successively, and in Remainder, one after another, as they and every of them shall be in Seniority of Age, and Priority of Birth, and the several and respective Heirs Male of the Body and Bodies of all and every such Son and Sons lawfully issuing; the elder of such Sons, and the Heirs Male of his Body, to be always preferred, and to take before the younger of such Son and Sons, and the Heirs Male of his and their Body and Bodies issuing.

And for Default of such Issue, *In Trust* for the second, third, fourth, fifth, and all and every other the Son and Sons of the Body of my said Grandson *John Spencer*, lawfully begotten, or to be begotten, severally, successively, &c. in the same Form as before.

And for Default of such Issue, *In Trust* for the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and all and every other the Daughter and Daughters of the Body of my said Grandson *John Spencer*, lawfully begotten, or to be begotten, severally, successively, &c. in the same Form as for the Son, above.

And for Default of such Issue, *In Trust* for the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and all and every other the Daughter and Daughters of the Body of the said *John*

Spencer the Son, lawfully to be begotten severally, successively, &c. in the same Form as before.

And for Default of such Issue, *In Trust* for the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and all and every other the Son and Sons of the Body of the said *John Spencer* the Son, lawfully to be begotten, severally successively, &c. in the same Form, as before.

And for Default of such Issue, *In Trust* for the second, third, fourth, fifth, and all and every other the Son and Sons of the Body of my said Grandson *John Spencer* lawfully begotten, or to be begotten, severally, successively, &c. in the same Form as before.

And for Default of such Issue, *In Trust* for the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and all and every other the Daughter and Daughters of the Body of my said Grandson *John Spencer*, lawfully begotten, or to be begotten, severally, successively, &c. as before.

And for Default of such Issue, *In Trust* for the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and all and every other the Daughter and Daughters of the Body of the said *John Spencer* the Son lawfully to be begotten, severally, successively, &c. as before.

And for Default of all such Issue, *In Trust* for such Person or Persons, and for such Estate and Estates, Uses, Intents, and Purposes as I shall by any Will, Codicil, or other Writing by me to be signed in the Presence of 3 or more credible Witnesses, declare, direct, limit or appoint.

And my Will is, That all the Household Goods, Pictures and Furniture, that shall be in my said Capital Messuage, Buildings, and Gardens at *Wimbledon*, at the Time of my Decease, (except such of them as I shall otherwise dispose of by this my Will, or by any Codicil or Codicils to be by me made thereto) shall be deemed as Heirlooms, and for ever be enjoy'd as far as the Law will admit, by the Person and Persons who for the Time being shall be in Possession of or intitled to the Rents and Profits of the same Capital Messuage and Premises, by Virtue of this my Will.

And my Will is, and I do hereby order and direct, That so soon as conveniently may be after my Decease, my Executors herein after-named do cause a perfect, true and exact Schedule or Inventory to be made and taken of all the said Household Goods, Pictures, and Furniture, which are to continue and remain and be used in the same Capital Messuage, Buildings, and Gardens according to this my Will.

And that the said *John Spencer* the Father, and *John Spencer* the Son, and all

and every other Person and Persons respectively, who by Virtue of this my Will are to have the Use of the said Goods, shall at or before the Time of taking Possession thereof, give a Receipt for the same under their respective Hands, at the Foot of the said Inventory.

And my Will is, and I do hereby further order and direct, That the Lease which I now have, or may have at the Time of my Decease, of and in the said Rectory or Parsonage, and last-mentioned Leasehold Premises, shall and may from Time to Time, when, and so often as Occasion shall require, (and that the same can be done on reasonable and equitable Terms) be renewed and filled up, by and out of the Rents and Profits of the same Premises, or some Part thereof, in the Name or Names of my said Trustees, or of the Survivor of them, his Heirs or Assigns.

And that all new, or other Leases, at any Time or Times hereafter to be had or taken of the same Premises, shall at all Times then after, during the Continuance thereof respectively remain, continue, and be upon the like Trusts, as are by me herein before expressed, and declared, or directed of and concerning the now subsisting Lease of the same Premises, or as near thereto as may be, and the Laws of England will permit.

Provided always, and my Will is, That it shall, and may be lawful to, and for my said Grandson *John Spencer* and *John Spencer* his Son respectively, as and when they shall respectively come unto, and be in the actual Possession of my said herein before devised Estates and Premises, or any Part thereof, or be actually intitled to the Rents and Profits thereof, or of any Part thereof, by Indenture under their respective Hands and Seals, to demise or lease the same, or such Part, or Parts thereof, whereof they shall respectively be in the actual Possession, or to the Rents and Profits whereof they shall be respectively intitled (except the said Capital Messuage, which I have lately built in *Wimbledon* aforesaid, and the Buildings, Gardens, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or to be therewith used and enjoyed) unto any Person, or Persons, for any Term or Number of Years not exceeding 21 Years in Possession, and not in Reversion, Remainder or Expectancy; so as upon every of such Leases there be reserved, and made payable during the Continuance thereof respectively, the best improved yearly Rent that can be reasonably had for the same, without taking any Sum, or Sums of Money, or other Thing by way of Fine, or Income, for or in Respect of such Lease, or Leases; and so as none of

the said Leases be made punishable of Waste by any express Words therein to be contained. And that in every of such Leases there be contained a Clause of Re-entry for Non-payment of the Rent or Rents to be thereby respectively reserved; and that such Lessee, and Lessees, to whom such Lease, or Leases shall be made, seal and deliver Counterparts of such Lease, and Leases.

Provided always, and my Will is, and I do hereby expressly declare, That in case my said Grandson *John Spencer* shall at any time after my Decease, on any Account whatsoever, become bound as Surety with, or for any Person or Persons whatsoever, unto any Person or Persons, for any Sum, or Sums of Money, or for any Debt, or Debts whatsoever, of any Person or Persons whatsoever; or if he or any Person, or Persons in Trust for him, shall accept, or take from any King or Queen of these Realms, any Pension, or any Office, or Employment, Civil or Military, (except the Rangership and Office, or Place of Keeper of *Windjor Great Park*, and the Rangership and Office, or Place of Keeper of the Little Park at *Windjor*) Then, and in either of the said Cases, from thenceforth all and every the Uses, Estates, and Trusts by me herein limited, and expressed, or directed, of and concerning my several Estates hereby devised, every, or any Part thereof unto, or to the Use of, or in Trust for the same *John Spencer*, and all and every the Powers and Authorities to him by me hereby given, or directed to be given, shall cease, and be void to all Intents and Purposes, as if the same *John Spencer* were actually dead: And then also, and in either of the said Cases, all and every of the same Estates, and the Rents, and the Profits thereof, shall immediately thereupon go over, and from thenceforth go, be and remain to the Use of, or in Trust for such other Person or Persons, who by Virtue of this my Will would have been intitled to the same, in Case he the same *John Spencer* were actually dead.

Provided always, That if the said *John Spencer* the Son, at the Time when either of the said Cases shall happen, (if either of them do ever happen) shall be under the Age of 21 Years; then all the Rents and Profits of the same Estates, until the same *John Spencer* shall have attained the said Age, (except only the yearly Sum of 500*l.* which shall be paid thereout for the Maintenance and Education of the same *John Spencer*) shall be taken as Part of and go along with the Residue of my personal Estate, as the said Residue is herein after disposed of or directed to be disposed of.

Provided always, and my Will is, and I do hereby expressly declare, That in Case the said *John Spencer* the Son of my said Grandson, or any Person or Persons in Trust for him, shall, at any Time after my Decease, accept or take from any King or Queen of these Realms any Pension, or any Office or Employment, Civil or Military, (except the Rangerhip and Office or Place of Keeper of *Windsor Great Park*, and the Rangerhip, and Office or Place of Keeper of the Little Park at *Windsor*;) Then and in such Case, from thenceforth, &c. as before with respect to the Father.

[To be continued.]

Westminster Journal. N^o 157.

To THOMAS TOUCHIT, Esq;

S I R,

TH O' all your *Touches* might have been meant for the Good of your Country, yet you have had your *long Touches* and your *short Touches*; your *smart Touches* and your *tender ones*; and tho' you boast of your *Invisibleness*, few that have the Honour of your Acquaintance but will allow that you have *touch'd* now and then pretty hard.

Now, Sir, as the *Touches* are so various and many 'tis, I presume, impossible that all, if any, of your Readers have Capacity sufficient to retain each of them in Mind: What, therefore, if you were to take the Trouble of registering them, and, when the Spirit of Verification is strongly upon you, bringing them into the Compass of some of your *ancient Tunes*? I have sent you what occur'd to me as a Specimen, and leave the rest to your profound Sagacity.

Methinks I now behold you, with your Spectacles fixt on their proper Prominence, crying out, *Hey Day! who in the Name of Fortune have we here!* I confess you have some Occasion for Surprise, which you may increase to your Liking: For I assure you, that thro' all your *Tracts*, 'midst all your *Windings*, even when you took on you the *Invisible*, you never once made me a Visit. Ha! old *Whatnet!* — Thou hast heard of the *Lunar World*, hast thou not? Of him that eats *powder'd Beef* and *Carrot*? Why, I am the Man.

And for this *Favour* of mine. — *Favour!* Yes, Sir, *Favour*: For I reckon communicating any Sentiments to you merits something. I say, therefore, for this *Favour*, I would have you give the Public an Account of the Religion of your *European Princes*; those on the Continent I mean.

When one, breaking thro' all the *Ties* of Honour and Honesty, sets himself up as a

Disposer of Kingdoms, and yet professes to have Confidence in the Almighty.

What do they, those Princes mean by falling down, and paying Adoration to their Pagods? Do you apprehend that they really imagine there is *Help* to be expected from those *Stocks*? Or is it only by Way of Deception, and that, in Fact (like some of the *Smarts* of your *Islands*) they really believe nothing to be greater or wiser than themselves?

What is your Opinion of him, who mocking the Omnipotent, busieth himself with human Sacrifices, like unto the *Barbarians* of old; but now under the smooth Title of *Auto de Fe's*?

Of him, who has the Government of a brave and generous People; and yet, O monstrous Insatiation! leaves every Thing untried that is like to promote their Interest?

Of him, who whisks his baleful eyes around, protesting friendship, pondering devastations; Bold where opposers are not:

Of him renown'd for secrecy impenetrable?

What the Sentiments of you Sublimer may be I know not; but in our Orb there is no extraordinary Parts requisite to make a Man a secret *Vill—n.* — I have almost ran myself out of Breath, and had like to have forgot my Time. You remember *State and Ambition*? Why that same is it. The Title — *A Touch of the Times*, — a Medley.

31st Oct. 1744. Yours, LUNARICUS.

A TOUCH on the present TIMES;

A New MEDLEY.

STATE and ambition, all joy to great Caesar;

And cuddle me, cuddle me longer in bed: Conduct me to Dover, then wait me safe over, [treach'rous head.

To view how base *Dunirk* rears her There's march and remarch, and O monstrous occasion!

A damn'd hell-concerted *British* invasion: Pretended to save, meant to pull the church down; [the crown.

To cramp all the kingdom, and cripple

See *Myneer* the mighty, with wife deliberation, [men,

Remonstrances just, and his thousands of Contriving to save this unhappy poor nation: [knows when.

He'll bring things to pass; but the d—l Six thousand we've seen, *butter-boxes* of courage: [the king!

Come fill up a glass: Here's a health to Long life, love, and pleasure; then fill t'other measure,

Whilst on with my jocular story I sing! Here's

Here's work for the cooper ; maids, skins,
I do buy 'em : [and waa !

See *Hofier's* grim ghost looking pale, sad,
Or would you, fine walnuts have ? Take,
crack and try 'em. [brave man.

At *Carthage*'s walls was lost many a
Grant ! be continued thy courage in story,
Equal to *Piercy* and *Douglas* of renown :
Leave *Vernon* shall witness to thy fame and
glory ; [a base clown ?
And who but knows *Wentou* — is not

There's many a c—t priest displaying his
talent, [God ;
And, cloak'd like a pastor, reviling his
Men of base inventions, railing against
persons ; [nod.

Yet bow down to *Baal*, and tend on his
Both *Bobby* and *Billy* were once grumbleto-
nians, [dark :

But now ken each other full well in the
Britain ! strange omens proceed from
such junctions ; [Clark.

Then pity the fate of poor *Lawson* and

What matters your mumbling, and all
your state grumbling ?

You know my Lord *Toumth* bred very
good cocks :

Our patriots are willing to save each good
shilling, [gainst rocks.

Else *Viceroy*'d been better employ'd than
Our fleets and our armings give glorious a-
larmings ; [where :

Our money is gone,—but the d—l knows
The Dutch, in their *skins*, will swing
Monfieurs jerkins : [and so rare.

Come buy my bak'd wardens, so fine

Room, room for our Lord-mayor ! behold a
gay company ! [ne'er seen.

Sturdy beggars like these sure before were
Cuckolds they're christians, boys, all the
world over. — g—n !

Be blessed for ever a late m—ch's
Old rags, will ye buy them ? I'm sure we
have many. [tain.

That *Whitfield*'s a saint his brethren main-
Strange doings in *Flanders* with various
commanders, [slain.

Where many a man without fighting is

Should glorious campaignings like this be for-
gotten ?

Recorded for ever be forty and four.
Let's sing on their graves whilst their bodies
are rotting ;

For Britons scarce acted such farces before.
Shall I end thus my tale of a tub ? ('tis no
better)

Or remind you of lottery chances to sell ?
Of our squadrons, strange wonder ! how
they bring home the plunder ;

Yet private adventurers carry the bell.

Dunghillower's cause, say what man can be
pleading ?

Sing tantara rara, boys ; not one in ten :
For whose ill-bareb'd schemes many B—s
lay bleeding :

Remember the battle of *fan'd Dettingen*.
See the great man of men, with sword high
exalted,

Of spirit that never from foe knew to flee !
Who denies this true story should be pickled
and salted : — [for me.

Of all the pretty towns on earth *Tarmouth*

Fly swiftly ye minutes, and give me some
sherry :

In the *Mediterranean*, boys, who is afraid ?

B I'm sure we had never less cause to be merry,
Since Britons for Britain their colours dis-
play'd. [town, fir,

Here cutters and backers run up and down
And swear that they value you not of a
straw : [they'd soon alter.

Were they sent to *Gibraltar*, their notes
Sing *lillabulero* built a la.

C There's *Prussia* makes boast of his honest in-
tentions ;

But who in his senses does not smell a rat ?
Haddock in story meant Great Britain's glory,
And old mother *dumfable* once whipt her
cat. [bluster ;

There's *monfieur le Court*, tho' a true son of
From admiral *Matthews* in time away ran.

D Our cannon of thunder had fill'd him with
wonder : [man ?

Who says that old *L—ck* is not a brave

Since Great Britain's blest with a ninefold
alliance,

Sing lullaby baby, boys, O by, O by ;
And wise *Hogan-Mogan* bids *Monfieur de-*
fiance,

E Two bunches a penny turnips, I cry.
Remember great *William*, your country's de-
fender,

Who landed at *Torbay* so neat and so pat :
For *James* and his creatures were led by *P.*
Peters ;

But now a days, what a fox would ye be at ?

F Such schemes have been forming, such plot-
tings alarming,

You'd swear that none less than old *Nick*
gave 'em birth : [ing ?

Yet, if I mistake not, O sentence most charm-
Each monarch's a heaven's vicergerent on
earth.

The squadron of *Toulon* is let loose upon ye ;
Consider this, Britons, and take proper
care. [money :

G Let not courtiers pun ye, but look to your
Come buy a new summons, and hie to
Horn-fair.

Washington Journal, Dec. 1. No 157.

Of the Late Change in the M—r, and the Importance of a Change of Measures.

SINCE the setting up of this Paper three Years ago, we have seen two great Changes in the Administration: The first effected with much Labour, after an Opposition of near 20 Years; the latter suddenly brought about by an earnest Application to the Th—ne, behind which the M—r had not sufficiently entrenched himself.

In what Manner this Application was made, as Reports are various, I shall not take upon me to inform my Readers: Whether by a formidable Number in a Body, or by several Great Men respectively; whether by humble Intreaty only, or an open and frank Declaration, that it was inconsistent with the Name of Eng—n to *sepe* in such Company, and that there were some still resolved to continue Eng—n out of Place, if they were not suffered to act as such in Pl—ce.

However, that the Thing is done we have been informed by the Channel of Authority. The Pilot of the H—r *Rudder*, who was more openly than any before him steering the Vessel out of her true Course, and had already well nigh shipwreck'd the Nation, is removed. That he may be removed to some good Purpose should be now the Care of those who succeed him, and the Business of the People is to admonish them frequently of that Duty.

Experience has long taught this unhappy Nation, the Writers for the Constitution have a thousand Times declared it, that a Change of Men avails nothing to our Prosperity: What we have long wanted is a Change of Measures; and surely that Want was never greater than at present.

That we may understand clearly of what Nature it is, we must take a Retrospect of the Complaints against his *last Honour*, and of those against his *Predecessor*: We must see wherein they differ; what Reason we have to fear the latter will now recur; and by what Means that may be prevented.

The Complaints against the last M—r were, That he had rashly plung'd the Nation into a ruinous Land War, in which the Interest of the *British* People was not at all, or at most but very remotely, concerned: That he did this in Compliance to a *Natural Partiality*, which, as a *British* M—r, it was his Duty to restrain, in order to support himself in Power against the whole Nation, and to atone for the

Want he felt of personal Interest: That he advised the taking into *British* Pay 16,000 useless and wretched Mercenaries purely for the Sake of drawing off so much Money as paid them from Eng— into *Germany*; actually did contract for them without the Advice of Parliament and persisted in continuing them against the general Sense of the People: That to countenance these, or to revenge some foreign Pique, rather than to make good Alliances, or preserve the Balance of Power, he sent over a greater Number of *British* Forces, against the Remonstrances of the States General, to fight against Hunger and Diseases: That, from sinister Views he absolutely rejected equitable Offers of Peace, and was the Author of an unjust Treaty, pernicious to neutral States; provoking and stirring up new Enemies, whom he had made no Provision to oppose; and wearying old Friends, by desperate and dishonourable Schemes without Effect.—These are only some of our Complaints within these 3 Years past; for I would not willingly run myself out of Breath.

Almost the Reverse of these were the Complaints against his Predecessor. Timid to the greatest Fault, he would not even insist on the Support of his Country's Honour, or the Reparation of her Damages. When forced into a just and necessary War, against an Enemy too feeble long to contend with the naval Strength of *Britain*, he restrained this Strength, and suffered the Enemy to triumph in his Pusillanimity. In vain did our Admirals form great Designs: He found some Means to cramp them in the Execution, either by sending limited Orders, dividing the Command, or withholding the necessary Supplies of Men, Provisions, Stores, or Ammunition.

Here then lay the Difference: Under him we have last spoken of, the Nation grew despicable, not because she wanted Power, but because she did not exert it: Under him the People have last complain'd of, the Nation grew despicable, not because she wanted Power neither in her own Way, but because she affected it in a Way that did not belong to her. She attempted too much, and therefore failed in all: She grew ridiculous when she might have been formidable, because she chose to make a Parade on the Continent, where Nature had given her no Lot nor Inheritance, rather than exert her full Force upon the Ocean, where Nature had made her the Sovereign.

I have hinted my Apprehensions, upon the last Change, that the old pusillanimous Measures may return upon us, instead of the late Spirit of Knight-Errantry. If should be so, certainly the Ridicule and Contempt

would be infinitely increased. Tho' we consider Ministers separately, without joining our national Character from their Conduct; Foreigners, and future Historians will do otherwise: They will fix their chief Attention to Measures, and from those procure us either a wise or a foolish, a weak or a powerful People. We have a Character to retrieve, I had almost said to form, being so long since we had one that was readily respectable upon the Theatre of Europe.

Does not the Genius of the Nation say, in the Voice of all the People, Let us at last consider ourselves as a Maritime Power only? Let our Ships be well built, well man'd, well furnished, and well employ'd. That all this may be done, if the national Revenue be chiefly kept sacred for that Purpose, is what I believe nobody will deny: And that the Effects of it would procure all the Influence we can want in the System of Europe, the highest human Probability at least gives us Reason to conjecture.

Tho' the Direction of Affairs, by what has yet appeared, may be suspected to have reverted, under the same Influence from which it was near 3 Years ago wrested; yet if our full Strength be now exerted in our own Way, we shall have no Room to say we are fallen back into the same Measures. There is a great Difference between undertaking nothing heartily, and undertaking more than we were ever found able half to perform.

In America we have done nothing, we have attempted nothing from hence, since the Declaration of War between France and us. But the French knew too well the Benefit of Colonies there, both to Trade, and to the Increase of good Seamen, to remain in the same inactive State. They put themselves immediately upon offensive Operations: They succeeded in surprizing *Canso*, our Northern Barrier upon the Continent; a Place of more Consideration, if I have been rightly informed, than the little Island of *St. Bartholomew*, and the Half of *St. Martin*, which had never found a Place in the Gazette but for the Parade of Conquest. (See p. 567.) A good Fleet, with a lesser Number of Landmen than were sent abroad in our former American Expedition, would have bid fair, long before now, to have surprized *Martinico*, their Place of Strength; which would have made all other Conquests in the *Leeward Islands* easy, and sufficiently secured them: Whereas I am afraid the present Conquests are worth no more than the little Plunder they might afford the Sailors.

We have seen, by the Success of our

Privateers, how much more terrible a Naval War in Europe would be to France now, than it was on any former Occasion. But what have our Fleets been able to do, while the Funds for giving them Strength and Spirit have been all wasted in *Flanders* and *Germany*? Might not the same Men there employ'd, or even less than half their Number, if properly divided among our Ships, have not only destroy'd almost the whole Returns of the French Commerce this Year, but have insulted their Coasts and Ports? These are Questions. I have often asked, but never yet heard them answered. The Attempt at least would give some Satisfaction, and prove that the Intention of the War was purely English.

Old England, Dec. 1. N^o. 36.

On the same SUBJECT, &c.

WE have, on the first Day of this Session, seen what, I believe, the Age never saw before, an Address to the King of England, voted by Englishmen, without Dissent or Division. Such Unanimity as this ought to make Impudence blush, and to strike Scurrility dumb. May the King, who proves himself to be the Father of his People, by giving up every wicked M——r who may have betray'd and disgrac'd his Country, ever meet with such Unanimity in his Councils. It is the noblest Reward his Majesty's Virtue can demand, and the best Gratitude that of his People can pay. His Majesty's Conduct has been such, as (to use a quibbling, but I think no impertinent Distinction) to make him not only the King of his People, but his People's King. The Phæton, who drove the Chariot of Government not only to the Brink, but down the Brow of Destruction, has been struck from his ambitious Seat; and the People of England have said they would lend their Hands, they would give their Hearts, they would open their Purses, to repair the Damage it has suffered in the furious Career, and to bring it back to the true Tract prescrib'd by the Principles of their Constitution, and the Honour of their Country.

Amongst the many infinite Obligations the Nation has lately received from his Majesty, it is none of the least that he has, with his own Royal Lips, and from a Place which, while he fills (and may that be long) will ever be sacred to Truth, acquainted his People with the true State of their Affairs. We have been told, that the King of Sardinia, with a Magnanimity and Firmness superior to the greatest Difficulties, with the Assistance of

an English Fleet, resisted the combined Forces of France and Spain, sent against him; and at last happily defeated an Enterprize form'd for his Destruction, and for the Reduction of Italy, as well as most of the Ports in the Mediterranean, under the Power of the House of Bourbon. (See p. 570.) Yet the Prince, thus successful, thus victorious, was assist'd with no Land Force, rais'd from Views foreign to an *English* Interest, maintain'd at an Expence unsupportable to Britain, and destin'd to Services, unprofitable to his Majesty as King of *England*. The employing but Part of the natural Strength of *Great Britain*, which is her Navy, and a moderate Subsidy, has enabled his *Sardinian* Majesty to make this glorious Stand against an Attempt, which, as it must have distress'd our Trade, had it been successful, it was our Interest to resist. Let us compare this Conduct with that towards another Power upon the Continent, for whose pretended Assistance, our Independence, as a People, has been upon the Brink of being sacrificed. Does any Man of common Sense imagine that the Queen of *Hungary* would not have been more effectually, and more readily serv'd, had we given her the fourth Part of what we lavishly have expended in this destructive Land War, than by the unnatural Efforts; and the fruitless Campaignings we have made, with Allies who never meant to act, and Friends who never were in Earnest?

Is it not notorious, that if the Defence of the Queen of *Hungary* was a Measure absolutely necessary for *Great Britain* to pursue, a pecuniary Assistance would have enabled her to have employed the great Numbers of useless Hands, her own Territories contain, and thereby to have made a more glorious Stand with double the Force, and with less than a quarter of the Expence?

His Majesty, with a Sincerity worthy of his Royal Station, has been kind enough to undeceive the People, as to a Point in which they have been misled by his Servants. He has owned from the Throne that our Success has not been answerable to our Wishes. But I believe every Man who has read the Accounts published by Authority, not only here, but at the Courts of our Allies, will agree, that during the whole Course of the War, without excepting even the late inglorious Campaign, Things have been represented so as to make the World believe that our Success had out-gone our Wishes. Even while the General of our Ally was putting into his own Pocket every Shilling of the Contributions raised in the Enemy's Country, under Pretence of indemnifying the Subjects of his Mistress (but, in Reality

his own Tenants) for the Hardships suffered from the French; even while the Advice of the *English* General was so much disregarded, that a Letter from him to his Brother-in-Law, was suffered by the other who received it after Dinner, to lie unopened, under his Pillow, for four and twenty Hours, by which the Enemy received a considerable Advantage; even when the Ambassador from our Allies was in the Enemy's Camp, doing what he could to make Peace, while their Army was marching to the Field, under Pretence of making War; even when the Direction of one of the finest Armies *Flanders* ever saw, was in the Hands of a General who had a great Estate in *French Flanders*; I say, during all these unpromising Appearances, and amidst their unhappy Effects, the People here was made to believe that all went mighty well.

Henry VII. one of his Majesty's greatest Predecessors, said, that when the Son of God came into the World, Peace was sung; and when he left it, Peace was bequeathed to Mankind. His present Majesty, with a Conformity to that excellent Maxim, has declared from his Throne, That he is determined to carry on the War in such a Manner as may be most conducive to that important End, which is his sole Aim, a safe and honourable Peace. There spoke the Father of his People, and Guardian Genius of *England*! How different is this Language from the blustering Insults, lately thrown out at certain Courts, equally void of sound Policy and good Manners? The most prostituted have never yet pretended that *England* can ever gain any Thing by the War with *France*, but a safe and honourable Peace. Has one Advance been made in the Cabinet? But more, has one Advance been made in the Field, where the firmest Peace is generally bought by vigorous Actions, towards this desirable End? Was the Ally'd Army, during the last Campaign, commanded in such a Manner, as if either Peace or War had been their Business? Was it commanded in such a Manner as to procure us the Confidence of the *Dutch*? What Man can read the following, without plainly conceiving the utter Contempt and Aversion they had towards the *English* General; when, in Answer to the Queen of *Hungary*'s Letters, requiring them to execute the Treaty of 1732, they plainly tell her Majesty that, "Her Allies should have a superior Army in the Low Countries, under the Command of a General of Capacity and Experience, to whom may be confided the Execution of the Operations of the War, with the Advice of the other Generals subordinate

him, and obliged to second his Meas-

Those Words require no Commentary for expressing the fatal Situation of our Affairs during the last Campaign, and pointing out the Continuance of the same baleful Conduct, had not, happily for B——n, his Counsels taken a different Turn. I shall conclude this Letter with my most earnest Exhortation to all my Countrymen, to persevere in that Unanimity to support his Majesty as an *English* King, which alone can bring us to what this distress'd Nation languishes for, a *safe and an honourable Peace*.

JEFFEREY BROADBOTTOM.

Universal Spectator, Nov. 24, and Dec. 8.

Observations on EYEBROWS and EARS: Extracted from a French Author of a Book called Orthopædia.

FOURTEEN Things are to be consider'd with Regard to the *Eyebrows*. 1. That they be sufficiently furnish'd with Hair. 2. That they have it not more than moderately thick. 3. That they form upon the Forehead a Concave Line, in Form of a Bow, the Cavity of which should make a small Vault over the Eyes.

Vature gives a lively Description of such *Eyebrows* as these, in his Stanzas upon a young Lady he had accidentally met with at a Ball: Part of which may be thus *Legisld*,

Upon a front, as iv'ry fair,
Two little bows of jet black hair
With easy delicacy bend,
And direful war on men portend;
From thence the god, who forms our
chains,
In universal triumph reigns.

The 4th Consideration is, that the Head of the *Eyebrows*, or Part next the Nose, be more hairy than that next the Temples. 5. That the *Intercilium* be absolutely naked. 6. That the Hairs do not turn back, but lie smooth from the Nose towards the Temples, and not from the Temples towards the Nose. 7. That the Hairs be short, and regularly continu'd. 8. That none of them bristle up, or bear upon others. 9. That they be black or chestnut, not sandy or red. 10. That the Arch be entire. 11. That it be but moderately elevated. 12. That there be an *Eyebrow* on each Side. 13. That there be not an absolute Want of them. 14. That there be not two *Eyebrows* of a Side, one over the other.

Our Author examines in particular all these *Requisites*, and proposes at the same Time those Means which he thinks most

expedient to remedy their Defects. But I shall confine myself to Part only of what he says upon the 5th Article, concerning the *Intercilium*, or Space between the *Eyebrows*.

The *Intercilium*, among us, ought to be absolutely naked, because when it is not, we esteem it a Deformity. But there are Countries where it is, on the contrary, a Beauty to have the *Eyebrows* join'd. *Petrarch* and *Ovid*, among other antient Authors, speak of such *Eyebrows* as one of the Charms of the Sex. The latter remarks, that the Ladies of his Time had Recourse to Art to procure them.

Arte supercilii confinis nuda repletis.

Ye fill by art your eyebrows vacant space.

A modern Author remarks, that joined *Eyebrows* (what we call in *English*, being *Beetle-brow'd*) are an Indication of Wickedness. Another writes, that the Marshal de Turenne had thick *Eyebrows*, joined together, which gave him an unhappy Physiognomy. But Decisions of this Kind have not the least Foundation.

Vature, before quoted, laughs with very good Reason, at the Judgment of Physiognomists upon *Beetle-brows*. "Don't think," (says he, in one of his Letters to *Made-moiselle Paulet*) that I am now that feeble Creature you saw formerly; I am quite another Man than you can imagine. I am grown six large Inches higher during my Journey. My Countenance is longer than ever. I have black Eyes, a black Beard, and, by what I can conceive, am more like the Baron de Villeneuve, than M. *Scrissey*. My former Mein, between soft and simple, is changed into the direct contrary. Nothing about me remains as it was, except that I am still *Beetle-brow'd*, which shews me to be still a very wicked Fellow.

We ought not to confound the *Eyebrows* that are naturally joined, of which we here treat, with those that are joined only by contracting the Forehead, or, as we usually say, *knitting the Brows*. In this Case, if the *Eyebrows* are joined, it is not because the *Intercilium* is cover'd with Hair, like the Arches themselves; but because it is buried in the Wrinkles of the Forehead, which bring the *Eyebrows* together. Let the Ladies try this Experiment in the Glass, and they will all find it take Effect in a great Measure, and some entirely.

Now as a constant or frequent *Knitting of the Brow* is common to Persons of a contemplative or melancholy Temper, if we must form any Character from this Action, we should not say, it is the Mark of a bad Man, but of a Man that is dull and studious.

It might have been added, that *Knitting the Brows* is too often the Token of a fretful, peevish Temper; which is the last Means a young Lady should chuse to make herself *Beaute-brow'd*.

Upon the Article of *Ears*, the Author says, To have *Ears* well made is one of the greatest Ornaments of the Head. They should be thin, finely edg'd or border'd, not exceeding a certain Magnitude, and adorn'd with all those little Turns, and vermilion Folds, which compose a beautiful Entrance.

Large Ears are a Deformity which cannot be corrected: The best that can be done, by those that have them, is to hide them from View, or at least not to discover them entirely. Yet we every Day see some young Ladies, who, tho' they have *Ears* almost as large as the Palms of their Hands, dress their Heads as if on Purpose to expose them; which is monstrously ridiculous.

Others have their *Ears* sticking out from the Head, like the Wings of a Windmill, who nevertheless put their Head-dresses as backward as possible, purely, one would think, to give them full Liberty. A Person is to be pitied who has Defects that cannot be concealed; but to make a Parade of those that might be hid, and exhibit them as so many Perfections, is a Weakness that much more deserves our Compassion.

Mothers and Nurses cannot take too much Care, to make the *Ears* of their Children thin and flat. Some there are, who, in putting on the Caps of tender Infants, or at least of young Children, leave the *Ear* always exposed, instead of keeping it close under the Bandage. The *Ear*, by being left thus to itself, is apt to turn up, and, like a Piece of stubborn Stuff that is once warped, never returns again to its proper State. Mr. *Winslow*, a most learned Anatomist, observes, that all the *Ears* of Children naturally take this Curve, if not restrained by being bound down. But according to our Notion of Beauty, a well-made *Ear* should be, as it were, stuck to the Head, that is, lie so close, that even a thin Piece of Paper could not be put between, without moving it up.

It is a very ill Custom to pull Childrens *Ears*; for as they have naturally a great Disposition to be extended, the Practice of this Folly may make them thick, long, and homely. Hardness of Hearing, and even sometimes Deafness itself, may be also the Effect of this Pulling of the *Ears*, a Thing too commonly used in Play.

Equally bad it is to hang heavy Pendants to the *Ears* of young Persons. If the Ladies must wear such, let them at least pay

off their *Ears* are full grown and fix'd, to fear they should otherwise grow beyond what they might desire.

We have a Story of an *Indian King*, that he has for his Guards a noble Body of Men whose principal Officers have all theirs *Ears* so large that they hang down to their Shoulders; which proceeds from a Custom the have of boring them from the very Birth and loading them with heavy Pendants. We read also of the *Nairs*, or Nobles of the *Malabar Coast*, who are destined from their Birth to bear Arms, that they distinguish themselves from their other Countrymen by the Length of their *Ears*, which they carefully procure by pulling them out ten.

Among the Women of the Kingdom of *Aracan*, the longest *Ears* are the handsomest; and in order to procure this Beauty they bind them across with Rollers of Parchment, which they make broader and broader by Degrees, and which are formed in such a Manner, that in Time they bring down the Tip of the *Ear* to the Shoulder. All which Instances shew how much the *Ears* are disposed to Extention.

Custom, indeed, might be pleaded from these Examples, tho' not *French* or *English* Custom. But few of our Ladies, I imagine, would chuse to copy the Beauties of *Aracan*, rather than those of *St. James* or *Versailles*. We look upon the *Chinese* to be a polite People, and yet should hardly take their Judgment upon a Set of Teeth.

We simple toasters take delight

To see our womens teeth look white;

And ev'ry saucy ill-bred fellow

Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow.

In *China* none hold women sweet,

Except their snags are black as jet.

King *Clibu* put nine queens to death,

Convict on statute, ev'ry tooth. *PRIOR*

Westminster Journal, Dec. 15. N^o 159.

The Battering and the Sapping MINISTERS

I Have sometimes consider'd the Ruin of a Free Constitution, such as I would still call the *British*, in the same Light as do the Reduction of a strong Fortress: it is to be effected chiefly two Ways; either by battering in Breach, and then storming with open Force; or by the safer, the slower, under-ground Measure of *Sapping the Mine*.

The Duke of *Buckingham* and the Earl of *Strafford*, in the Reign of *K. Charles I.* look upon to have been some of your *Battering Ministers*; and as to your *Sappers*, could name almost a Succession of them.

the later Reigns. But the last of this
 God, who labour'd 20 Years at this Work,
 was allowed to excel all his Predecessors.
 He had indeed made such near Approaches,
 where he was obliged to desist (whereas the
 Ministers, in less Time, had usually been
 off or driven back with Infamy) that I
 apprehended, upon his Retreat, no Successor
 would ever prosecute the same Work in
 any other Manner. But it has proved
 otherwise: We have had a new *Butterer*;
 and we are alive to see him oblig'd, by a
 false Sally, to abandon his cruel Enter-
 prise.

To descend from these Metaphors: *Brig-
 andage* cannot be ruin'd but by bold and arbi-
 trary Measures, an insolent trampling upon
 Rights, and setting at nought her Char-
 mers; or by the Corruption of those who are
 sworn to be her Guardians, and making
 them, for present Emolument, concur with
 the Agents of Ambition, who are employed
 to purchase Posterity with the Wealth of
 their Fathers. A true C—t Min—r
 therefore has but two Ways to proceed;
 either by pushing every Thing violently,
 and depending for Support upon the
 Strength and Favour of the Cr—n; or
 by securing, with Gifts and Compliances,
 the Majesty in P—t, as will always
 enable him to pay sufficiently for Protection

in the first of these Methods there is
 great Risk; among a People who have any
 sense left of what they are born to. *Buck-
 ingham* and *Strafford* felt this, when they
 became Victims, the former to a private
 end, the latter to the Commons Resent-
 ment upon a Scaffold: And what the last
 conditioner in this Way may yet come to,
 upon his being shook off where he thought
 he had clung, is at present uncertain.

But in the other Way there is more Se-

curity to a Minister, more Danger to the
 Commonwealth. Men are seldom virtuous
 enough to revolt against instant Gain, even
 tho' the natural Effects of it are but too
 evident. How much this appear'd under
 the last grand Corruptor, and in P—t
 prior to this, which made Corruption for a
 Time hide her Head, every Body must re-
 member. Above 200,000 *l.* per Annum in
 a House of * *, and the Security of 7
 Years Enjoyment, besides private Gratuities
 that were not capable of Estimation, made
 it very accountable how some Questions
 were carried; how the Procurer got off
 with Impunity, upon his grand Day of
 Audit.

Far be it from me to insinuate, that the
 same Measures will be resumed, now that
 the more audacious Driver over Liberty is
 displaced: But if we look about us, know
 Faces again, and remember under whom
 some Persons had their Initiation, we may
 perhaps see some little Room for Suspicion.
 And how glorious would it be in our
 Rep—ves, while they are yet pure, to
 provide for the Security of their own In-
 nocence, and the Innocence of Successors,
 who may be less Proof against Temptation,
 by repealing the Act for Sept—l P—t,
 and reviving that for *Triennial*; and by an
 effectual Pl—e and P—n Bill, that shall
 make it not worth any Man's While to
 desire a Seat in the Sen—te, who has not
 the Service of his Country, and that only,
 at Heart!

A Report prevails, that the first of these
 salutary Provisions will at least be attempt-
 ed. Should it take Place, it would in
 some Measure draw back the Constitution
 upon the Revolutionary Basis, from which it
 is thought not a little to have slip'd. Pro-
 sperity be to the Hand, that is heartily put
 to this glorious Work!

Poetical ESSAYS in DECEMBER, 1744.

S O N O.

I.

WHAT charms attract my ravish'd
 eyes!

Each sense how caught with sweet surprize!

When o'er the fair they rove:

The lily's white her breast excels,

Upon her cheeks the rose-bud dwells,

That paints the flow'ry grove.

2.

Clarinda, cheering as the light,

Which quite dispels the dreary night,

And soothes the trav'ler's pain:

More charming than the ruddy morn,

When *Phoenix*, on each green thorn,

Delights the list'ning plain,

There virtue shines, with sharpest wit;
 There prudence and good-nature sit,

She ev'ry grace doth share:

No pride rules tyrant o'er her mind,

How free, genteel, and how refin'd!

These cannot but ensnare.

4.

With nature, unadorn'd with art,

She makes a victim ev'ry heart

To her resistless charms:

Her looks, array'd with pleasing smiles,

Each tort'ring care and pain beguiles,

And ev'ry bosom warms.

R. K.

TIT for TAT, or DIVINITY and PHY-
SICK at War.

THE bishop's book annoys the learned
tribe: [prescribe.
They threaten hard; We'll preach, if you

The ODE for NEW-YEAR'S-DAY.

AIR.

BRITONS come, this new-year's-day,
Let us sing, and sport, and play;
Sound the trumpet, strike the lute,
Swell with melody the flute;
Raise your voices, let us sing
Hallelujah's to our king.

RECITATIVO.

To his paternal care we owe,
Blessings that from his bounty flow;
Here commerce, with a fruitful hand,
Pours riches o'er a grateful land;
Wealth, honour, liberty and peace,
By George secur'd, with George increase.

AIR.

When on mutual compact grounded,
Just is the imperial sway;
Let the kingly power be bounded,
Let the people's right be founded,
George protect, and we obey.

RECITATIVO.

But late a frightful comet did appear,
That dreadful threaten'd all this hemisphere,
Denouncing horrid vengeance from afar,
With all the dismal consequence of war;
Invasion now from Gallic coast alarms,
Urging the people to the clash of arms;
With hot resentment furious factions swell,
And prompt deluded subjects to rebel.

AIR.

Horrid plunder,
Blood and thunder,
French and Spaniards both, g—d rot 'em,
Wild confusion,
Strange delusion,
Cou'd things be worse with the broad
bottom?

RECITATIVO.

When lo! the Laureat, like a god,
Descending with his birth-day ode,
Shall from a feather of that animal,
Which heretofore preserv'd Rome's capitol,
Shew seeming safety, and with goose's quill,
Shall pose the peace, and then the war shall
kill.

AIR,

Cibber, Cibber,
Thou'rt a fibber,

* Here the Music must be very slow and solemn.
faster; but still maintain the prophetic Stridin.
poets the Rolling of Time; and the oftner the Music repeats Fools are in and Fools are
the more natural it will be,

For the war is yet alive;
Some may write ill,
Others fight ill;
But the war will still survive;
Whig and tory,
England's glory,
Both unite to carry't on;
Nemine con too,
On the plan too
Which was left by honest John,
RECITATIVO.

Millions we'll lay at George's feet,
To pay our army and our fleet:
We'll tax the land, and raise the malt,
And give the sugar, and the salt;
All these we'll grant, and fresh supplies,
Till half the world have subsidies; [con
Then shall the French and Dons find to the
We'll conquer, tho' the Victory be lost.

A I R.

We'll rush on the foe,
And deal death at each blow,
Nor shall our resentment e'er cease
Till the Spaniard, and Gaul,
The pope, devil and all,
Be forc'd to submit to a peace.

RECITATIVO.

* But hold, prophetic fury swells my breast,
Methinks with direful visions I'm oppress'd
But all ends well, and Britain shall be blest

† Strange combinations shall arise,
And all the frighted world surprise;
A king shall somewhere prisoner be;
But standing firm, again be free:
For this the Law shall lose its head,
And one on horseback rise instead.
A minister brought to disgrace,
Shall wheel about, and rout his grace:
The yacht which did the fleet command
Shall sink again in Bedford-strand:
A patriot, of consummate wit,
Be nam'd a viceroy, and then bit,
A new one sent, but not so fit:
The treasure shall be ta'en from Harry
A stale maid sent abroad to marry;
These being done, nought can miscarry.

A I R.

** Thus things by time are roll'd about,
Some fools get in, and some go out.

A I R.

Clouds may lour for a while,
Then again shall Phœbus smile,
To cheer and bless this happy isle.

CHORUS.

Be this the burthen of our song;
What matters now, if things go wrong
Next year we'll laugh, and sport, and play
All will be well, e'er New-year's-day

† Here the Music may be somewhat

** A Rondeau might be proper here

To our good FRIEND and worthy
ALLY, Mr. W—d, greeting.

DEPENDING on our firm * alliance,
And goodness of our cause,
Brother, let's bid the world defiance,
And celebrate our bob's!

In every age, degree, and station,
Each living creature knows,
Suits to every inclination,
The use of our bob-bob's!

These are ingredients in all arts,
Of use to pretty fellows:
O yes! who'd shine a man of parts,
Must learn to thunder well bob's!

Deny this maxim, if you can;
Remark how laughter goes;
In conversation he's the man,
That has the bob-bob-bob's!

When wit is scarce, with help from hence,
How volubly it flows!
For stuff will do, instead of sense,
When liquify'd with bob's!

A well-tim'd bob, is wond'rous good,
The like you can't propose:
Our Methodists find pence, and food,
As others fun in bob's!

The thundering orator † oft finds
Their sovereign use in prose:
And many a poet had lack'd his rhimes,
But for his bob-bob-bob's!

Your mighty quacks of all degrees,
How gain they such applause?
Tis by the simples be-be-be's,
Compounded with bob-bob's!

Jack Calvin's dose, and Andrew's pills,
The pleader's hums and ha's,
Are compositions for all ills,
Made up of bob-bob-bob's.

The lawyer, who at nothing sticks,
To gain his client's cause,
Professes, when he pleads, no tricks
Can equal, bum-bob-bob's!

And you, I'm sure, too will confess,
That nothing thro' your nose
Goes better, than when you lay stress,
And twang out your bob-bob's!

The quaker says, with better grace
He ne'er can shake and pause,
Than when he makes a sour grimace,
And quakes out bob-bob-bob's!

How Handel, and sweet Farinelli,
Charm with their *sol fa's*!
But, if you ask them both, they'll tell ye,
Tis only with bob-bob's!

The world's a stage, and life's a play;
And men are raree-shows:
We *Dramatis personæ* say,
All's but a few bob-bob's!

Yours cordially,

P—CH, Senior.

THE FRENCHIFY'D LADY.

THE lady *Whimsical*, as most folks
know it, [would show it:
Loves all things *French*, and fain to all
Her waiting-maids and servants all
Are *French* on every side;
Like *French* her stature, neat and small;
In *French* is all her pride.

French! *French* is all she e'er does crave;
Since nought but *French* can please,
A stallion *French* then she shall have,
And have the *French* disease;

By R. L. of Christ-Church, OXON.

First allur'd by the lustre and charms of her
eyes,
At *Stourbridge*, I mixt in the dances.
No swain was e'er raptur'd with half the
surprize;
No nymph mov'd so graceful as *Frances*.
Ye gods, how my soul was transported
with love!

Her steps I'd pursue through all chances;
O'er mountains and desarts, with joy I
could rove,
Might I have the sweet presence of *Frances*.
Far from me be ambition to shine in high
life,
Riches count I mere whimsical fancies.
All I ask of great *Jove*, is to grant me a
wife,
YOUTHFUL, witty, and temper'd like *Frances*.

Cornewall, November 25, 1744.

S I R,

THE following Poem was addressed to
the late Sir J. St. Aubyn, the Year
after he receiv'd that great and unequalled
Honour from the H. of Commons, in the
Manner of their appointing him one of the
Secret Committee at that Time. You are
desir'd to give it a Place in your *Magazine*,
that it may remain on Record, as sacred to
the Memory of that most worthy Gentle-
man; as his Memory will be for ever dear
to those, whom, for upwards of 20 Years
together, he so truly and steadily repre-
sented.

Yours,

J. W.

The

THE CORNISH-MOUNT, a PARALLEL

*fractus illebatq; totis,
Impavidus seriem ruinae.*

OFt have I seen from fam'd St. Michael's height,
The ocean's rage, with wonder and delight;
Whilst foaming waves the lordly bulk surround,

Lashing its bulwarks with a hideous sound:
In vain, the lofty pile assails,
And all her force and clangor nought avails:
The rev'rend mansion scorns the pond'rous shock,
Her basis is an adamantine rock.

Just so, in worst of times, its owner stood,
Serenely great, and resolutely good.
His virtues early to the world were known,
He makes his country's rest still his own:
Nor courts, nor tyrants can his soul affright,
Who dares to vindicate his country's right.
On him Cornubia's happiness depends,
The best of patriots, and the best of friends.
Guard him, kind heav'ns, to bless his native shore, [more]
When truth shall stand, and traitors be no

Luna Fœmina est.

LUNA rubet, pallet, crescit, noctu ambulat, errat:
Atque hæc fœmineo propria sunt generi.
Comua Luna facit, facit hæc & fœmina;
mutat
Quolibet hæc autem mense, sed illa die.

Milo Domi non est. Martial.

MILo's from home, and Milo being gone,
His land bears nothing, but his wife a son.
Why the so fruitful, and so bare the field?
The land lay fallow, but the wife was till'd.

He too has kept his Word.

WILL hunted Bob, at every jobb,
And brought him to a bay;
When Bob perplex'd, and sorely vex'd,
Thus unto Will did say:
'If thus thro' spite, tho' wrong or right,
'You plague and tease me so,
'Sure as a gun, I'll leave this room,
'And to some other go.'
Aye, aye, says Bill, do what you will,
I no'er will you forsake,
Till even to the devil you go,
Until I you e'er take.

When in short space, things changing face,
Poor Bob was made a l—d;
And so was Will, who followed still,
Because he'd keep his word.
Thus Will in spite, and Bob thro' fright,
Do both in one house dwell;
But let none dare, thence to compare
This noble house to h—ll;—
Tho' if l—n's ves and plai'ds were thence,
Parbleu, 'twould be as well.

APPLICATION.

With six ships, and no more, as he promis'd before,

Great Vernon he took Porto-bello,
When with one accord, for the keeping his word,

We thought him an honest brave fellow:
So Will, like an ape, some such merit to make,

Must follow old Bob to the l—ds;
From whence I observe, some laurels deserve,

Others halt-ers, for keeping their words.
August 18th, 1742.

Inscription on the new-built Parsonage-House at Kilmarrh in Northamptonshire.

*Domunculam hanc qualemque,
Senilis insipientia monumentum egregium,
Propriis impensis struxit,
Ætatis suæ annum jam agens quinquagesimum
septimum.*

Hujusce paræciæ nomine rector, et curatus,

THOMAS TOOLY A. M.
Sacriligos ecclesiæ prædatores
Bellis internecinis merito persecutus.

A. D. 1744.

Sic vos non vobis nudiſcatis, aves.

Thus English'd for the Benefit of a Brace of Northamptonshire Squires.

This diminutive house, such as it is,
An egregious monument of an old man's folly,

Was built at his own expence,
In the fifty-seventh year of his age,

By Thomas Tooly M. A.

Nominally rector, but in reality no better than curate of this parish:

One who had too much reason to pursue
The sacrilegious plunderers of the church
With enmity implacable.——

A. D. 1744.

So birds build nests, not for themselves, but for others.

*• Ille, velut pelagi rupes immota, resistit
Ut pelagi rupes, magno veniente fragore,
Quæ sese, multis circumlatrantibus undis,
Mole tenet, Virg.*

† Nec vultus infantis tyranni.

Monthly Chronologer.

Frederica in Georgia, July, 28.



THE *French* have been endeavouring to put the *Upper and Lower Creek Indians* upon destroying the *English* Traders: The Demands of those *Indians* have been very great for Arms and Ammunition, especially since the *Short-Arrow Indians* have been at War with them. The *Usutchee King*, and an *Indian* Captain (the Uncle of *Toanabowwi* who was in *England*, and since kill'd in Action against the *Spaniards*) call'd *Tooatalecche*, with twenty *Indian* Attendants, are newly arriv'd here from the *Creek Nation*, with Assurances that they have refused the *French* Offers, and have deny'd suffering them to pass through any Part of their Country to hurt the *English*, either in *Carolina* or *Georgia*; and acquainted Capt. Horton, who was left by General *Oglethorpe* to command here, that they wanted both Arms and Powder to resist the *French*: He gave them a sufficient Quantity of both; and we are very well assur'd that the *Creek Nation*, which consists of 1500 fighting Men, will oppose any Designs of the *French*, if they should attempt to march from the *Mobile* or *Mississippi* River, which are their nearest Settlements to *Charles-Town*, and where they have assembled a large Body of Troops and *Indians*.

RESCRIPT of her *Hungarian Majesty*, concerning the *King of Prussia*, and the Treaty of *Breslau*.

MARIA-THERESA, &c. All the World is inform'd of the Conduct, till then unheard of among Christian Powers, which the *King of Prussia* observ'd towards us, after the Death of the late Emperor, our Father, in attacking our hereditary Dominions, under frivolous Pretences, without any previous Declaration of War. That Prince availing himself of Pretensions which had no Solidity, and which only reach'd some Principalities of *Silesia*, did nevertheless seize upon that whole Duchy and the County of *Glatz*; which he found the less Difficulty to compass, as both these Countries were then bare of Troops. Several other Enemies started up at the same Time, and we found ourselves unable to make Head against them all. In this perplex'd Situation we were constrain'd to lend a Hand towards an Accommodation with the *King of Prussia*: We

bought this forc'd Peace with the Sacrifice of almost all *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*. By the first Article of the Treaty that was sign'd at *Berlin* in Consequence of the Preliminaries agreed upon at *Breslau*, the *King of Prussia* engag'd himself, in the most solemn Manner, not only to commit no Hostilities against us, but also to furnish no Auxiliary Troops to our Enemies, and to enter into no Alliance that might be prejudicial to our Interests; but, on the contrary, to contribute towards our Safety, and to keep up a constant Freindship with us. Nevertheless, he has enter'd with the Elector of *Bavaria*, who is at War with us, into Engagements diametrically opposite to his Promises, and to the Obligations resulting therefrom. He has used the utmost Endeavours at foreign Courts to league them against us, and to stop the Progress of our Arms, which the Almighty has so visibly blessed. By the sixth Article of the Treaty of *Breslau*, it was stipulated, that the States and all the Inhabitants of the *Upper and Lower Silesia*, and of the County of *Glatz*, should be maintain'd in the Enjoyment of their Rights, Privileges and Possessions: But this Article has been as little observ'd as the rest of the Treaty. The *Roman Catholic* Subjects, and those of the Confession of *Augsbourg*, have been injur'd in divers Ways: The States have been stripp'd of several Privileges, particularly that of holding provincial Assemblies: Exorbitant Sums have been extorted from the Clergy: The Properties acquir'd by Cities have been taken from them; and, by the Establishment of Cantons for enlisting Men, the Fathers of Families have been depriv'd of their primitive Right which Nature has given them to dispose of their Children. In fine, in consequence of the extraordinary Engagements above-mention'd, the *King of Prussia* enter'd our Dominions at the Head of a powerful Army, in order to try to crush us entirely, under Favour of the Troubles that distract *Germany*. It is by these Motives that we find ourself entirely disingag'd from the Observance of the Treaty of *Breslau*, and that, entering again upon our former Rights, we think ourself warrant'd to drive that Prince from our Frontiers, and take Possession of the Territories which Force wrested from us, &c.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

The Sessions began at the *Old-Baily*, when

when 20 Prisoners were try'd, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. *Robert Carter*, for robbing *Mr. Thomas Wells*, in *Moorfields* of 4*s.* and some Half-pence.

THURSDAY, 6.

Twenty-five Prisoners were tried, 13 of whom were capitally convicted, viz. *William Brister*, *Theophilus Watson*, *James Roberts*, *John Potbury*, *William Billingsley*, alias *Gugg*, *Henry Gadd*, *John Hill*, and *Samuel Goodman*, all for Street Robberies; *David Shadow* and *James Ruggles*, two Soldiers, for robbing *Mr. Church* of a Silver-Watch and some Money; *Sulpice Duclot*, a French Valet, for robbing his Master, the Hon. *Samuel Maffoon*, Esq; of a Diamond-Buckle, a 50*l.* Bank-Note, &c. *Benjamin David Woolf*, and *Hannab Moses*, otherwise *Samuel (Yew)* for stealing a Silver-Watch in the Shop of *Mr. Higginson*, in *Shadwell*. Four were cast for Transportation, and 8 acquitted; among the latter were 4 Soldiers for Robberies in *St James's-Park*.

FRIDAY, 7.

Nineteen Prisoners were try'd, 4 of whom were capitally convicted, viz. *James Lecky*, and *William Robinson*, for stealing a considerable Quantity of Linen, in the Dwelling-house of *Mr. Francis Wellard*; *Patrick Bourke*, alias *John Bourke*, and *Geo. Ellis*, for killing 15 Ewe Sheep, in the Grounds of *Mr. John Messenger*, near *Kensington*, and stealing the Fat near the Kidneys: Nine were cast for Transportation, and six acquitted.

SATURDAY, 8.

Fifteen Prisoners were try'd, 3 of whom were capitally convicted, viz. *William Norwill*, otherwise *Long Will*, *Joseph Field*, otherwise *Nobby*, and *Thomas Wells*, for a Street-Robbery. These made nine of the *Black-Boy-Alley* Crew, convicted this Session on the Evidence of *William Harpur*, alias *Old Daddy*, alias *Old Man*. Six were cast for Transportation, and 6 acquitted. Among the Convicts for Transportation is *William Turbutt*, a Horse-Dealer, in *Sharp's-Alley*, *Crow-Cross*, for receiving 13 Gold and Silver-Watches, stolen by the *Black-Boy-Alley* Robbers; who is order'd to be transported for 14 Years.

MONDAY, 10.

Thirteen Prisoners were tried, 7 of whom were cast for Transportation, and 6 acquitted. And the same Day, the Sessions ending, (the largest that has been known for many Years) the 21 Prisoners above-mention'd, that were capitally convicted, receiv'd Sentence of Death: And 9 were order'd to be whipt.

We had an Account from *Frederica* in *Georgia*, That on the 15th of October, an Action had happen'd between 31 of our

Indians, who were sent into *Florida* about 18 Days before, and a Party of Spanish Horse, consisting of a Captain, a Cornet, a Trumpeter, and 30 Men; of whom the Trumpeter and 11 Men were kill'd on the Sea-Beech, about 12 Miles from *St. Juan's*, three were brought in Prisoners, and 14 Horses kill'd.

THURSDAY, 20.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax Bill (4*s.* in the Pound) and to two Naturalization-Bills.

SUNDAY, 23.

The Court went into Mourning for the Archduchess, Wife of Prince Charles of Lorraine, and Sister to the Queen of Hungary.

MONDAY, 24.

The 18 following Malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. *John Hill*, *John Potbury*, *Sulpice Duclot*, *Samuel Goodman*, *Benjamin David Woolf*, *Hannab Moses*, *William Billingsley*, *William Brister*, *James Roberts*, *Henry Gadd*, *Thomas Wells*, *Joseph Field*, *William Norwill*, *Theophilus Watson*, *James Lecky*, *William Robinson*, *Patrick Bourke*, and *George Ellis*. — *David Shadow*, and *James Ruggles*, (the two Soldiers) and *Robert Carter*, to be transported for Life.

The taking of Prizes goes on briskly on both Sides, as before.

A RECEIPT for the AGUE.

Take two Ounces of Jesuits-Bark, half an Ounce of Salt of Wormwood, half an Ounce of Snake-Root, all pulveriz'd; put them into a Quart of Brandy, which must stand two Days, the Bottle being sometimes shaken; after which, take two or three Spoonfuls of it when the Fit is off.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

ROBERT Bishop, of Harwich, Esq; Comptroller of the Customs for the Northern-Ports, to Miss Susannab Field.

Mr. George Townsend, an eminent Linen-Draper, and Common-Council-Man of Cornhill-Ward, to *Mrs. Coulter*.

North Audley, of Foxcomb-Hill, in Oxfordshire, Esq; to Miss Needham.

John Wicker, Esq; of Horsham, in Sussex, to Miss Hooker.

John Cusstable, of Burwash in Surrey, Esq; to Miss Shadwell.

Capt. Messenger, largely concern'd in the Russia Trade, to Miss White, of the Tower, Counsellor Green, of Lincoln's-Inn, Son of the late Bishop of Ely, to Miss Myrtilla Gore.

John Williams, Esq; Son of the late Sir John Williams, to Miss Abney, a 30,000*l.* Fortune.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, to Miss Anne Gibbes, youngest

youngest Daughter to the Bishop of London.
Charles Wynne, Esq; of Highgate, to
Miss Susanna Burnill.

Mr. John Drummond, only Son of Mr.
Drummond, Banker, at Charing-Cross, to
the Hon. Miss Beaucherk.

—Gower, Esq; Son of the Lord Gower,
to the Daughter of Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq;
The Lady of Sir John Cusht, Bart. de-
liver'd of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart.
also of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

RIGHT Hon. the Lord Mansel; suc-
ceeded by his Brother, Buffs Mansel,
Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of
Glamorgan, now Lord Mansel.—Rt. Hon.
Earl of Euston, only Son of his Grace the
Duke of Grafton, and Member of Parl. for
County.—Sir John Stanley, Bart. one of
the Commissioners of the Customs, aged 85.

—Sir Joseph Pennington, Bart. Knight of the
Shire for Cumberland.—Lord Visc. Bateman,
at Paris.—Rev. Dr. John Hall, aged 93:
He was Rector of Roffern in Cheshire up-
wards of 50 Years, which he resign'd a-
bout 18 Years ago, on Account of his great
Age.—Abel Kettleby, Esq; one of the oldest
Counsellors in England; and Father of the
late Mr. Serjeant Kettleby.—Col. Wm. Dal-
rymple, Brother to his Excellency Field Mar-
shal Earl of Stair.—Rt. Hon. John Earl of
Selkirk and Ruglen.—Rev. Mr. Wm. Reading,
M. A. Librarian to the London Clergy, at
Ston-College.—Anthony Blagrave, Esq; feve-
nal Years Memb. of Parl. for Reading, and
Father of John Blagrave, Esq; one of the
present Representatives of that Borough.—

Mr. John Fallowfield, an ancient and very
eminent Preacher among the People call'd
Quakers.—Rev. Dr. Isaac Terry, of Canter-
bury.—Lady Dolben, aged 83, Relict of the
late Sir Gilbert Dolben, Bart. a Lady of an
uncommon Genius for Building, Planting,
and all polite Amusements.—James Martin,
Esq; an eminent Banker, and Memb. of
Parl. for Cambridge.—And. Child, Esq; High
Sheriff for Kent, in 1727.—The Lady of Sir
James Hamilton, Bart. Memb. of Parl. for the
Shire of Lanark.—Hen. Maisters, Esq; Memb.
in the last Parliament for Hull.—Mr. John
Hall, formerly a Grocer in Whitechapel, aged
107.—Mr. Paul Rymers, an eminent Danc-
ing and Fencing-Master, formerly concern'd
in the Diversions at Sadler's-Wells.—The
Hon. Charlotte Brerewood, Sister to the Lord
Baltimore, and Wife to Tho. Brerewood, Esq;

Mr. Samuel How, an eminent Brewer at the
Hermitage, to the Living of Burcholt in Suf-
folk.—Jeremiah Miles, M. A. to the Rec-
tory of Saltwood, with Hythe annexed, void
by Dr. Chapman's removing to the Rectory
of Merham.—Mr. James Volant Vassause, to
the Vicarage of Eye, in Herefordshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

COL. Hall, made Governor of the Royal
Hospital of Killmainham in Ireland.—
Capt. Mitchell, of Johnson's Reg. of Foot now
in Flanders, appointed a Commander in the
Train of Artillery there.—Right Hon. the
Earl of Lincoln, made Master of the Jewel-
Office.—Sir James Carnegie, Bart. made
Capt. of a Comp. of Foot in a March. Reg.
—Gwyn Vaughan, Esq; made a Commis-
sioner of the Customs.—Jacob Wolff, Esq;
made Consul General for Russia.—Hon. Cha-
les Hope Wier, made Muster-Master General in
Scotland.—Lieut. Bartholomew Gallatin made
a Capt. and Cornet James Wilkinson, a
Lieut. in Hawley's Dragoons.

From the London-Gazette.

Whiteball, Dec. 25. The King has been
pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry
Pelham, Esq; Charles Sackville, Esq; com-
monly called Earl of Middlesex, and Henry
Fox, Esq; together with Richard Arundel,
and George Lyttleton, Esqrs, (in the Room
of George Compton, and Phillips Gybbon, Esqrs.)
to be Commissioners for executing the
Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Ex-
chequer.

The King has been pleased to constitute
and appoint his Grace John Duke of Bed-
ford, the Right Hon. John Earl of Sand-
wich, Archibald Hamilton, commonly called
Lord Archibald Hamilton, Vere Beaucherk Esq;
commonly call'd Lord Vere Beaucherk, the
Right Hon. Charles Lord Baltimore, George
Anson, and George Greenville, Esqrs. to be
his Majesty's Commissioners for executing
the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-
Britain and Ireland.

Also to grant unto George Doddington,
Esq; the Office or Place of Treasurer of his
Majesty's Navy (in the Room of Sir John
Rushout, Bart.)

Also, to grant unto the Right Hon. John
Lord Gower, the Office of Keeper of his
Majesty's Privy Seal (in the Room of the
Earl of Cholmondeley.)

Also, to appoint the Right Hon. John
Lord Hobart, to be Captain of his Majesty's
Band of Pensioners (in the Room of the
Lord Bathurst.)

Also, to constitute and appoint the Right
Hon. John Lord Monson, Martin Bladen,
Edward Apshe, the Hon. James Brudenell,
Richard Plummer, and Robert Herbert, Esqrs.
together with Sir John Philips, Bart. and
John

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. Tho. Williams, to the Vicarage of
Napton in Warwickshire.—Philip
Lennell, M. A. to the Rectory of St. John
Newington in Southwark.—Mr. How, Son of

John Pitt, Esq; (in the Room of *Benj. Keene, Esq;* and —) to be his Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Also, to grant unto Sir *John Hind Cotton, Bart.* the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Chamber (in the Room of Lord *Hobart*.)

Also, to constitute and appoint *Benjamin Keene, Esq;* Paymaster of the Pensions.

New Members.

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Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

PAUL *Henry Robinson*, of *Lombard-street*, Hardwareman.—*Geo. Duion*, of *Cheapside, Mercer*.—*John Wayflaffe*, of *Manchester, Chapman*.—*Will. Toone*, of *St. Leonard Skoreditch, Dyer*.—*Joseph Pargiter*, of *St. Butolph, Aldgate, Goldsmith*.—*John Crato*, of *Haverford-Weft, Mercer*.—*Potter Cackett*, of *Eggleswade, in Bedfordshire, Innholder*.—*John George*, and *Edmund Buran*, of *Ludgate-Hill, Mercers*.—*Cha. Collins*, of the Parish of *St. Mary le Savoy, Distiller*.—*John Belson*, of *Cheapside, Mercer*.—*Ri. Horler*, of *Froome Selwood, Maltster*.—*Lewis Comdeisau*, of *St. Martin's in the Fields, Merchant*.—*Daniel Butler*, late of *Alton, in Hants, Butcher*.—*Tho. Evans*, late of *Butcherhall-Lane, Mason*.—*Jacob Abner*, the younger, of *Bury-street, Broker*.—*Will. Grimes*, of *Cheapside, Haberdasher*.—*Will. Limbrey*, of *Exon, Merchant*.—*Henry Cole*, otherwise *Coles*, of *Exon, Vintner and Innholder*.—*Rob. Storer*, of *Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, Woolcomber*.—*Joseph Orlibar*, of *Hartwich, Tallow-Chandler*.—*John Strickland*, of *Weatherby, in Yorksh., Grocer*.—*Rob. Cooper*, of *Norwich, Grocer*.—*William Adett*, of *North-Marsh, near Gillingham, in Kent, Dealer*.—*Will. Rodgeron*, the younger, of *Peterborough, Victualler*.—*John Wood*, of *Ropemakers-Alley, near Moorfields, Weaver*.—*Ri. Randall*, late of *Lambeth, Merchant*.—*Anth. Thompson*, late of *Wood-Street, Weaver*.—*John Minshall*, late of *Harwarden, in Flintshire, Grocer*.—*Tho. Roberts*, of *Evesham, in Worcestershire, Grocer*.—*Cha. Shan*, of *Whitebaven, in Cumberland, Mercer*.—*Tho. Browne*, of the Parish of *Aldgate in Oxford, Berks, Bargemaster*.—*Geo. Carrubens*, of *Princes-Risborough, in Bucks,*

Dealer.—*Aaron Pawling*, late of *Link's Clanfield, in Oxfordshire, Victualler and Maltster*.—*Tho. Rogers*, of *Stroud, in Gloucestershire, Clothier*.—*John Collins*, late of *Fleet-Market, Butcher*.—*Louis Hume*, of the *Old-Artillery-Ground, Weaver*.—*William Hall*, of the *Bridge-Yard, in Southwark, Merchant*.

A General BILL of all the *Christnings* and *Burials*, from the 13th of Dec. 1743, to the 11th of Dec. 1744.

Christned	Buried
Males 7321	Males 10146
Females 6940	Females 10460
14261	20606

Decreased in the Burials this Year	4594
Died Under 2 Years of Age	7394
Between 2 and 5	1657
5 and 10	670
10 and 20	663
20 and 30	1744
30 and 40	2019
40 and 50	2123
50 and 60	1637
60 and 70	1307
70 and 80	920
80 and 90	387
90 and 100	73
A Hundred 2.	A Hundred and Three 1.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Nov. 20. to Dec. 25.

Christned	Males 636	1223
	Females 587	
Buried	Males 938	1955
	Females 1017	
Died under 2 Years old		722
Between 2 and 5		143
5 and 10		50
10 and 20		49
20 and 30		150
30 and 40		160
40 and 50		225
50 and 60		171
60 and 70		121
70 and 80		104
80 and 90		53
90 and upwards		7
		1955

May 48 to 50. a Lond.

Antw.

Answer to the Queen of Hungary's RESCRIPT.

621

ANSWER to the Queen of Hungary's Rescript.
(See p. 617.)

Frederick, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, &c. To all our Subjects of the Duchy of Silesia and County of Glatz, greeting.

WE have heard that the Court of Vienna, looking upon the Cession she made us, by virtue of the Treaty of Breslau, of the greatest Part of Silesia and the County of Glatz, as a Thing extorted by Force, tho' that Satisfaction was due to us for our just Rights and those of our Electoral House to several Principalities of Silesia, and for the lawful Claims we had upon the House of Austria; the said Court pretends to be entirely disengag'd from the Observance of that Treaty, not only under the Pretexs just alleg'd, but also because we ourself have forfeited our Right in the Treaty of Breslau, on account of the Succours which we thought ourself oblig'd, in Quality of Prince of the Empire, to furnish to the Head of the Germanick Body, in order to maintain his lawful Election and his Imperial Dignity, as well as the Prerogatives annex'd thereto, and prevent the Execution of the Designs that had been form'd against him, and which aim'd at nothing less than to oblige him and all his House to quit the Territories of the Empire. It is on these Pretexs, that the Court of Vienna, pretending to have acquir'd the Right of repossessing herself of Silesia, has issued a Proclamation address'd to you, wherein, according to Custom, she cries up the Mildness of her Government, and has Recourse to the most odious Insinuations in order to run down ours, and to make you violate, if possible, the Oath you have taken to us as your lawful Sovereign.

So strange a Way of proceeding would have surpriz'd us, if we had not been appriz'd of the constant Design of the Court of Vienna has had to seize the first Opportunity she should think favourable, for putting herself again in Possession of Silesia, to which tended the Measures long since taken by her, and if we did not know, that it is the House of Austria's Method to reckon as nothing, Cessions, Renunciations and Treaties, the Moment she perceives a Glimpse of Success to her Arms; and that not satisfy'd with declaring null the Cessions of Countries stipulated by solemn Conventions, she also excites the People of those ceded Countries to rise up against their Sovereigns, and employs, in exhorting them thereto, such Excesses as Decency has long since abolish'd the Use of between great Potentates and civiliz'd Nations; witness the Declaration

address'd to the People of Naples, and those directed to the Inhabitants of Lorrain and Alsace.

We are too well assur'd of your Fidelity, your Zeal, and your Obedience, to think that such Insinuations are capable of diverting you from your Duty, or weakening your Attachment to us; especially if you call to Mind the Oppression in which you groan'd under the Austrian Government, either by the exorbitant Taxes you were burden'd with, the Produce of which was always carry'd out of your Country, or by the Mortgages made to any Nation that would lend Money; or, in fine, by the male Administration of Justice and the bad Management of the publick Revenues, the Toleration of the many Abuses that had crept into both, the Protection granted to great Families in the Tyranny they exercised over the Weak, and the manifest Violation of the Treaties of Westphalia and Alt-Rasbach, in regard to religious Matters; all which have more than once forced many of the Natives to forsake their Country and their Possessions, in order to seek for better Usage elsewhere.

We appeal to your own Testimony, whether, since Silesia has been under our Obedience, we have not taken the greatest Care to protect and support the Subjects of the two Religions; to dispense our Favours equally to them, in distributing the Posts, Employments and Dignities of the Country; to obviate effectually the Grievances of the Inhabitants, which had so much increased under the late Administration; and to cause good Order to reign in the Country, by a due Administration of Justice without respect of Persons, and by our Application to maintain every one in what he has a Right to. Our Intention is to give you fresh Proofs of our Care in this respect, and procure you more Relief as soon as Times and Circumstances will permit us to do so.

Therefore, we hope, that far from listening to the seditious Exhortations of the Court of Vienna and her Emissaries, you will persist inviolably in your Loyalty and Zeal towards us; that you will vigorously oppose the Attempts of the Austrian Troops and those of the Powers in Alliance with that Court, and that you will behave in all other Matters as becomes dutiful Subjects; declaring, that such as demean themselves otherwise, or hold the least Intelligence or Correspondence prejudicial to our Interest, shall incur the Punishments prescrib'd by the Laws against treacherous and rebellious Subjects.

Done at Berlin the 19th of
December, 1744.

F

AS soon as the Combined Army of *Austrians* and *Saxons* had passed the *Elbe*, as mentioned in our last, the King of *Prussia* sent Orders to General *Einfiedel*, Governor of *Prague*, to shut up the Gates of that City, and on the 10th of last Month another Courier arriv'd with Orders for him to evacuate the Place, after having nailed up the Cannon, broke all the Arms in the Arsenal, and destroyed all the Provisions and Ammunition in the Magazines. This they were accordingly employed about till the 15th, when the whole Garison, at least such as were able to travel, marched out of the Town, and took the Road towards *Melick*. They had scarcely left the City, when some of the *Hungarians*, and *Austrian Hussars* entered it, marched through and attacked the Rear of the *Prussians*, with some Success: But what exposed this Garison to the greatest Danger, was the March of the Chevalier de *Saxe*, who was detach'd from the Combined Army on the 27th, with a large Body of Troops, to endeavour to intercept this Body of *Prussians*, before they could join the main Body of their Army. However, they marched with so much Haste, that the *Austrian* Detachment could not come up with them, tho' it had the good Luck to get hold of most of their Baggage-Waggons, some Copper Pontoons, and several Field Pieces.

By our last Accounts we are told, that the *Prussian* Army had evacuated not only *Bohemia*, but even the County of *Glatz*, all except the Castle, which seemed to be in Want of Provisions; that it was computed they had lost by Desertion and otherwise between 30 and 40,000 Men since they last entered *Bohemia*; and that the Insurgents of *Hungary* have actually entered *Upper Silesia*, and taken the Towns of *Otmachow* and *Frankenstein*.

In the mean Time, the Imperial Army seems to be doing little or nothing in *Bavaria*; and some large Detachments having been made from Prince *Charles's* Army in *Bohemia*, General *Berenclau* appeared unexpectedly in the *Upper Palatinate*, and issued Orders, dated at *Viechtach*, December 9, to the *Bavarians* Bailiffs and Magistrates, commanding them to prepare Winter-Quarters for the *Austrian* Forces that were to enter that Province, which are particularly mentioned in the Orders, and consist of four Regiments of *Cuirassiers*, one of *Dragoons*, six of *Foot*, and one of *Hussars*. The *French* Commandant in that Province pretends, he is able to protect the Inhabitants, and tells them, they ought not to pay any Regard to these Orders; but they suspect that he will march off upon the Approach of the *Austrians*, and are there-

fore under great Difficulties how to behave.

Tho' it was expected that the Castles of *Fribourgh* would have held out for some Time, yet they were all surrendered on the 16th of last Month, on Condition that the Garison, consisting of 4554 Men, should march out with all the Honours of War, but afterwards lay down their Arms, and surrender themselves Prisoners of War. This being an odd Sort of Capitulation, it is said, that the *French* were guilty of a Piece of Treachery with regard to the Surrender of the Castles, as well as they were with regard to the Surrender of the Town; but as this is not yet confirmed, we shall defer giving an Account of it.

The Detachments sent out by the King of *Sardinia* to harass the *French* and *Spaniards* in their Retreat from *Coni*, being themselves much harassed by the Falling of the Snows in the Mountains, were obliged to return without doing any considerable Mischief to the Enemy; so that they arrived safe on the Frontiers of *Dauphine* on the 8th of *November*, where they took up their Winter-Quarters, as the *Sardinian* Army have done in *Piedmont*, except about 5 or 6000 Men, who upon the first Notice were detached to *Lombardy* to meet Prince *Lobkowitz*. By our last Accounts, this Prince, with his Army was advanced as far as *Cesena*, and the *Spanish* and *Neapolitan* Army was but a little Way behind him, being incamped between *Foligno* and *Perugia*. Nothing very remarkable has as yet happened between them except at *Nocera*, where a Party of about 700 *Austrian* irregular Troops, under Count *Sora*, were surrounded by the *Spaniards*, and obliged to surrender themselves Prisoners of War. But what seems to be of the greatest Importance, the Advices we have, relating to the *Austrian* Artillery, Ammunition, and warlike Stores, a Part of which came by Sea to *Leghorn*, and the rest passed through *Tuscany* by Land; for the *Spanish* Consul at *Leghorn*, by Virtue of an Order from the King his Master, demands, 'That the whole should be deposited in the same Magazine as the *Spanish* Artillery and Ammunition had been by the Republick of *Genoa*, at the Instance of Admiral *Maffei*; and concludes with saying, that if the Regency refuse to comply with this Demand, his Catholick Majesty should look upon it as a Breach of the Neutrality for *Tuscany*.'

The Court of *France* is at present in great Agitation on Account of the Death of the Duchess of *Chabreux*, a fine young Lady, and a great Favourite of the King.

This Lady with her Sister the Duchess of Lauragnais, were sent away from Court, in a Sort of Disgrace when the King was ill at Metz; but when he was recovered and returned to Paris, Mr. Maupeou, by express Order, went to tell them, that his Majesty was sorry for the indecent Treatment they had met with at Metz, and invited them both back to take their former Posts at Court, which they gladly complied with; but soon after their Return, the former was taken ill and died, not without Suspicion of some foul Play. There is likewise another Affair which at present very much embarrasses that Court, which is a Dispute between the Princes of the Blood and the Children of Lewis the 14th's legitimated Sons, the latter being now soliciting very hard to be put upon the same Rank with the former, which they as zealously oppose.

The Breaking up of the Diet of Poland is like to produce an open Breach between Poland and Prussia; for the Minister of the latter at Warsaw, insists upon exemplary Satisfaction, for being accused of bribing the Members of the Diet; and the Senate of Poland have charged the Ministry to demand the Satisfaction due to the King and Republick, on Account of foreign Intrigues and Cabals. But as the Czarina has declared, that if any Troubles arise in Poland, she will on the first Notice send Troops to the Assistance of his Polish Ma-

jesty, the King of Prussia may probably not think fit to begin the Attack, especially considering his bad Success against the Queen of Hungary, and considering, that a final End is now put to the Difference between the Courts of Vienna and Russia, about the Affair of the Marquis de Botta, which was ended by a Declaration delivered the 23d past by the Hungarian Minister to the Czarina, with which her Imperial Majesty declared herself entirely satisfied, and disposed to renew not only a good Understanding, but a strict Correspondence with the Court of Vienna.

We have had lately from Hanover a full Account of his Majesty's Pretensions to East-Friseland; and by the last Mail we had an Account, that Marshal Belleisle, and the Chevalier his Brother, had been arrested upon the Frontiers of that Electorate, in their Way to Berlin.

The 6th Instant, about Noon, died at Brussels in the 27th of her Age, the Arch-Duchess Mary-Anne only Sister to the Queen of Hungary, Governess of the Austrian-Netherlands, and Spouse to Prince Charles of Lorraine. Nov. 8th, died at Cassel, the Princess Mary Amelia, Daughter to Prince William of Hesse, and promised in Marriage to the Margrave Frederick Charles Albert of Brandenburg; and on the 8th Instant, the Princess Mary of England, Consort of Prince Frederick of Hesse, was brought to Bed of a Prince.

The Monthly Catalogue for December, 1744.

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A P P E N D I X

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCXLIV.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 591.

Before I give you the other Debate we had in our Club, upon the famous Forfeiting Bill, I shall, for the Sake of Variety, give you a Debate occasioned by a Motion made by L. Voluminus, in the Character of Edmund Waller, Esq; which he introduced as followeth.

Mr. President;
§ I R,



ALTHO' I was one of those that highly disapproved of our taking any Hanover Troops into our Pay: Altho' I was one of those that highly disapproved of the Measures pretended to be set on Foot, as a Foundation or Excuse for putting the Nation to that Expence; yet I am sorry to find, that what was said by me, and by other Gentlemen upon that Subject, has since, in every Article, been so fully confirmed by Ex-

perience. I then said, and I still say, that it would be for the Interest of Europe in general, and of this Nation in particular, to restore the House of Austria to the same Grandeur and Power it was formerly possessed of, and to reduce the Power of the House of Bourbon, or at least to strip it of that Accession of Power which it acquired by the Assistance or Connivance of a long, wicked, and blundering Administration in this Kingdom. This was then, and still is my Opinion; but at the same Time I said, and I do still say, that in the present Situation of Affairs in Europe, the Thing is absolutely impossible. By furnishing the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardinia with Money, and by making a proper Use of our naval, which is our natural Strength, we might have prevented any farther Diminution of the Power of the House of Austria, or any new Accession of Power to that of Bourbon. By this Means,

without

without running ourselves into a monstrous Expence, we might, in a few Campaigns, have made both *France* and *Spain* sick of the War, and ready to agree to a Peace, upon getting their Ally the *Emperor* restored to his hereditary Dominions: A Nay, if we had resolved upon these Measures, and appeared steady in that Resolution, I am convinced, the Court of *France* would, last Summer, have asked no more; for, I believe, nothing contributed so much to encourage that Court to continue the War, as their seeing that our Ministers had adopted, or at least pretended to adopt a Scheme, which would of course lead the Nation into such an Expence, as every one knew, it neither could, nor would support for any Number of Years.

When I say so, Sir, I believe, that every Gentleman who hears me, will suppose I mean the Scheme for making Conquests upon *France*, and giving them to the Queen of *Hungary*, by Way of Equivalent for what she had yielded to the King of *Prussia*. This, Sir, was the Scheme which our Ministers either adopted, or pretended to adopt; and this was a Scheme which the present Circumstances of *Europe* rendered almost impossible, and the present Circumstances of this Nation absolutely so, as every Man must conclude, that judges soberly and sedately of either. To pretend to make Conquests upon *France*, when we were assisted by no one considerable Ally but the Queen of *Hungary*, and, consequently, must be at almost the whole Expence; when *France* was assisted by the King of *Spain* and the *Emperor*, and almost sure of being assisted, in Case of Need, by two or three of the chief Princes of *Germany*: In these foreign Circumstances, I say, to pretend to make Conquests upon *France*, would have been romantick, even supposing this Nation had been in the most flourishing Circumstances,

and as free from Debt as it was at the Revolution: But to undertake such a Scheme when we were over Head and Ears in Debt, when every Tax that could possibly be thought of was mortgaged, except the Land Tax and the Malt; and when these two, supposing the Land Tax at 4s. in the Pound, were little more than sufficient for supporting the Expence of our Government in Time of Peace: In such domestick Circumstances, to undertake such a Scheme was, I will say, absolutely ridiculous.

This the *French* Court could not but see, and, therefore, if they thought we were serious in adopting this Scheme, they could not but conclude, that they had nothing to do but to stand upon the Defensive, to keep their Armies in strong Camps, or behind well fortified Lines, and avoid coming to any general Engagement; to put numerous Garisons in all their frontier Towns, and to raise new Fortifications wherever they saw we intended to make the Impression. By these Means they might easily have protracted the War for three or four Campaigns, and in that Time they knew, that this Nation would be quite exhausted. Even our Sinking Fund, which, properly speaking, is mortgaged for the Payment of our old Debts, must have been all remortgaged for the new; and when that Fund was gone, I should be glad to know where we could have found another. This would have brought a general Distress upon our publick Credit; and let that happen when it will, our Government will find it impossible to raise Money, either for maintaining an Army, or for fitting out a Squadron. The *French* would then have been able to turn the Tables, and to act upon the Offensive against us at Sea, as well as against the Queen of *Hungary* at Land; and in one Campaign or two, to compel both to submit to what Terms they pleased to impose.

Thus,

Thus, Sir, the *French* could not but foresee, that if we were serious in adopting this Scheme, the best Game they had to play was to continue the War, and to refuse to offer any reasonable Terms, in order to provoke us to go on with the Prosecution of such an impracticable Scheme; and the little Success we had last Campaign, the insignificant Impression we made upon their Frontier, or rather our not being able to make any Impression at all, is a manifest Proof they judged right.

On the other Hand, Sir, suppose we were not serious in this Scheme: Suppose it was only a Pretence, in order to encourage the Court of *Vienna* to continue the War against the *Emperor* and *France*, it is impossible to suppose, that such a Pretence could be set up with a View of gaining any Advantage to *England*: In setting up such a Pretence, our Ministers could have no Views but what related to *Hanover*; and these must have been, either to induce this Nation to take a large Body of *Hanoverian* Troops into its Pay, or to induce the *Emperor* and *France* to agree to some Method of adding some new Territories to the Electorate of *Hanover*, by the next Treaty of Peace. In a *British* Minister it was highly criminal to entertain either of these Views, and yet these, in my Opinion, were really the Views upon which our Ministers pretended to adopt the Scheme of making Conquests upon *France*, at the sole Expence of this Nation, in order to give those Conquests to the Queen of *Hungary*, as an Equivalent for what she had yielded to *Prussia*. The Scheme was in itself so apparently impracticable, that it is impossible to suppose, they engaged in it seriously, and without any hidden View; but the Zeal of the People here for the Support of the House of *G*
Austria, and their natural Jealousy of the Power of *France*, made it a good Cover for any secret View in Favour

of *Hanover*; and whatever that Electorate may get by the Event of the War, it is evident, that it will get a great Deal of *English* Money by the Continuance of it.

If *France*, Sir, had offered some A Bishopricks, or some additional Territory to *Hanover*, at the same Time that she offered to withdraw her Troops from *Germany*, the Project of giving an Equivalent to the Queen of *Hungary* would never have been set up by our Ministers, and the Tranquillity of *Europe*, or at least of *Germany*, would have been restored before this Time; but the Court of *France* knew too well their own Strength and the Nature of the People here, to allow themselves to be forced into any such Measure. In this Country, 'tis true, the People are sometimes a little too late in opening their Eyes, but we do open them at last, however artfully we may have been blindfolded; and when we do, we generally take a violent, often too violent a Turn. This the Court of *France* resolved to wait for, because they knew that the Weight of a Land War, supported almost entirely at our Expence, would soon make us open our Eyes, and might then, probably, make us altogether desert the Queen of *Hungary*, which would of course render her Cause desperate, and thereby enable the Court of *France* to prescribe what Terms they pleased to her. In this Case they foresaw, that it would be in their Power to obtain much better Terms for their Ally the *Emperor*, than they could expect at the Time their Troops were inclosed in *Prague*, and the People of this Nation zealous for the Support of that Princess; for while that Zeal continued, even our Ministers here durst not venture to sacrifice the Interests of the Queen of *Hungary* to those of the Electorate of *Hanover*, or at least not so absolutely as they might do, after that Zeal had been

rified by the Weight of a heavy Land War.

Thus, Sir, it is evident, that whether we were serious or no in the Scheme we set up for giving an Equivalent to the Queen of *Hungary*, and for that Purpose engaging in a heavy Land War, it was the Interest of *France* to continue the War, because she could lose nothing, and might probably obtain the Accomplishment of all her Views by the Continuance of it. Whereas, if we had not encouraged the Queen of *Hungary* in the Hopes of obtaining an Equivalent at our Expence: If we had thought of nothing but preserving her in the Possession of what she had not yielded to *Prussia*, *Saxony*, and *Sardinia*: If we had laid aside all Views in Favour of *Hanover*, and had thought of nothing but supporting the Queen of *Hungary* with our Money and Navy, what then could *France* expect by a Continuance of the War? They must have carried it on in *Italy* and the remotest Parts of *Germany*, or they must have resolved to desert both the Emperor and King of *Spain*, and to think only of their own Defence. If they had deserted the Emperor, he would have come to an Accommodation with the Queen of *Hungary* upon any Terms we pleased to prescribe, in order to get himself restored to his hereditary Dominions, and established in the Imperial Throne; and if the Court of *Spain* had found themselves deserted by *France*, they would have been glad to come to any Terms with us, as well as the Queen of *Hungary*, in order to get their Troops back from *Italy*, and their Son Don Carlos left in Possession of the two *Sicilies*. Nay, both would have been so much irritated against *France*, that they might have joined with us and the Queen of *Hungary*, in a Confederacy against that Kingdom, and then we might have thought of making Conquests

upon *France*, with a reasonable View of Success.

If on the other Hand, Sir, the Court of *France* had resolved to carry on the War in *Italy*, and the remotest Parts of *Germany*, how difficult, dangerous, and expensive would such a War have been to them, considering the large Sums of Money we might have remitted to the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, and the great Service our Navy would have been of in transporting Provisions, Ammunition and Recruits to their Armies, at the same Time that it would have rendered it impossible for *France* and her Allies to supply their Armies with any Thing, unless by Land Carriage, which would have been almost impossible, considering the long Journeys they must have made, and the Nature of the Countries they must have passed through? Besides, Sir, the Marching of such numerous *French* Armies into *Italy*, and the Empire, would have produced great Uneasiness in the Inhabitants of both Countries, and might, probably, have induced the neutral Princes and States in both, to have joined with the Queen of *Hungary*, in order to drive those Armies out of their Country, and thereby put a Stop to those Ravages that are always committed by foreign Troops in their March, even through neutral Territories. The *French* had before suffered so severely in *Bavaria*, *Austria*, and *Bohemia*, and the *Spaniards* in *Italy* and *Saxony*, that neither of them, I believe, would have chose to have carried on the War in those Countries, if we had resolved to enable the Queen of *Hungary*, and King of *Sardinia*, by large Remittances, to increase their Armies in those Parts, instead of resolving to assist them by maintaining useless Armies in *Flanders*, or upon the *Rhine*.

I hope, Sir, it is not yet too late for us to begin to follow right Measures:

By resolving upon such Measures, I hope, we may still put an End to the ambitious Views of France; and to convince that Court of our being resolved for the future to assist our Allies upon the Continent with nothing but our Money and Navy, is the chief End of the Motion I am to make. But I have another Reason, which must appear equally cogent to every Man, that wishes well to the illustrious Family now upon our Throne, and that is, the Discontent and even Disaffection, I fear, that has been occasioned by his Majesty's loading his *British* Subjects with the Maintaining of 16,000 of his *Hanoverian* Troops. These Discontents have been increased by its appearing, as was foretold, that they could be of little or no Service to the common Cause; and by employing them in the same Service with our *British* Troops, such Jealousies and Heartburnings have been raised among the Officers and Soldiers of our Army as may be of the most fatal Consequence to our present happy Establishment, if an End be not very soon put to them. All these bad Consequences were foretold, when it was first proposed to take this Body of *Hanoverians* into our Pay, and every one of them is now confirmed by Experience. Nay the Jealousies and Heartburnings between the *British* and *Hanoverian* Troops are risen to such a Height, that, in my Opinion, it will be dangerous to bring these two Bodies of Men into the same Camp, and much more dangerous to employ them together in any Expedition; therefore I was in Expectation, that our Ministers would have advised his Majesty not to continue the *Hanoverian* Troops any longer in the Pay of *Great-Britain*, and that he would have made the same known to the People by his Speech from the Throne at the Opening of this Session of Parliament. But as his

Majesty has not been pleased to give us the least Insinuation of his resolving either to alter his Method of assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, or of his resolving not to continue any longer the Troops of *Hanover* in the Pay of *Great Britain*; and as I think it absolutely necessary, that both these Resolutions should not only be taken, but as soon as possible communicated to the Publick, for quieting the Minds of our People at home, especially those of our Army, and for convincing our Enemies abroad, that we are not only resolved to continue our Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, but also that we are resolved from henceforth to continue it, without any By-View, and in that Manner which will be most effectual for her Service, and which we shall be able to support for a great Number of Years; therefore I shall conclude with humbly moving, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased, forthwith to give Orders and Directions, that the 16,000 *Hanoverians*, now in the Pay of *Great Britain*, be no longer continued in the Service of this Nation, after the 25th of this Instant *December*.'

Upon this L. Papirius Crassus stood up, and in the Character of the Lord Barrington, spoke to this Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

IT gives me great Pleasure to hear such a Motion made in this House, and still greater to hear it made by a Gentleman, whose Knowledge and Judgment in publick Affairs, I have so good an Opinion of. Such a Motion I have expected with Impatience ever since the Beginning of this Session; for I thought such an Address, as is now proposed, so absolutely necessary at the Beginning of this Session, that if no other Gentleman

A Gentleman had, I believe, I should have presumed, notwithstanding my Youth and Want of Experience, to have offered some such Motion to your Consideration: I should have done it before now, if I had not thought, that it would come, and come with greater Weight from some Gentleman of more Experience, and longer Standing as a Member of this House. That our Ministers have chosen the wrong Method of assisting the Queen of *Hungary*: That the Method they have chosen will be least effectual for her Service, and most expensive to us, is a Question so plain, that, I think, I need not spend any of your Time in enforcing what my honourable Friend has said upon that Head. What I shall aim at, Sir, is to shew, that when we sent our Troops to *Flanders*, or at least when we resolved upon sending them there, it could not be with a Design to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, nor with any other View, but that of furnishing our Ministers with a Pretence for keeping up numerous Armies of our own, and loading the Nation with maintaining the Armies of *Hanover*; and from thence I shall endeavour to shew the Necessity of our interfering and offering the Advice now proposed to our Sovereign, because we cannot expect that Ministers who have such Views will ever give him any such Advice.

As *Flanders*, Sir, is of all others the Frontier upon which *France* is best provided with fortified Towns, and consequently the best guarded against any Attack: As *Flanders* is the Place where the *French* may with the greatest Ease and smallest Expence carry on a War; and as *Flanders* is the Country where the Conquests of *France* will always be of the most dangerous Consequence to this Nation; therefore, now that our Allies the *Dutch* have got a sufficient Barrier in that Country, and our Ally the Queen of *Hungary* is in Possession of

a great Part of it, we ought certainly to avoid as much as possible making that Country the Seat of any War, intended to be commenced, or carried on against *France*; unless we were very sure of being able to form an Army there more powerful than any she could send against us. Was this the Case, Sir, when our Ministers first resolved to send a Body of Troops to *Flanders*? The *Dutch* were so far from having made the least Insinuation of their being resolved to join us, that they had, I believe, pretty positively declared the contrary: The Queen of *Hungary* neither had, nor could raise any great Number of Troops in that Country; and as her hereditary Countries in *Germany* were then almost surrounded with *French*, *Bavarian*, *Saxon*, and *Prussian* Armies, we could not expect, that she could send any Troops from *Germany* to join ours in *Flanders*; consequently, suppose the 16,000 *Hanoverians*, the 6000 *Hessians*, and the few Troops the Queen of *Hungary* could spare from her Garisons in *Flanders*, had been ready to have joined our Troops as soon as the first of them landed in *Flanders*, which was upon the 9th of *May*, 1742, and consequently, before we had so much as any Hopes of a Reconciliation between the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Prussia*: I say, suppose all these foreign Troops had been then ready to have joined us, and to have joined us with a Design to fight as well as to take our Money, we could not have formed an Army of 50,000 Men in *Flanders*, and every one knew, that *France* could at that Time, without bringing a Man back from *Germany*, send an Army of near 100,000 disciplined Troops against us; therefore it cannot be supposed, that our Ministers, let them be never so romantick, had then any Design to attack the *French* Frontier in *Flanders*, by Way of making

making a Diversion in Favour of the Queen of Hungary, This, Sir, is to me a strong Proof, that they could not have any such Design; but there is yet a stronger remaining, and such a one as must convince every Man, who considers A what Circumstances the Electorate of Hanover was in at that Time. M. Maillebois, with his French Army, was then encamped in Westphalia, upon one Side of that Electorate, and Prince Anhalt with a Prussian Army upon the other Side, B at Magdebourg. When the Electorate of Hanover was in these Circumstances, can we suppose that the Elector of Hanover would have lent his Troops with a real Design to make an Attack upon France? Can we suppose that the Prince of C Hesse would have lent his Troops with any such Design, when the French and Prussian Armies were so near his Frontier? 'Tis true, both the French and Prussian Armies were retired, before either the Hanoverian or Hessian Troops D marched for Flanders; but they were not retired, nor were there any Hopes of their retiring, when we first sent our Troops to Flanders; and, I hope, it will not be said, that our Ministers had formed a Design to attack France by the Way E of Flanders, without the Assistance of any foreign Troops at all.

Thus, Sir, I think, it is evident, that when our Ministers first resolved upon sending a Body of our own Troops to Flanders, they could F have no Design to assist the Queen of Hungary, by attacking France on that Side; and I should be glad to know, how that Body of Troops could any other Way assist her. Surely, it is not to be supposed, our Ministers intended, that those Troops should march from Flanders G to Bohemia, in order to join the Queen of Hungary's Armies in that Kingdom. Such a Junction was ab-

solutely impossible, not only because of the Length and Difficulty of the March, but upon several other Accounts: There were no Magazines provided, there could be no Magazines provided for subsisting them upon their March; because some Part of the Country, through which they were to march, belonged to, and was in Possession of the Enemy: But suppose they could have been subsisted upon their March, they could not have joined the Queen of Hungary's Troops; because the numerous Armies of the Enemy lay in their Way, and would have intercepted them upon their March, before any such Junction could be effected.

These, Sir, are the only two Ways I can suggest, by which our Troops sent to Flanders could be of any Service to the Queen of Hungary; and if both these were at that Time apparently impossible, I may, I think, conclude, that by sending that Body of Troops to Flanders, our Ministers D could have no Design to assist the Queen of Hungary. What then could be their Design? One Part of it is very plain. The Disposal of Commissions and Preferments in the Army, is, we know, of great Service to a Minister, especially at his first Entrance into Power; therefore he was resolved to raise and keep up a much greater Number of Troops than the Parliament would agree should be kept up at home: This made it necessary to send some Part of the Army he intended to keep up, abroad, and for doing so, the popular Service of the Queen of Hungary was pretended. That this was one Part of the Design is, I think, not only plain, but certain. But in sending our Troops abroad, there was, I believe, a farther Design. A Minister must depend for his Continuance in Power, either upon the Favour of his Prince, or the Favour of his Country. He who places his De-

Dependence upon the Favour of his Country, will disdain, nay, he must resolve not to humour his Prince in his Passions and Prejudices, especially those that are inconsistent with the Glory or Happiness of his Country. But a Minister who never had any Pretence to popular Favour, who, if he ever had any, made a Sacrifice of it by his Manner of getting into Power, such a Minister must place his whole Dependence upon the Favour of his Prince, and must go greater Lengths in humouring his Prince's favourite Passions and Prejudices, than ever any Minister did before him.

From this Consideration, Sir, I am persuaded, that the taking of 16,000 *Hanoverians* into our Pay, was resolved on previous to the Resolution of our sending a Body of Troops abroad, and with the other that I have mentioned, was the real Cause of our resolving to send any of our own Troops to *Flanders*. Whilst the *Hanoverian* Troops remained in the Electorate, no Pretence could be formed for taking them into *British* Pay: If they had been sent into *Bohemia*, they might have been of some Service to the Queen of *Hungary*, tho' from the Experience we have in former Times, and lately had of them, I do not think they could have been of much: However, their marching thither, or even a Stipulation for their marching thither, would have given Umbrage to *France* and *Prussia*, and drawn both *M. Maillebois* and Prince *Anhalt* into the Electorate of *Hanover*; therefore *Flanders* was the only Place they could be safely sent to, in order to intitle them to be taken into *British* Pay; and as a Pretence for bringing them there, a Body of our own Troops was to be sent there before them.

It may be said, Sir, that this could not but give Umbrage to *France*, as much as if they had been sent into

Bohemia; but I have already shown why it could not. *France* very well knew, that in *Flanders*, the whole Army we could draw together, whilst the *Dutch* remained neutral, could not begin to act with any Probability of Success; therefore they concluded, that these Troops were to be sent there, with no other View but to make a Parade, in order to amuse the People here; and to make them squander a very large Sum of Money, which *France* will always have great Reason to rejoice at. They are not jealous of *Hanover*: They are, and have more Reason to be jealous of this Nation, than of any other in the World; therefore they cannot but rejoice at seeing us enter into any chimerical Project, that may prevent our being able to clear our publick Revenue of its present Incumbrance; and I must say, we have for many Years past given them but too frequently good Cause to rejoice upon that Head. *France* could not, therefore, take the least Umbrage or be any Way disobliged, at the Elector of *Hanover*'s sending, or engaging to send a Body of his Troops to *Flanders* at our Expence, nor would the *French* or *Prussians*, upon that Account, have attacked *Hanover*, even tho' the 16,000 *Hanoverians* had begun their March as soon as our Troops began to embark for *Flanders*.

This I am convinced of, Sir, from the known Circumstances of Things; and if I knew all the Secrets of the *Hanover* Cabinet, I should, I believe, have more Reason to be convinced of it. From thence, perhaps, it might appear, that the Court of *France* were told by some *Hanover* Minister: You see how zealous the People of England are for assisting the Queen of *Hungary*: This Zeal has furnished us with an Opportunity for choosing them of a pretty large Sum of Money: For this Purpose we are to send a large Body of

our Troops into Flanders, to join a Body of English Troops to be first sent there; but you are sensible that this can do you no Prejudice, nor the Queen of Hungary any Service, therefore we hope you will not take it amiss. I am far from affirming, Sir, that A ever any such Speech was made to the Court of France, but such a Thing is possible; and I cannot help observing, that the Count de Bulau, Great Chamberlain to the Elector of Hanover, arrived at Paris the Beginning of March 1741-2, about his B private Affairs, as some of our Newspapers said, but others intimated, that he was charged with a private Commission, which might perhaps be in Relation to this Body of Hanoverian Troops, that was then resolved to be taken into British Pay.

I hope, Sir, I have now shewn, to the Satisfaction of most of this august Assembly, that when our Troops were sent to Flanders, they could not be sent thither with a Design to assist the Queen of Hungary, nor with any other View but that of D furnishing our Ministers with a Pretence for keeping up numerous Armies of our own, and loading this Nation with a great Part of the Army of Hanover. These, I believe, were at first the only Views our Ministers had; but when the Success of the E Queen of Hungary's Arms in Germany, and the falling off of Prussia and Saxony from their Alliance with the Emperor, had locked up the French Army in Prague, put her in Possession of Bavaria, and drawn M. Maillebois out of Westphalia, the F Electorate of Hanover being then freed from any Apprehensions of an Attack, our Ministers here perhaps began to form some new Schemes in Favour of that Electorate. The same Motives that prevailed with them to form a Scheme for taking the Han- G overian Troops into the Pay of Great Britain, might very probably induce them to form a Scheme for getting

some additional Territory to Hanover by the Event of the War, as well as getting a large Sum of Money yearly from England by its Continuance. For this Purpose, the Queen of Hungary was to be dissuaded from hearkening to any Proposals of Peace, which the Success of her Arms then forced the Emperor and France to make to her, and in order to do this the more effectually, she was to be encouraged to attempt to make Conquests upon France at almost the sole Expence of England. We then, perhaps, began to be not quite so mindful of keeping Terms with the Court of France; and this, with the Clamours here at home, prevailed with our Ministers to send their Flanders Army into Germany.

But for what was it sent there, Sir? C not to fight but to make a Parade, and to amuse the People here with our having driven the French Troops out of Germany, tho' the French Court had resolved, and were preparing to withdraw their Troops from Germany, before our Army marched thither. Luckily for our Ministers, considering what afterwards happened, our Generals brought our Army into such a Situation, that the French General thought he was sure of an easy and compleat Victory; and his Disappointment, which was owing chiefly to the Misconduct of his inferior Generals, furnished our Ministers with that Amusement for the Populace, which has since been called, *The glorious Victory at Dettingen*. This, I say, was lucky for our Ministers, because otherwise they F could not have had so much as a Pretence for saying, that with this Army we ever intended to do any real Service to the Queen of Hungary. But, I hope, it will likewise be lucky for the Nation; because it has convinced every Man of what was before generally suspected, that our Mercenaries may prevent, but never will contribute to our Victory. This every common Soldier among the

the *British* Troops is convinced of; and this, together with the Partiality that was last Year shewn to our foreign Mercenaries, has raised among our own Troops such a Hatred and Contempt for the *Hanoverians*, that they never can be joined in the same Army, if that Army be really design'd for Action.

I say, Sir, if that Army be really design'd for Action; for I very much question, if our Ministers design that our Army should act against *France*. They desire the Continuance of the War, because the longer it continues, the longer they will have a Pretence for keeping the *Hanoverians* in the Pay of *Great Britain*: They desire, I believe, that the Queen of *Hungary's* Armies should have some Success against *France*; but as the *Hanoverian* Troops are to be preserv'd in order to be paid, our Ministers do not desire that they should have any Share of the Glory or Danger; and if our Ministers wish, that the Queen of *Hungary's* Armies should meet with Success, it is not with any real View of increasing her Power, or procuring her any Equivalent, but because it may force the *Emperor* and *France* to offer such Terms of Peace, as may increase the Dominions and Power of the Electorate of *Hanover*. These are the real Views, Sir, of our Minister: These Views necessarily proceed from his Situation: An unpopular and detested Minister must think of courting the Favour of his Prince, and of that alone. For this Purpose he must humour and flatter his favourite Passions and Prejudices, let them be never so inconsistent with the Interest or Happiness of this Nation. Can we expect, that such a Minister will ever give honest and sincere Advice to his Sovereign, in any Case where it must evidently clash with his Sovereign's most favourite Passion or Prejudice? Can we expect, that such a Minister will advise his Majesty not to continue

the *Hanoverian* Troops any longer in *British* Pay?

Sir, if such an Advice could have been given by any Minister; it would have been given before the Meeting of this Parliament, and we should have heard of it in his Majesty's Speech from the Throne: If it had been honestly given, and the Reasonableness of it freely and boldly enforced, I am convinced, his Majesty would have complied with it; for he is so gracious, that he will always be ready to sacrifice his most darling Passion or Prejudice, when he perceives it to be inconsistent with the Interest or Happiness of his People. We may, therefore, be convinced, that it neither has been, nor ever will be given by our Ministers; consequently, as Members of this House, we are in Duty bound to supply this Defect in our Ministers, and to give our Sovereign that wholesome Advice, which, we find, none of his Ministers will venture to give him. This, Sir, is our Duty; and as the Circumstances of *Europe* require the utmost Dispatch in all our Resolutions, we ought to perform this Duty as soon as possible, that the Queen of *Hungary* may know what she has to trust to; and that, if we increase our Grants to her, she may have Time to apply them towards making new Levies, so as to have them ready to act by the Beginning of next Campaign.

These are the Reasons, Sir, which made me expect this Motion with Impatience: For these Reasons I heartily concur with my honourable Friend; and therefore I second the Motion he has been pleas'd to make.

The next Speech I shall give in this Debate, was that made by Quintus Mucius, in the Character of Mr. Solicitor General, who spoke in Substance thus.

Mr. President,

THE Motion now under our Consideration is of such a new and extraordinary Nature, and such a direct Attack upon the Prerogative of the Crown, that I should think myself very little deserving of the Honour his Majesty has been pleased to confer upon me, if I sat still and heard such a Motion made without saying any Thing against it. Every Gentleman, who has the Honour to be a Member of this House, and views the Question in the same Light I do, is in Duty bound to give his Vote against it; but from the Post I hold under the Crown I think myself obliged to give my Reasons against the Motion, as well as my Negative to the Question. By our Constitution, Sir, the Crown has its Powers and Prerogatives, as well as the People their Liberties and Privileges: The Overthrow of either would be an Overthrow of our happy Constitution; and no violent Attack has ever yet been made upon the former; but what ended in the Destruction of the latter; therefore, as Members of this House, and as Guardians of the Liberties of the People, we are obliged to protect the Prerogatives of the Crown, and to be careful never to make any Incroachment upon them. Among the Prerogatives of the Crown one of the chief is, that the King has not only the sole Power of declaring War, but the sole Command and Direction of its Prosecution. He alone is to judge and determine how and in what Manner, with what Forces and what Sort of Forces, the War is to be carried on; how our Armies are to march, or our Squadrons to sail; and when they are to attack, or when keep upon the Defensive. All this, I say, the King has by his Prerogative the sole Direction of; but if this Motion should be agreed to, I should not be at all surpris'd to see a venerable

Member of this House, who perhaps never was out of the Island, nor ever saw an Army or a Squadron in his Life, rising up and gravely moving to address his Majesty, to order his Army, or his Squadron, to engage the Enemy, without knowing any Thing of the Situation or Circumstances of either.

Gentlemen may smile, Sir, at this Inference, but I must think that such a Motion would be full as reasonable as the Motion now made to us. As we know nothing of the present Circumstances or Views of any one Court in *Europe*, except what we have learned from common News-Papers, which is a Sort of Knowledge that is not, I am sure, to be depended on, it is impossible for us to judge what is the best Method for giving effectual Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*; and if it can be supposed, that our assisting her with our Money and our Navy will be any Way effectual, surely our assisting her with our Troops as well as our Money and our Navy, will be more effectual. The best and most certain Way of judging in this Case for us, is to judge by the Effects, and from them if we form a Judgment, we must conclude, that his Majesty has chose the best Method for giving her Assistance. Let us consider the Circumstances of *Europe* when our Ministers first resolv'd to send our Troops to *Flanders*, and compare them with the present; if we do, must we not acknowledge, that a happy Change has been brought about in that short Period of Time? I know it may be and has been said, that this Change has been brought about by the Bravery of the Queen of *Hungary's* Troops, and the bad Conduct of the *French* Generals; but in all political Events, it is easy to assign other Reasons besides the true one. I shall readily acknowledge the Bravery of the Queen of *Hungary's* Troops, and the Fidelity of her Subjects; but they must have

been overwhelmed by Numbers, if *Prussia* and *Saxony* had not been brought off from the *French* Alliance; and tho' this did not happen till some Time after we began to send our Troops to *Flanders*, yet it is highly probable, that our resolving upon that Measure had an Effect upon the Counsels of both these Princes; for from that Measure they perceived, that this Nation had then begun, and was resolved to act vigorously, and with all its Force, for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, which would render the Success of the Schemes they had then in View much more precarious, and at the same Time it left them more at Liberty to shew their Resentment, upon the ill Treatment they had met with, or might meet with, from *France*. It may therefore be reasonably supposed, that this Defection, which I look on, as the *Æra* of the Queen of *Hungary's* Triumphs, was chiefly owing to our resolving to send a Body of our Troops to *Flanders*.

But this, Sir, was far from being the only good Effect. It has been admitted in this Debate, and it is very well known, that *France* had then above 100,000 regular Troops on Foot, beside those employed in *Germany*. If that Court had thought themselves in no Danger at home, what could have hindered them from pouring in their whole Army into *Germany*, which with the Emperor's Forces and the Armies they had there before, would have formed such a numerous and powerful Army as the Queen of *Hungary*, with all her Forces, could not have withstood? This they might certainly have done: This they would probably have done; but our sending our Troops to *Flanders*, made the Court of *France* apprehend an Attack at home, which made it dangerous for them to send their disciplined Troops out of the Kingdom. 'Tis true, we could not with-

Army of above 50,000 Men in *Flanders*; but the *French* Court could not be certain that the *Dutch* would suddenly resolve to join us; and if they had, as their Troops were all in the Neighbourhood, they might in a few Days have joined our Army with 50,000 Men, which would have made the Allied Army 100,000; and this would have been equal to any Army the *French* could have brought against us.

Besides this, Sir, the *French* neither did, nor could know, where we designed to begin the Attack. We might have begun it upon *Dunkirk*, we might have begun it upon the Side of *Lorraine*, which borders upon the Queen of *Hungary's* Province of *Luxembourg*; and as these two Countries are very distant the one from the other; as the *French* Troops must make a great Circuit round the *Austrian Netherlands* in marching from one of these Countries to the other, they were obliged to keep great Bodies of regular Troops in both, as well as along their whole Frontier between the two, in order to be ready to defend themselves, wherever we should begin the Attack. In these Circumstances, even an Army of 50,000 Men must oblige them to keep near double that Number upon their Frontier, and the Uncertainty they were in with regard to the *Dutch*, who had resolved upon a third Augmentation of their Troops, about the same Time that we resolved upon sending a Body of ours to *Flanders*, could not but make it necessary for the *French* to keep above 100,000 Men upon that extensive Frontier, which was in Danger of being attacked by the Allied Army. Therefore it must be acknowledged, that our beginning to form an Army in *Flanders*, in the Year 1742, disabled the *French* from sending the necessary Re-inforcements into *Germany*, and this enabled the Queen

of Hungary to make those Advantages of the Retreat of the Prussian and Saxon Troops, which would otherwise have been prevented by the Arrival of new, and numerous French Armies.

As the Dutch continued obstinate in their pacifick Sentiments: As there were no Hopes of bringing them off from their beloved Neutrality, the Design of making an Attack upon France by the Way of Flanders was laid aside, and it was resolved to employ our Army there, in assisting to drive the French Troops entirely out of Germany, that so the Emperor, being left destitute of all Support, might the more easily be induced to agree to such Terms, as would establish upon a firm Basis the Tranquillity of his native Country, and the Balance of Power in Europe. For this Purpose our Troops began to march from Flanders towards Germany early in the Spring, and their March had such an Effect, that Germany is now entirely free from French Troops, the Queen of Hungary is in Possession of the Emperor's hereditary Countries, and the French, instead of being the Invaders of other People's Territories, are now hardly able to defend their own.

Upon the Side of Germany, Sir, these are the Effects of the Method his Majesty has chosen for assisting the Queen of Hungary; and upon the Side of Italy the Effects are equally happy. There, indeed, our Navy has been of great Use to us; but by our Navy alone, these Effects could not have been produced; for if we had not, by sending our Troops to Flanders, raised Apprehensions in the French, of having their own Frontier attacked, they would probably have sent such a considerable Body of their Troops to the Assistance of the Spaniards in Savoy, as might have enabled them to force their Way into Italy,

and, perhaps, to compel the King of Sardinia to submit to their Terms; but by our raising those Apprehensions in the French, and thereby disabling them from sending any Re-inforcement to the Spaniards, the latter have been obliged to remain in Savoy; the King of Sardinia remains firm to his Alliance with the Queen of Hungary; the Duke of Modena has been stript of his Duchy, and the King of the two Sicilies has been obliged to withdraw his Troops from that Army of Spaniards, which, by the Neglect or Passanimity of a former Minister, was allowed to be transported by Sea to Italy.

Thus, Sir, we see, that upon every Side the most happy Effects have been produced by the Method his Majesty has chosen for assisting the Queen of Hungary; and, from thence, I think, I have Reason to conclude, that it is the best Method his Majesty could have chosen, and that it ought not to be altered, unless some new and extraordinary Event should make an Alteration very apparently necessary. If, then, it be necessary to assist the Queen of Hungary with Troops, as well as with our Money, and our Navy; I hope, it will not be said, that we can assist her effectually with our own Troops alone, and without taking any foreign Troops into our Pay; for if this should be resolved on, it would be necessary to increase our national Land-Forces to double or treble what we have at present on Foot; and no one, I believe, will say, that this would be consistent, either with the Preservation of our Constitution, or the Preservation of our Trade. From hence I must conclude, that in order to assist the Queen of Hungary effectually, and in that Manner which has already produced so happy Effects, we must have foreign Troops in our Pay; and, till it is made plain to me, that we can have the same Num-

Number of foreign Troops from some other Potentate, and at as cheap a Rate, as we have this Body of *Hanoverians*, I must be against the present Motion; and should, till then, be against it, even supposing I were convinced of its being perfectly agreeable to our Constitution.

As to the Insinuations that have been thrown out in this House, and industriously spread without Doors, of the Cowardice of the *Hanover* Troops, of their disobeying the Orders of our Generals, and of the Jealousies and Heartburnings that have arisen between them and our *British* Troops, I have made all the Inquiry I could into the Truth of these Insinuations, and I find, they proceed entirely from those Jealousies and Animosities that naturally arise, and always do arise between Troops of different Nations, when united in the same Army. Those Instances of Cowardice, which I have heard mentioned, seem all to me to be Instances rather of a strict Discipline, than of any Cowardice; and, by all the Accounts I have been able to collect, the *Hanoverian* Troops seem to me to be so much under Discipline, and so much Masters of it, that no Danger, no nor even Success itself, can make them neglect it or break through it; which, according to the Opinion of all the old Officers I have conversed with, is of greater Use in an Army, and more serviceable in the Day of Battle, than a rash Forwardness, and ungovernable Impetuosity. If there was any seeming Neglect of the Orders of our Generals, I am convinced, it proceeded from some Mistake, either in those that delivered, or those that received the Orders, and not from any wilful Disobedience; and the Disputes that arose between the *British* and *Hanoverian* Troops, were either about Quarters, Forage, Provisions, or in relation to the Courage of the two Nations, which are Disputes that never fail to arise be-

tween the Troops of different Nations; and often do arise between the Soldiers of different Regiments; but these Disputes may easily be prevented from rising to any Height, by a prudent Conduct in the Officers, especially the General in Chief, and are rather of a good than a bad Consequence in a Day of Battle, because they raise an Emulation in the different Cores, which contributes to the good Behaviour of both. As to the Partiality which, it is pretended, was shewn to the *Hanoverian* Troops, I never could find the least solid Ground for the Insinuation; for if they were ever furnished with greater Plenty, or a better Sort of Provisions or Forage, by all the Inquiries I have been able to make, it seems to have proceeded from their Commissaries and Proveditors being better acquainted with the Country, and more Masters of the Language, perhaps more Masters of their Business too, than those that were employed as Commissaries and Proveditors for the *British* Troops.

From all which, I hope, it will appear, Sir, that this Body of *Hanoverian* Troops may be as useful to us, and as serviceable to the common Cause, as any equal Number of foreign Troops we can take into our Pay; and if this be so, I can see no Reason for our dismissing them, as long as we have Occasion for keeping any foreign Troops in our Pay; at least, we ought not to dismiss them, much less ought we to advise his Majesty to dismiss them, unless we were sure of being able to supply their Place by an equal Number of some other foreign Troops, which, I believe, no Gentleman in this House can pretend to be sure of.

Whether this House ought in any Case to offer their Advice to their Sovereign, is a Question, Sir, that from the Nature of our Constitution might admit of some Dispute; be-

cause it is very certain, that this House was not designed by its original Institution to advise, but to consent, as appears from the very Words of the Writ, the antient Form of which is still preserved. However, the Practice has been so frequent for a Century past, that we seem to be in Possession, and therefore I shall not dispute our Right; but we ought never to make use of it, except in Cases where we have a full Information, and are perfectly Masters of the Affair in which we offer our Advice, which is not, I am sure, the Case at present. We neither have, nor can have a full Information of all the Circumstances of the Affair, to which this Motion relates; and to offer our Advice in any such Case, is the most certain Way we can take, to give his Majesty, as well as the Publick, a mean and contemptible Opinion, both of our Judgment and Discretion, which would derogate from the Influence our Advice ought to have, in Cases where we have a full Information, and can be no Way accused of acting a pragmatical Part.

If the Measures pursued by our Administration had been attended with bad Success, and signal Misfortunes either to ourselves or our Allies, this House would then have had some Reason to inquire into the Conduct of our Ministers, and to call for all Papers and other Evidence, that might any Way contribute towards giving us a full Insight into the Whole of their Conduct; and if we found that our Misfortunes, or the Misfortunes of our Allies, had been owing to the wrong Measures pursued by them, we might then with some Decency advise our Sovereign to alter his Measures, as well as his Ministers. But when our Measures have been attended with unexpected Success, we can have no Reason for any Inquiry,

and much less can we have a Reason for advising his Majesty to alter his Measures. But those Measures, it seems, have been all secretly calculated, and still are secretly calculated for the Benefit of the Electorate of *Hanover*: I confess, Sir, I am not Politician deep enough to dive into the Minds of Men, and to discover those hidden Motives which appear neither from their Words nor Actions. It is apparent from the Effects, that our Measures have contributed greatly to the Success of the common Cause: I mean the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, and the Security of the Balance of Power; and if the Electorate of *Hanover* has reaped, or may reap any Advantage by such Measures, it would be invidious to grudge it that Advantage. The Effects have shewn, that our taking foreign Troops into our Pay, has been of great Service to the common Cause; and, if the Electorate has thereby reaped the Advantage of getting a Body of its Troops maintained by us, we ought not to grudge it, or repine at it, for it has been no Loss to us, but rather an Advantage; because, if we had not had the *Hanover* Troops in our Pay, we must have had an equal Number of the Troops of some other Prince or State, and must have paid more for them; for to any other Prince or State, we must have paid a yearly Subsidy, besides maintaining his Troops, and must, perhaps, have agreed to pay that Subsidy for a certain Number of Years, even tho' we should have had no Occasion for his Troops, during the greatest Part of that Time.

Again, Sir, suppose the Electorate of *Hanover* should get some neighbouring Territory added to it by the next Treaty of Peace, would that be any Loss or any Disadvantage to this Nation? Could it derogate in any Manner

Manner of Way from the chief End we have in View, which is that of supporting the House of *Austria*, and thereby preserving a Balance of Power in *Europe*? Would it be right in us to repine at the additional Territory, which the King of *Sardinia* is to have for supporting the common Cause? Would it be right in us to say, that he acquires that additional Territory at the Expence of this Nation, because we pay him a yearly Subsidy for enabling him to support the common Cause? The Absurdity of such Reasoning is apparent; and yet we have more Reason to repine at the additional Territory the King of *Sardinia* is to acquire, than at *Hanover*'s acquiring any additional Territory by the Event of the present War; because the Territory which is to be added to the King of *Sardinia*'s Dominions, is to be taken from those of the Queen of *Hungary*, consequently the Increase of Power he thereby acquires, is a Diminution of the Power of the House of *Austria*, and is the more dangerous, because his whole Weight may upon the next Emergency be thrown into that Scale, which we think is already too heavy: Whereas we cannot suppose, that the Electorate of *Hanover* will desire any Part of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Dominions: Whatever that Electorate may acquire by the Event of the War, it can be no Diminution of the Power of the House of *Austria*; and tho' from late Experience we may suspect, that the Weight of the King of *Sardinia* may, upon some future Occasion, be thrown into the *French* Scale, we cannot suspect, that the Weight of *Hanover* will ever be thrown into the Scale of the House of *Bourbon* against the Scale of the House of *Austria*, because of the Connection between *Hanover* and *England*; and because of its being so much the Interest of *England* to preserve the Power of the latter, as a Balance against the Power of the former.

To insinuate, Sir, that the War is now continued, and this Nation put to the Expence of supporting it, for no other Reason but to compel *France* and the *Emperor* to consent to the making of some Addition to the Territories of *Hanover*, is an Insinuation of a most dangerous Nature, with Respect to our present happy Establishment, because it tends to wean the Affections of the People not only from their present Sovereign, but from the Protestant Succession in the *Hanover* Line. Such an Insinuation, when made without the most solid Grounds, can proceed from nothing but a Republican or a *Jacobitish* Spirit, which are equally dangerous to our present happy Constitution, and equally, in my Opinion, tend to the Establishment of a tyrannical and absolute Government; therefore, I was surprised to hear any such Insinuation made in this House, by Gentlemen who as yet have shewn no authentick Fact or Paper for supporting what they have thus boldly insinuated.

As for my own Part, Sir, I do not pretend to be, nor is it my Business to desire to be in the Secrets of the Cabinet, especially with Regard to foreign Affairs; but from the Nature of Things, and from all the publick Accounts we have, particularly those that have been published by the Authority of the Court of *Vienna*, it is to me apparent, that the War is continued for no other Reason but to force the *Emperor* and *France* to consent to such Terms of Peace, as may restore the Tranquillity of *Europe*, and secure the Queen of *Hungary*, and consequently the Balance of Power, from a sudden and immediate Attack from the same Quarter. When the *French* found the Flower of their Army shut up in the City of *Prague*, almost without any practicable Means of escaping, and when the *Emperor* found himself stript of his hereditary Dominions, they might perhaps offer an Armistice to the Queen of *Hungary*;

but the Terms upon which they offered it, was a plain Indication, that they thereby meant only to get their Army out of Prague, and the Emperor's hereditary Countries restored, in order to have a little breathing Time, and an Opportunity of reviewing the Attack with more Vigour and better Conduct. This, I appeared to be their only Aim, and this, I am persuaded, will be the only Aim of any Terms they may hereafter propose, unless they are compelled by a vigorous and successful Attack upon France itself, to abandon their present ambitious Projects.

This, Sir, is all, I believe, our Ministers have at present in View by the Continuance of the War, or by keeping the *Hanoverian* Troops in the Pay of *Great Britain*; for I never heard it so much as pretended by any of our Ministers, or by any Friend of theirs, that they had now formed a Scheme for making Conquests upon France, and giving them to the Queen of Hungary, by Way of Equivalent for what she has yielded to Prussia, Saxony, and Sardinia; and as I do not believe they ever yet formed such a Scheme, I cannot believe they ever encouraged the Queen of Hungary, to hope, that they would enter into any such Scheme, much less that they would agree to have it carried into Execution at the sole Expence of this Nation. What Time and the Fate of War may bring forth, I do not know; but I am convinced, I say, that neither our Ministers, nor the Ministry of the Queen of Hungary have ever yet thought of such a Scheme; and if France, by an obstinate Adherence to her ambitious Views, should draw the War into her own Bowels, and that War should be attended with extraordinary Success, so as to make the Execution of such a Scheme not only practicable but easy, I hope, no true *Englishman*

would be against our putting ourselves to a little additional Expence, in order to have such a Scheme carried into Execution; for it is certainly the Interest of this Nation to have the Power of the House of Bourbon diminished, as well as that of the House of Austria increased; and if in this successful Scramble, the Electorate of Hanover should come in for any additional Territory, it would be most invidious in this Nation to grudge it that Advantage; because it is what that Electorate highly deserves, both at our Hands, and those of the Queen of Hungary; for the Elector of Hanover declared in her Favour, when none of the other Princes of the Empire durst venture to do so; and he lent Troops to this Nation, when, I believe, it was impossible for us to have Troops, upon whatever Consideration, from any other Potentate in Europe.

Having thus shown, Sir, that the Advice now proposed to be given would be in itself wrong, as well as a direct Incroachment upon one of the most essential Prerogatives of the Crown; and having thus done what I think my Duty, both as a Member of this House, and as a Servant to his Majesty, I shall add no more till it comes to the Question, to which I shall most heartily answer, — No.

Upon this, Mameus Amilius stood up, and in the Character of George Dodington, Esq; spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R,

I HAVE generally observed, that when Ministers do not like the Advice proposed to be given, they pretend, that the offering of any such Advice would be an Incroachment upon the Prerogatives of the Crown; but when the Advice proposed to be given by Parliament to the

the Crown, is such as the Ministers approve of; or, perhaps, such as they have themselves before given, the Prerogatives of the Crown are forgot, and the Duties of Parliament only are thought on; one of the chief of which certainly is, to offer, upon all proper Occasions, our best Advice to our Sovereign; and this is never so much, or more indispensably our Duty, than when we find, that Ministers have given him bad Advice, or seem resolved not to give him good Advice, for the Sake of acquiring an Interest in the Closet, or for Fear of losing the Interest they have there. The only Question therefore is, whether the Advice now proposed to be given be right; for if it be, the Hon. Gentleman's appearing in such a sanguine Manner against it, will, with me, be a strong Argument for our giving it; because from thence I am convinced, that our Ministers neither have given, nor will give any such Advice to our Sovereign.

For this Reason, Sir, I shall first beg Leave to give you my Sentiments as to the Rectitude of the Advice now proposed to be given; for if I can convince Gentlemen of its being a prudent and right Piece of Advice, it will be easy to shew, that we may give it without incurring upon any of the Prerogatives of the Crown, or being in the least guilty of acting a pragmatistical Part. I shall admit, Sir, that in Cases, which cannot be understood without inquiring into a Multiplicity of Facts and Papers, we ought not to offer any Advice without first making a proper Inquiry; but some Cases are in themselves so plain, some Measures are so apparently wrong, that we can have no Occasion for an Inquiry, either into Facts or Papers; and of this Sort is the Case now before us, as I hope to be able to make evident to a Majority of this House. What Fact, what Paper have

we Occasion to inquire into, for proving that a *Million Sterling* given to the Queen of Hungary, and King of Sardinia, for increasing their Armies in Germany and Italy, would have been of more Service to them and to the Common Cause, than our laying it out upon maintaining an useless Army in Flanders; or upon the Rhine? What Fact, what Paper have we Occasion to enquire into for proving, that our hiring the Troops of any other Prince or Potentate in Europe, would have been of more Service to the Common Cause, and less injurious to his Majesty, with regard to the Affections of the People of this Kingdom, than our hiring the Troops of Hanover?

Sir, these two Propositions are clear from the Nature of Things, that like a strong Presumption, it throws the Necessity of the Proof upon those that deny them; and as they have offered no Proof nor any Paper for proving what, at first View, appears to be contrary to the Nature of Things, every reasonable Man must believe what is so affirmed to be true and must believe so, till they see a very clear Proof to the contrary. But before I enter farther into the Examination of these two Propositions, I must take Notice of an Argument made use of against the first, by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, which I was surpris'd to hear from him, and which deserves a Name that for Decency's Sake I shall forbear to give it. He told us, that if our assisting the Queen of Hungary with our Money and Navy could be of Service to the Common Cause, our assisting her with our Troops, as well as our Money and Navy, would certainly be of more Service to the Common Cause. Does not every Gentleman see, that this Argument implies two Facts, neither of which are or can be granted. It implies, that our Troops have been of Service to the Queen of Hungary, and

it implies, that we have assisted her with as much Money as we could have done, had we imployed no Troops in her Service, nor put ourselves to any Expence upon that Head, or under that Pretence.

Can either of these Facts be admitted, Sir? As to the first, it has been pretended, I know, that our sending Troops to *Flanders* induced the King of *Prussia* to alter his Measures, and to incline to come to an Agreement with the Queen of *Hungary*; but the contrary is notorious; for he fought the Battle of *Czastkaw*, after he knew of our having resolved to send Troops to *Flanders*; and if the *French* had joined him, and had assisted in the fighting of that Battle, we are as certain as we can be of any human Resolution, that both he and the *Saxons* would have continued firm to their Alliance with *France* and the *Emperor*, and would in a few Months have compelled the Queen of *Hungary* to submit to their Terms, notwithstanding our Troops being in *Flanders*; for they all knew, that at that Time neither *Hanoverians* nor *Belgians* would march to join us; and that the *Dutch* had expressly declared, that they would declare themselves Enemies to whichever Side should strike the first Blow in *Flanders*; therefore neither the *French*, *Prussian*, nor *Saxon* Courts could be under the least Apprehensions from our sending a Handful of Troops to *Flanders*, nor could our doing so have the least Effect upon either of their Counsels. But the Behaviour of the *French* Generals about the Time of the Battle of *Czastkaw* made both the *Prussians* and *Saxons* clearly perceive a *French* Maxim, which the Court of *Hanover*, it seems, has since adopted and improved. To preserve the King's Troops, and leave the Battles to be fought by their Allies, was the Maxim of the *French* Court, which the Court of *Hanover* has improved; for their Maxim is, to preserve the Electoral Troops, and

leave the Battle to be fought by those that pay them for their Appearance. That this was the Maxim of the *French* Court was suspected both by the *Prussians* and *Saxons* before the Battle of *Czastkaw*; but the Behaviour of the *French* Generals, about the Time that Battle was fought, made it so plain to both, that they resolved to make it up with the Queen of *Hungary*, if possible; and her Readiness to agree to the then immoderate Demands of *Prussia* brought the Negotiation to a speedy Conclusion.

From this Time, Sir, it is evident from all publick Accounts, and from the Conduct of the *French* Court, that they thought no more of pushing the War in *Germany*, because they saw, that if they did, they must push it solely at their own Expence, and with their own Armies. If they had resolved upon doing so, we ought not in common Prudence to have done any Thing to divert them from it: We ought to have thought of nothing but of enabling the Queen of *Hungary*, by additional Remittences, to levy and maintain Armies sufficient to oppose the greatest Armies *France* could have sent against her; for besides the Ruin it would have brought upon *France*, to carry on a War at such a Distance, and in a Country where her Armies had no safe Retreat, in Case of their meeting with a Defeat in any general Battle; the Marching of such numerous *French* Armies through the Heart of the Empire, would have given Umbrage to all the Princes and States thereof, and might, probably, have been the Cause of a general Confederacy against her. Therefore, if after the Defection of *Prussia* and *Saxony*, *France* had any Design to push the War by her own Armies against the Queen of *Hungary*, our sending any Troops to *Flanders* did great Prejudice to the Common Cause, instead of being of any Service to the Queen of *Hungary*, by diverting

France from a Project that might, probably, have ruined her. But the Court of *France* were too wise to think of any such Project: They thought of nothing but of getting their Troops out of *Prague*, their Armies safely out of *Germany*, and a Negotiation set on Foot between the *Emperor* and Queen of *Hungary*; and so useless was our Army in *Flanders*, that it did not prevent M. *Maillebois* marching from *Westphalia* to the Relief of his Countrymen in *Prague*; nor did our Army, which we next Year formed upon the *Rhine*, prevent M. *Noailles*'s sending a strong Detachment to bring M. *Breglio* and his Army out of *Bavaria*.

But having mentioned the *French* Design, Sir, of setting on Foot a Negotiation between the *Emperor* and Queen of *Hungary*, before I take any farther Notice of the Operations or Effects of our Army, I must explain that Design, in order to shew the *Artifice* of *French*, and the *Stupidity*, or something worse of our *Counsellors*. *France* knows very well, that the *German* Empire, when united is a Body too mighty for her to encounter. She saw, that her carrying on the War by her own Armies alone against the Queen of *Hungary*, would not only be expensive and dangerous, but might unite the whole *German* Empire against her; for this Reason she resolved to withdraw her Armies from *Germany*, and to leave Things to be settled by a Treaty between the *Emperor* and the Queen of *Hungary*; which she resolved on with this View, that if the Queen of *Hungary* could be prevailed on to grant reasonable Terms to the *Emperor*, *France* would, by that Means, get honourably out of a War which, by the Defection of *Prussia* and *Saxony* had become too difficult, dangerous and expensive for her to carry on; and, on the other Hand, if the Queen of

Hungary should refuse to grant reasonable Terms to the *Emperor*, it would disoblige several Princes of the Empire, and might induce them to join in a new Alliance with *France*, for the Protection of the *Emperor*, and for reducing the Queen of *Hungary* to Reason. Thus, Sir, you see, that the *French* Court had more Cause to wish for a haughty Obstinacy in the Queen of *Hungary*, than for a mild Compliance with such reasonable Terms as might be offered on the Part of the *Emperor*: This haughty Obstinacy, I fear, we have encouraged her in: If we have, we have been playing the *French* Game for them; and I wish we may not hereafter feel the Effects of it.

Now, Sir, to return to the Operations and Effects of our Army in *Germany*: Did they do the least Prejudice to the *French* there, or the least Service to the Queen of *Hungary*? Our *British* Troops, indeed, defended themselves when attacked at *Dettingen*, and if they had been vigorously supported, if their Courage had not been restrained by the *Hanoverians*, they might have given the *French* Army under *Noailles*, a total Defeat; but instead of that, they made a most inglorious Retreat, and left the Field clear for M. *Noailles* to march with his Army into *Bavaria*, if he had a Mind. If he had, I am convinced, our *British* Forces would not, I am sure, our foreign Mercenaries would not have followed him, or have dared to attack their Sovereign in his own hereditary Countries; but the *French* Court had no Inclination to send any more Armies into *Bavaria*, they were before resolved to evacuate *Germany*, in order to leave the Obstinacy of the Court of *Vienna* to work the Effect they wished for, upon the Princes and States of the Empire; and accordingly they represented the Case in its strongest Light

Light to the Diet of the Empire ; so that all the Service our Army did on the Side of *Germany*, either to the Queen of *Hungary*, or the Common Cause, was to encourage that Princess in obstinately refusing to come to any Terms with the Emperor, for restoring the Tranquillity of the Empire, and thereby furnishing the *French* Court with the Handle they desired for forming new Intrigues and Cabals in *Germany*.

On the Side of *Italy* again, our Troops were of as little Service. Can it be said, that our sending Troops to *Flanders*, induced the King of *Sardinia*, to enter into an Alliance with the Queen of *Hungary* ? It is well known, Sir, that he had agreed to enter into that Alliance, before we had resolved to send a Man to *Flanders*. His Situation obliged him to enter into that Alliance ; for he saw, that he had no other Way to avoid becoming a Slave to the House of *Bourbon*. Can it be said, Sir, that our sending any Troops to *Flanders* prevented the *French* from sending Troops to assist the *Spaniards* in the Year 1742, when it is well known, that we had no Army formed there till the Season for Action was over ? Can it be said, that our sending last Summer our Army to *Germany*, prevented the *French* from sending any Troops to the Assistance of the *Spaniards* in *Savoy*, when it is known, that they had many Thousands of regular Troops lying idle in *France*, besides those they sent under M. *Noailles* to *Germany* ? Sir, it is very evident, from the Conduct of the Court of *France* in this Respect, that they had a Mind to bring the King of *Sardinia* off, by fair Means, from his Alliance with the Queen of *Hungary*, that is to say, by giving him a Part of what the Queen of *Spain* claimed for her Son in *Italy* ; and in order to overcome the Obstinacy of that Princess, they were resolved to let the *Spaniards*

feel the Difficulty of compelling the King of *Sardinia* by Force of Arms, to submit to their Terms ; and this Resolution, I am persuaded, the *French* Court will persist in, if they are not forced to alter it, by a direct Attack upon their own Territories ; so that we may, perhaps, be leading the King of *Sardinia* as well as the Queen of *Hungary* upon the Ice, by encouraging them to form Schemes, which it is not in our Power to enable them to execute.

Thus, Sir, I have shewn, that tho' we have put ourselves to a great Expence in pretending to assist the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops, they have been of no Service to her with respect to the War either in *Germany* or *Italy* ; and will any Gentleman say, that supposing we had not put ourselves to this Expence, we could not have assisted the Queen of *Hungary* with more Money than we have done ? Sir, it is evident, that if we had not thought of assisting the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops, nor put ourselves to any Expence upon that Account, we might have assisted her with a Sum of Money more than we have done, equal to the Amount of the whole Sum our Troops have cost us ; and that additional Sum would have enabled her and the King of *Sardinia*, to have raised such numerous Armies as would, before this Time, have drove the *Spaniards* out of *Italy* and *Savoy*, as well as the *French* out of *Germany*.

But now, Sir, supposing that we could have assisted the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops, and that it would have been right in us to take foreign Troops into our Pay for that Purpose, it is apparent, from many Considerations, that the Troops of *Hanover* were the last we should have chosen. That Electorate is, by Treaty, as much obliged to assist the Queen of *Hungary* as we are ; and from the Connection that subsists

sists between it and this Nation, as well as from the many Services this Nation has done it, we had Reason to expect, that it would have embarked in the same Cause with all its Strength, and at its own Expence; therefore we should have chosen to have given our Money to some other German Prince or Princes, because thereby we might have drawn him or them into the Support of the same Cause with us; and it is so contrary to Nature and Experience, to say, that no other German Prince would accept of *English* Money, that, I am sure, those who say so, ought to be obliged to prove it, especially as it must be supposed that they have such Proofs, if any such there be, in their Hands; and as it cannot be supposed that I, or any Gentleman who argues upon my Side of the Question, can come at any Evidence, other than the known Nature of Things, for proving what we affirm, I must, therefore, suppose, and, perhaps, I have some Reason to suppose, that by giving the same Sum to the King of *Prussia* we have paid for these *Hanoverians*, we might have drawn that Prince from his Neutrality, and made him a Confederate with us in the War: I must, likewise, suppose, that by paying a less Sum to the Elector of *Saxony* than our own Troops abroad have cost us, we might have made that Prince also our Confederate in the War; and if we had gained those two Princes, the *French* must have deserted the *Emperor*, he must then have submitted to our Terms, and, by this Means, we might have drawn the whole Empire into a War against the *French*, who in that Case would, very probably, have been deserted by the Queen of *Spain*, for the Sake of preserving her Son Don Carlos in *Italy*; and then, with some Reason, we might have thought of reducing the Power of the House of *Bourbon*, or at least of that Branch

of it, from which this Nation, as well as the Empire, has most to apprehend.

I could mention a great many more Reasons why our Ministers should have chosen to take the Troops of any other Potentate in *Europe*, rather than those of *Hanover*; but as they are obvious to every Gentleman's Consideration, and have been, upon former Occasions, fully explained, I shall add no more upon this Subject, because from what I have said, I hope it will plainly appear, that we have no Occasion to inquire into Facts or Papers for convincing us, that an additional Sum of Money would have been, and will be, of greater Service to the Queen of *Hungary* and the Common Cause, than our Troops ever were, could have been, or can be; and that we have as little Occasion to inquire into Facts or Papers for convincing us, that of all foreign Troops the *Hanoverian* should have been the last we should have chosen, or should yet chuse to have in our Pay. These Troops ought not, therefore, to be continued any longer in our Pay, and, consequently, it would be a Breach of Trust in us to load our Constituents any longer with the Expence of maintaining them. From hence I conclude, that if any Proposition should be made us in the Committee of Supply, to grant a Sum for maintaining these *Hanoverians* for another Year, it will certainly be rejected; but as it is necessary that we should either take other Troops into our Pay for the Service of the Queen of *Hungary*, or grant her an additional Sum for raising new Troops of her own, this Change of Measures should be resolved on as soon as possible, that there may be a sufficient Time to provide for it. Suppose then there were something extraordinary in the Advice now proposed to be given, the Necessity of the Thing would be a sufficient Excuse; but after what

his

his Majesty said to us in his first Speech to this Parliament, I am surprised to hear it suggested, that our offering our Advice would be an Incroachment upon the Prerogative: His Majesty there says, that it was a great Satisfaction to him to meet us assembled in Parliament, especially at that Time, when the Posture of Affairs made our *Counsel* and Assistance so necessary; and but t'other Day, in his Speech at the Opening of this Session, he told us, that he had, pursuant to our Advice, exerted his Endeavours for the Preservation of the House of *Austria*.

Whatever his Majesty's Ministers may pretend to think, we must from these Words be convinced, Sir, that his Majesty does not think, that our offering Advice in relation to the War, is any Incroachment upon his Prerogative; and indeed, common Sense must convince every Man that it is not: The Exertion of Prerogative, and the advising how to exert the Prerogative, are two very different Things: His Majesty only is to exert the Prerogative, but his Parliament is to advise him how to exert it. We do not propose to prescribe: We propose only to advise; and the Reason why we think it necessary to give this Advice is, because we think we cannot in Conscience grant Money for maintaining Troops that can be of no Service to the Queen of *Hungary* or the Common Cause, and that ought to serve at their own Expence, if they could. If we should now neglect to give this Advice, I do not doubt but our Ministers would make a Handle of it in the Committee of Supply, and would then tell us of its being too late to think of dismissing the *Hanoverian* Troops, because neither we nor the Queen of *Hungary* could have Time to substitute others in their Room, either by new Levies, or by taking other foreign Troops into our Pay.

This Handle, I say, Sir, I am per-

suaded our Ministers would make use of for getting these *Hanoverians* continued another Year in *British* Pay; and this, I am convinced of, because the same Motives that prevailed with our Ministers at first, to advise his Majesty to take the *Hanoverian* Troops into his Pay, will prevail with them to advise his Majesty to continue them in his Pay as long as they can hope, that the Parliament will consent to it. Therefore the Advice now proposed to be given, is an Advice that must first or last be given by Parliament; or otherwise we must do what, I think, would be much worse: We must refuse to grant Money for them, when the Affair comes before us in the Committee of Supply. To pretend, Sir, that we have no Right to advise, because the Word *Consentiendum* only is mentioned in the Writ, is something very extraordinary; it may as well be pretended, that we have no Right to inquire, because the Word *Inquirendum* is not mentioned in the Writ: It is plain that the chief Business only of each House is mentioned in the Writ; and as it is the chief Business of the other House to advise, it is the chief Business of this to consent; but both may advise, both may inquire, if they will, and both must consent, before any Thing can become an Act of the Legislature.

Having mentioned the Motives that prevailed with our Ministers to advise his Majesty to take the *Hanoverian* Troops into his Pay, I must explain those Motives a little: I think myself obliged to do so, because the learned Gentleman reflected so bitterly upon those who insinuate, that the Interests and Views of the Electorate of *Hanover* have had too great a Share in our late Measures. I know, Sir, I am entering upon a most tender Point, but, I hope, I shall touch it in such a Manner as to testify my being a *true Englishman*, without incroaching in the least upon that Respect

spect which is due to my Sovereign. All Kings have their Frailties as well as other Men. Like the rest of the Species they have their natural Passions and Affections; and even those Passions and Affections, that are in themselves virtuous, may be turned A to a vicious Use, by being push'd too far, or applied to a wrong Object. As to private Men, their Passions and Affections are left to their own Government; but the Passions and Affections of Princes are too often under the Government of their Ministers, with this Difference, that a good Minister considers only the true Interest of his Master, and endeavours to make his Passions and Affections subservient to his Interest, whereas a parasitical and bad Minister considers only the governing Passion of his Master, and in order to gain personal Favour applies himself solely to the Indulgence of that Passion.

Among many other great Qualities our present Sovereign is possessed of, he has certainly that of a sincere Love for his native Country, which D is in itself a virtuous Passion, and highly commendable; but to our Misfortune, this Passion, when too much indulged, may lead him into Measures that are diametrically opposite to the Interest of this Nation. For this Reason, a *British* Minister, E who is a faithful Counsellor, and a true *Englishman*, will always be upon his Guard against this Passion, and will take care to advise his Majesty never to indulge it, at the Expence or the Risk of his *British* Subjects; but a Minister who, in order to make himself the sole Favourite, is resolved to indulge his Master's governing Passion, will, notwithstanding his being an *Englishman*, become at once a true *Hanoverian*, and will every Day be contriving new Schemes for the Interest of *Hanover*, however G contrary they may be to the Interest of *England*. Some such Ministers, I am afraid, his Majesty has had,

and always will have about him; and every one knows, how easy it is for a cunning, deceitful Counsellor to persuade even the wisest of Men, that what is agreeable to his governing Passion is not disagreeable to his true Interest; for nothing is more certain, than that we easily believe, what we ardently wish to be true.

From hence, Sir, we may easily see, what were the real Motives, that prevailed with our Ministers to advise his Majesty to assist the Queen of *Hungary* with Troops, and for that Purpose to take 16,000 *Hanoverians* into his Pay: From hence we may see, what Motives prevailed with our Ministers, to advise several Measures that have led this Nation into a monstrous Expence, and at last the Balance of Power, into the utmost Danger; and if we will allow ourselves but a little Reflection upon some late Measures, we cannot but be surprised to hear a Gentleman pretend, that the Electorate of *Hanover* has any Merit to plead for being made a Gainer by the Event of the present War, or that we cannot suppose, that the Weight of that Electorate will ever be thrown in to the Balance with *France* against the House of *Austria*. Sir, the Weight of that little Electorate would be but a small Addition to the Scale of *France*, or that of *Austria*; but to our Misfortune, and the Misfortune of *Europe*, the Weight of that Electorate has, by a magick Charm, (which, from what I have F said, may be understood) drawn the Weight of *Great Britain* along with it; and this appendant Weight has been, and, I hope, always will be sufficient to turn the Scale, which ever Side it has been, or may be thrown into. By the Expectations of *Hanover*, and by the Promises made to that Electorate, the Weight of this Nation was, soon after the Accession, thrown into the Scale of the

he House of *Austria*, which brought on a War between this Nation and *Spain*, and procured the Island of *Sicily*, in Exchange for *Sardinia*, to the House of *Austria*: By that Electorate's being disappointed in those Expectations, and perhaps by a Breach of some Promises that had been made to it, the Weight of this Nation was thrown into the Scale of *France*, where it continued till the Death of the late *Emperor*; by which Means the *Spanish* Branch of the House of *Bourbon* got the Kingdom of the two *Sicilies*, and the *French* Branch the Duchy of *Lorrain*; and by these Acquisitions, and several other Means, all flowing from the same Cause, the Scale of the House of *Bourbon* became so weighty, that even the Weight of this Nation was hardly able to cast the Balance at the Time of the late *Emperor's* Death.

At that Time, Sir, the Affairs of *Europe* took a most extraordinary Turn, and a little Examination into that Turn will shew us, what Merit the Electorate of *Hanover* has to plead for being made a Gainer by the present War. Presently after the late *Emperor's* Death, the Duke of *Bavaria* laid Claim to the Whole of that Prince's Succession, in direct Contradiction to the *Pragmatick Sanction*, which this Nation had guarantied; and the King of *Prussia* not only laid Claim to a Part of *Silesia*, but entered that Province with his Army, which Claim was not, however, contrary to the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and consequently, not within the Case of our Guarantee. It was visible, and almost certain, that the Duke of *Bavaria* would be supported by the whole Power of the House of *Bourbon*; and it was as visible, that if the King of *Prussia* should join in that Confederacy, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to form a sufficient Counter-Confederacy. In these Cir-

cumstances, what was the Interest of this Nation, and indeed of *Europe*? Certainly, to guard, by all Means, against the Duke of *Bavaria*, who, it was plain, was resolved to risk the Liberties of *Europe* for the Sake of making good his Pretensions to the *Austrian* Succession: Consequently, it was the Interest of this Nation, to insist upon the Queen of *Hungary's* making it up with *Prussia*, in order to draw him into a Confederacy for supporting her against the Pretensions of *Bavaria*; and if this had been done, I am convinced, neither the *French* nor *Bavarians* would ever have attacked her, nor would the Duke of *Bavaria* have been chosen *Emperor*. But unluckily for this Nation, and for *Europe*, the *Hanover* Ministers, and our *Hanoverianised* Ministers here, began to form particular Views of their own for the Benefit of that Electorate. They began to imagine, that the King of *Prussia's* attacking *Silesia* in a hostile Manner, and, as they thought, without any Support, would furnish them with an Opportunity, by joining with the Queen of *Hungary* against him, to annex some Part of that Prince's Territories to the Electorate of *Hanover*, and they concluded, that this Scheme might be carried into Execution without the least Danger to that Electorate; because this Nation would certainly, and by this Means other States might probably be prevailed on to join it. They were so blinded, by their Fondness for this Scheme, that for some Months they never suspected, that *France* would enter into a War, or endeavour to gain the Alliance of *Prussia* for that Purpose.

Whilst these Hopes continued, Sir: Whilst they imagined that they might without Danger attempt to add some Part of the *Prussian* Territories to those of *Hanover*, the Queen of *Hungary* was encouraged to hope for the most powerful Assistance from

this Nation against his *Prussian* Majesty, and the *Danes* and *Hessians* were taken into our Pay for that Purpose; but as soon as these Ministers found, that an Alliance and Confederacy was upon the Tapis, and ready to be concluded, between *France*, *Spain*, *Bavaria*, *Prussia*, and some other Princes of the *Empire*, they then perceived, that *Hanover* itself might be in Danger, by joining with the Queen of *Hungary* against *Prussia*; and from that Time the Electorate was so far from giving her any Assistance, that the 12,000 *Danes* and *Hessians* in *British* Pay were detained there, without being of any Service to her and us; and even this Nation was prevented from assisting her any other Way than with a small Sum granted to her by Parliament, tho' it was certainly in our Power, if our *Mediterranean* Squadron had been properly reinforced, and properly instructed, both which it might have been; I say, it was certainly in our Power, to have prevented the *Spaniards* from passing by Sea to attack the Queen of *Hungary* in *Italy*.

Thus, Sir, you must see, that the Electorate of *Hanover* has as yet no great Merit to plead for being made a Gainer by the present War: Whilst they hoped to make some Advantage for themselves without any Risk, they appeared sanguine for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*; but as soon as these Hopes vanished, they not only refused to give her any Assistance, but prevented this Nation from giving her so much as we might have given her; and in this Humour the Electorate continued till the famous Change in our Administration here, when a new, and I must say, a bold Undertaker formed a Scheme for drawing us into the giving of a large Sum of our Money yearly to the Electorate of *Hanover*, under Pretence of keeping a large Body of their Troops in our Pay, for the Service of the Queen of *Hungary*, upon

which Account this Nation was to be permitted to exert itself a little more openly and vigorously in Favour of that Princess, tho' this was, according to what the *French* say, expressly against the Neutrality which that Electorate had begg'd of the Court of *France*. I therefore know of no Merit the Electorate can plead before the Beginning of last Campaign; unless they claim as a Merit, the permitting of our *Mediterranean* Squadron to act in Favour of the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*; for, I am sure it cannot be so much as pretended, that either the *British* Troops, or the *Hanoverian* Troops in *British* Pay, were of any Service before that Time; and till then I really believe, no *Hanover* or *Hanoverianised* Minister had formed any other Scheme in Favour of *Hanover*, save that of giving it a large Sum of *English* Money yearly, by keeping the greatest Part of its Troops in our Pay.

But by that Time, Sir, the Success of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Arms had given the Electorate more Courage, and had, I firmly believe, given it Hopes of getting some additional Territory by the Event, as well as a large annual Sum of *English* Money by the Continuance of the War; and as we knew, that the *French* Court had resolved to withdraw their Troops out of *Germany*, our *Flanders* Army was ordered to march thither, that we might from thence assume to ourselves the Glory of having drove the *French* Troops out of *Germany*. In the Pursuit of this sham Piece of Glory, our Army had like to have met with a very signal Mischance; for if the *French* had thought of nothing but possessing themselves of *Aschaffenburg* and the River *Aschaffsen* in our Rear, and of the little Rivulet between *Dettingen* and our Front, and had fortified themselves as well as they could in those Posts, which was the Scheme formed by *Marshall*

Noailles,

Noailles, we may judge what a dismal Situation our Army would have been in. Upon their Left was the great River *Mayn*, from the opposite Banks of which they were continually pelted by numerous Batteries of French Cannon: In Front and Rear were Rivalets and Defiles, which the Enemy were in Possession of, and which it was hardly possible to force: Upon their Right were Mountains, Woods, and Morasses, almost impassable for an Army, had no Enemy been in Pursuit; and what was worst of all, without so much as one Day's Provisions either for Man or Horse.

Gentlemen may think what they will, but in my Opinion, this was as melancholy a Situation as ever an Army was in; and this Situation our Army was brought into by the Advice of *Hanoverian* Generals; for as I have heard, none else were at that Time consulted. If the *French* had thought of nothing but executing their Marshal's Scheme: If they had contented themselves with fortifying and defending the Defiles they were in Possession of, his Majesty and some of the principal Officers might perhaps have made their Escape over the Mountains upon their Right; but as for the rest of the Army, they must, I believe, have surrendered themselves Prisoners of War. This, I say, Sir, would very probably have been the Fate of that Army; but very luckily for us, the General who commanded the Van of the *French* Army, imagined, he had got an Opportunity of obtaining an easy Victory, upon seeing the Confusion our Army was in, occasioned by their being exposed to the *French* Batteries on the *Mayn*: Upon this he resolved to pass the Rivulet of *Dettingen*, and march up to attack our Army in the Confusion they were in, and this brought the two Armies to an Engagement upon equal Ground, except that our Troops were flanked in their drawing up, as well as they had been in their March,

by the *French* Batteries upon the other Side of the *Mayn*. However, they made a Shift to form some Sort of Line, and the *British* and *Austrian* Troops received the *French* Attack; for as to those of the *Hanoverian* that were in the Line, I could never hear that they either were attacked or did attack: I say, the *British* and *Austrian* Troops received the *French* Attack with such Firmness, and attack'd in their Turn with such Resolution, that the *French* were obliged to retire with great Precipitation, and would certainly have suffered extremely in repassing the *Mayn*, if they had been vigorously pursued; but here again the Advice of the *Hanover* Generals interposed, and prevented our making the most of the Advantage we had obtained by the Mistake of the *French* General and the Bravery of our own Troops. Therefore if the Electorate of *Hanover* has any Merit to plead, I am sure, it is with the *French* and not with the Queen of *Hungary*, or any one that favours her Cause.

As to the *French*, indeed, I shall grant, Sir, that the Electorate of *Hanover* has great Merit to plead with them, not only for the many eminent Services it did them during the Life of the late Emperor; but for furnishing them with an Opportunity to reduce the Power of the House of *Austria*, by encouraging the Queen of *Hungary* to refuse the Terms offered her by *Prussia* upon the Death of the late Emperor, or at least by preventing this Nation's insisting upon her accepting them; and also for joining so cordially with them in the Election of an Emperor, for allowing the *Spanish* Army to sail undisturbed to *Italy*, and for drawing this Nation into the very worst Method it can take for supporting the Queen of *Hungary*.

Let us now see, Sir, if this Electorate has any Merit to plead with the Queen of *Hungary*, for what was

done last Campaign after the Escape at *Dettingen*. Soon after that Skirmish, our Army was joined, it is true, by 6 or 8000 of the *Hanoverian* Troops in *Hanoverian* Pay: But did that Army ever afterwards, do any Thing against the *French* in *Germany*? Notwithstanding its being joined by these Troops, and by the *Hessians*, did it not leave the *French* Army undisturbed in *Germany*, till Prince *Charles's* Approach made them retire? Did it do any Thing against the *French* after their returning into their own Country? Nothing, Sir, unless its marching up to the *French* Lines upon the *Queich*, and returning again with Precipitation, is to be called a Service to the Queen of *Hungary*. Sir, if we had last Campaign had no *Hanover* Troops in our Army upon the *Rhine*, I am persuaded, it would have joined Prince *Charles's* Army, and both together would have passed that River at *Mentz*, under the Command of Prince *Charles*. In this Case, I am convinced, that neither the *French* Lines upon the *Queich*, nor those upon the *Lauter*, would have saved their Country from an Invasion; but we know the Cause why those two Armies could not join, and that Cause was owing to our having *Hanoverians* in our Army.

Thus, Sir, I think, it is evident, that with Regard to the Queen of *Hungary* and the Common Cause, the Electorate of *Hanover* has no Merit to plead, for getting any Advantage either by the Continuance or Event of the present War; and yet, I am convinced, that this is now the chief End in prosecuting the War. If I have been rightly informed, both the *Emperor* and *France* offered, the Beginning of last Summer, such Terms for restoring the Peace of *Germany*, as both the Queen of *Hungary*, and this Nation ought to have accepted of; and if I have been misinformed, it is easy for our Ministers to shew the

contrary, by laying before the Parliament, authentick Accounts of the Negotiations of last Summer. If they do not, I hope, they will excuse me, if I continue to think, that the only Reason why a Treaty was refused, was because nothing was thought on for *Hanover*; and that, therefore, they encouraged the Queen of *Hungary* to reject those Offers, by giving her Hopes, that this Nation would assist her to conquer something from *France*, tho', I am persuaded, they themselves know the Thing to be impossible, in the present Conjunction; but this was only a Pretence, their real Aim being to induce the *Emperor* and *France* to agree to give something to *Hanover*; for when this is agreed to, the Cause of the Queen of *Hungary* will be no more thought on than it was, after *Hanover* had given up all Hopes of getting a Part of the *Prussian* Dominions by an offensive Alliance with that Princess; and, consequently, as Self-Interest has been, and is still, the sole View of that Electorate, I am surprised to hear its Merit insisted on, by any Gentleman of this House.

However, Sir, insignificant as the Merits of *Hanover* are, I should not grudge it any Advantage it might acquire, if this Nation were upon that Account to be at no Expence, nor to run any Risk; but when this Nation is to be intralld upon that Account, and to run the Risk of being totally undone, as an *Englishman*, I must oppose it to the utmost of my Power; and when wicked and parasitical Ministers advise such Measures, it is they, and not those who expose their Measures, that are Enemies to our present happy Establishment; for if every Man in this House were to be silent upon that Head, the People without Doors would soon find out what Tools they were made of: They would soon perceive their being sacrificed

to the Interests and Views of *Hanover*; and this would render every honest Man in the Nation not only discontented with our publick Measures, but disaffected to the Illustrious Family now upon our Throne; the necessary Consequence of which A would be, that our present Constitution must overturn our present Establishment, or our present Establishment must overturn our present Constitution.

Having now done with the Merits of the Electorate, I should next, Sir, B consider the Merits of its Troops; but as I have already shewn, that they neither have been, nor can be, of any Service to the Queen of *Hungary* or the Common Cause, and that if they could, they ought to serve at their own Expence, it is C from thence plain, that we have nothing to do with them, even supposing them to be the bravest and best disciplined Troops in *Europe*, and to be fully sensible of the Benefits they have received in being transferred from *Hanoverian* to *British* Pay. D As to their disobeying of Orders, and as to the Partialities, that were shewn them, and the Animosities, that arose between them and the *British* Troops, it is hardly possible to suppose, that the Accounts we have had of those Partialities, E Animosities and Disobedience, should be without Foundation: No Gentleman can speak upon this Subject, except as to what happened within his own Knowledge; and when we consider how dangerous it is for any Gentleman in our Army, to speak F the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth, upon this Head, we need not wonder at the learned Gentleman's being very unsuccessful, and perhaps, egregiously misinformed, in the Inquiries he has made as to the Behaviour of those Troops, the Partialities that were shewn them, or the Animosities that arose between them and the *British*. But as the

learned Gentleman acknowledges, that such Animosities are very apt to arise between Troops of different Nations, I hope, he will acknowledge, that it was not very prudent to take *Hanoverian* Troops into our Pay, and that now we have had Experience of the Consequence, it would be the Height of Madness to continue them in our Pay, because those Animosities may breed Disaffection in our Army, where it is certainly the most dangerous, because upon our Army we seem of late Years to have chiefly depended, for our Protection against the Pretender and his Adherents.

What Success I may have had, Sir, I do not know; but, I think, I have shewn, that our continuing the *Hanoverians* in our Pay, can be of no Service to the Common Cause; that we have no Occasion for Inquiring into any Facts or Papers, in order to be convinced of this Truth; that the continuing them in our Pay, may spread Disaffection in the D Army, as well as among the People; that therefore his Majesty ought to be advised to dismiss them; that we cannot expect, that those Ministers who advised his Majesty to take them into his Pay, will ever advise him to dismiss them; that therefore this Advice ought to be, and may be given by Parliament, without inroaching upon the Prerogative of the Crown; and that this Advice ought to be given as early as possible. All these Things, I think, I have fully demonstrated, and therefore, I hope, the Motion will be agreed to.

As we had in our Club several other Debates upon the same Subject, I shall give no more of the Speeches that were made upon this Occasion, but proceed to give some of the Speeches made on the 18th of January, upon a Motion made in our Club, as follows, viz. That the Sum
of

of 3,93,773*l.* 6*s.* 1 Penny, be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of 5,513 Horse, and 10,755 Foot of the Troops of Hanover, (together with the General-Officers, and the Train of Artillery) in the Pay of Great Britain, from the 26th Day of December 1743, to the 25th Day of December 1744, both inclusive. *This Motion was made by L. Valerius Flaccus, in the Character of Sir William Yonge, who introduced it by a Speech, whereof the following is the Substance.*

Mr. President,
S I R,

WHETHER the Hanover Troops ought to be continued in the Pay of Great Britain for the ensuing Year, is a Question, whose Merits have already been fully canvassed in the House, upon the famous Motion made soon after the Beginning of this Session, for addressing his Majesty to dismiss them. As Gentlemen have, I must suppose, the same Sentiments in a Committee, that they had in the House, and as that Question was carried in the Negative by a great Majority, I must likewise suppose, that a Majority of this Committee are for continuing them in British Pay for the ensuing Year; consequently, I think, I need not say much in Recommendation of the Motion I am to make, which is to enable his Majesty to defray that Charge, by granting such a Sum for that Purpose, as appears, from the Estimate referred to you, to be necessary.

But as some Gentlemen are now here, who were not present at the former Debate, and as some others may have forgot what was then urged with so much Success, I shall beg Leave to recapitulate some of the chief Arguments for shewing

the Necessity of our keeping those Troops in our Pay for the ensuing Year. With Regard to the warlike Affairs of Europe, Sir, every one knows, that there are at present two different Wars carrying on, in A one of which we are engaged as Principals against Spain, and in the other as Auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary, against the Emperor, France, and Spain. In the former, the Point we have in View is, to have the Freedom of our Navigation in the American Seas re-established, and in the latter, the Point we have in View is, to have the Balance of Power in Europe re-established upon some solid Foundation. Of these two Points, the first is particular to ourselves, the last we have in common C with most of the other Potentates of Europe; but what should make the last equally dear to us is, that without accomplishing the last, we can never pretend to accomplish the first, or indeed, to provide sufficiently for our own Preservation, as an independent Nation.

Whether the Balance of Power can be securely settled upon a Confederacy, is a Point, Sir, that I need not enter into the Discussion of, because it has always, and upon all Sides been acknowledged, that it E may be more securely settled upon the single Power of the House of Austria, and preserving, as near as possible, an Equality between the Power of that House, and the Power of the House of Bourbon; therefore, it is the Interest of this Nation, and F of all those who are resolved not to be made dependent upon France, to prevent the Queen of Hungary's being obliged to yield up any Part of the Dominions she remains possessed of, either to the Emperor or Spain. Whether the present be G a proper Conjuncture for procuring her an Equivalent from France, for what she has been obliged to yield to Prussia, and others, is a Question which

which I shall not pretend to determine; but this I may peremptorily assert, that it would be the Interest of this Nation, and of all those, who are concerned for the Preservation of a Balance of Power in *Europe*, to procure her that Equivalent, if it were possible; and supposing, that the present is not a proper Conjunction for that Attempt, yet if *France* will continue the War, till she obtains what she calls a Satisfaction to the *Emperor* for his Pretensions upon the *Austrian* Succession, or a Satisfaction to the Court of *Spain*, for their Pretensions upon the *Austrian* Dominions in *Italy*: I say, if *France* insists upon this, the War must be continued, and the Fate of War, may make it proper enough for us to engage in that Attempt, tho' it may not appear to be proper for us at present; for, if the Arms of the Queen of *Hungary* and her Allies, should be as successful for two Years to come, as they have been for two Years past, the procuring her such an Equivalent would, I am persuaded, become not only possible, but to all human Appearance very practicable; therefore, it would then become reasonable for us to engage in such an Enterprize.

But, Sir, whatever Grounds there may be for such Hopes, and even, supposing them without the least Foundation, yet it is absolutely necessary for us to continue our Endeavours for supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, till we can procure her such a Treaty of Peace, as may secure her in the Possession of all her present Dominions, especially in *Italy*. I say, Sir, especially in *Italy*; because, the Security of her Dominions there, and the preventing *Spain* from getting any Share of them, more particularly concerns this Nation at present, than any of those who are, or ought to be, Allies to that Princess. We are now engaged as Principals in a War with *Spain*:

Would it not be inconsistent with our Honour, to allow our declared Enemy, to gain any Advantage of our most sincere and most useful Friend? Besides its being inconsistent with our Honour, it would be inconsistent with our Interest; for if the *Spaniards* should be able, by the Assistance of *France*, to compel the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia* to submit to such Terms of Peace as they should prescribe, how would it be possible for us to compel that haughty Nation to grant us a free Navigation in the *American* Seas, or in any other Part of the World?

It will be granted, I believe, by every Gentleman that hears me, that it would be ridiculous in us to think of forcing the Court of *Spain* to submit to reasonable Terms of Peace with us, by making an Invasion upon *Old Spain*, and carrying the War into that Country; and Experience has taught us how difficult and dangerous it is to attempt any Expedition by Land against their Territories in *America*. Therefore, if the Court of *Spain*, by the Assistance of *France*, should accomplish their Aim in *Italy*, it would be impossible for us ever to obtain any equitable Terms of Peace from that Court. The War between us could be carried on no where but by Sea, and tho' we might now and then intercept a *Galleon* or *Register Ship*, yet they would generally, by Means of their Privateers, navigated by *French* as well as *Spaniards*, be able to balance Accounts with us once a Year; and the Interruption our Commerce must thereby meet with, would at last entirely ruin the Trade of this Nation, and establish that of our Rivals, the *French*; so that in the main we should be such Sufferers by the Continuance of the War, that instead of prescribing, as we may do by a successful Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, we should at last be obliged to receive Terms from the Court of

of *Spain*, and should be forced to give up not only the Freedom of our Navigation, but perhaps some of the most valuable of our Settlements in the *West-Indies*.

Every Gentleman must from thence see, Sir, that we are bound to support the Queen of *Hungary* with all our Strength, and in the best Manner we can, not only upon the general Account, and for the Sake of preserving a Balance of Power in *Europe*, but also upon our own particular Account, and for the Sake of preventing our being obliged to submit to such Terms of Peace as the Court of *Spain* shall please to prescribe. Upon both these Accounts we are bound, I say, to support the Queen of *Hungary* in the best Method we can; and as the Method we have pursued, has hitherto been attended with great Success, I hope, no Gentleman will be for altering it. The Method I mean, Sir, is to support her with our Navy wherever it can be made useful, to grant her such a Sum of Money yearly as we can conveniently spare, and to keep as numerous an Army as we can form, either in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*, in order to give a Diversion to the *French* Arms, and to prevent their being able to send such Reinforcements to the *Emperor* in *Germany*, as might enable him to compel the Queen of *Hungary* to submit to his Terms; or such Reinforcements to the *Spaniards* in *Savoy* as might enable them to compel the King of *Sardinia* to grant them a free Passage through his Territories into *Italy*.

That our Land Army has hitherto produced both these good Effects, I think, is evident from the present Posture of Affairs in *Europe*; and that our sending Troops to *Flanders*, and forming an Army there, has been the chief Cause of these Effects, has been confessed by the *French* Ministers themselves, if we can believe to be genuine what has been published

in our common News-Papers. I mean the Memorial delivered by the *French* Ministers to the Prince of *Campo Florido*, the *Spanish* Minister at *Paris*, in Answer to one he had delivered to that Court in *August* 1742, wherein he insisted upon their sending the promised Succours to the *Spaniards* in *Savoy*; for in that Answer, the *French* Court plainly and expressly acknowledge their Inability to do so, and ascribe that Inability to our sending over such Numbers of Troops to *Flanders*, which obliged them to keep such a great Part of their Army within the Kingdom, that they were not able to send sufficient Supplies to *Germany*, or any Succours to the *Spaniards* in *Savoy*.

From this Answer of the Court of *France*, which I have good Reason to believe to be genuine, it is evident, I think, Sir, that our Land Army upon the Continent has already been of great Service to the Common Cause, and consequently that it may still be of the same Service; therefore it ought certainly to be continued without any Diminution, which cannot be done, unless we keep the *Hanoverians* in our Pay; for if they should be dismissed, we cannot replace them by hiring an equal Number of foreign Troops from any Potentate in *Europe*, because such of them as are not engaged against us, are so much afraid of some Attack upon their own Territories, that they will not part with any of their Troops.

Besides, Sir, if we could have an equal Number of Troops from any other foreign Prince or State, the Concluding of a Treaty for that Purpose, would require so much Time, that they could not march from their own Country time enough to join our Army the Beginning of next Campaign; and therefore, if we are resolved to exert ourselves in the most proper Manner for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*; if we are

are resolved to prevent its being in the Power of Spain to prescribe Terms of Peace to us; if we have a Mind to preserve the Freedom of our Navigation, and our most valuable Settlements in the *West-Indies*; if we have a Mind to preserve a Balance of Power in *Europe*, and thereby prevent this Nation, as well as the rest of *Europe*, from being brought under a slavish Dependency upon *France*: I say, if all these, or any one of these, be our fixt Resolution, it is, in my Opinion, absolutely necessary for us to continue the *Hanoverian* Troops in our Pay during the ensuing Year; and as I cannot doubt of this House's being unalterably determined as to every one of these Points, I shall add no more, but conclude with moving, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Sum of, &c. (as before.)

Upon this, L. Sergius Fidenas stood up, and in the Character of Sir John St. Aubin, since deceased, spoke to this Effect.

Mr. President,
S I R,

I Was present at the former Debate upon this Subject, and I not only remember the Arguments made use of in Favour of that Motion, but also the Arguments made use of against it; therefore, I am surprised to hear the Hon. Gentleman talk with such Assurance of his Expectations, that this Committee will approve of the Motion he now makes, because the Motion then made was rejected by a Majority of the House, which he called a great Majority, tho' I cannot join with him in that Opinion, no more than I can do in many others; for in such a full House, I do not think, that a Majority of fifty ought to be called a great Majority.

I shall admit, Sir, that the Necessity of keeping the *Hanoverians* in our Pay was at that Time strenuously

debated; for when Gentlemen desired the House to agree to an Address of Advice to his Majesty, it was incumbent upon them to shew, that the Advice was right; and consequently they were obliged to shew, that it was far from being necessary for us to keep the *Hanoverians* any longer in *British* Pay, which they did to my full Conviction; but this was not the only Point, upon which the Debate turned at that Time. Every Gentleman who was present must remember, that almost every one of the Gentlemen, who spoke against that Motion, insisted upon it, that the Address proposed would be a direct Attack upon one of the chief Prerogatives of the Crown, and therefore several Gentlemen declared against agreeing to the Address, tho' at the same Time they were so free as to declare, that they were far from being determined as to the Necessity of our continuing the *Hanoverians* any longer in *British* Pay, for which Reason they expressly reserved to themselves the Liberty of opposing it, when the Question came properly before them in the Committee of Supply. This, I say, Sir, was declared to be the Way of thinking, as to some of those who spoke as well as voted against the Address then proposed, and from thence it is to be supposed, that many of those, who did not speak but voted against that Address, were of the same Way of thinking; consequently from what happened at that Time, the Hon. Gentleman has no Reason to be so sanguine in his Expectations, as to the Motion he has now made to us.

The Necessity of our keeping the *Hanoverian* Troops in *British* Pay, and the Service they may be of to the Common Cause, must now again, Sir, come under our Consideration; and as the Hon. Gentleman, by Way of Introduction to his Motion, was pleased to repeat some of the Arguments that had been before made use of, for shewing the Useful-

ness of those Troops, and the Necessity we are under to maintain them, I shall beg Leave to repeat, by Way of Answer, some of the Arguments that were before made use of for shewing the contrary. Whether the Balance of Power in *Europe* may be most securely settled upon a Confederacy, or upon the single Power of the House of *Austria*, is not the Question now before us; because if that House had retained not only all the Dominions the late *Emperor* died possessed of, but also the Imperial Dignity, it could not have been by itself alone an equal Match for the House of *Bourbon*, and consequently, even in that Case, a Confederacy would have been necessary for the Preservation of the Balance of Power. Therefore, with Respect to the Balance of Power, the only Question that can come before us now, is, How the Balance would stand, upon the Supposition of the Queen of *Hungary's* being established in the Possession of all the hereditary Countries she still retains, and the *Emperor* restored to the Possession of all the Countries that hereditarily belong to him; this is the Question, Sir, and upon this Question, it is my sincere Opinion, that the Balance of Power would be in no Danger. The House of *Austria* would still remain in Possession of Dominions more extensive and powerful than what belonged to it in 1702, when that Confederacy was formed which stript the Duke of *Bavaria* of every Thing that belonged to him, and brought the House of *Bourbon* to the utmost Degree of Distress. The Imperial Dignity, when accompanied with a prevailing Influence upon the Diet of the Empire, is, I grant, of great Consequence; but this we cannot suppose that the present *Emperor* will ever attain to, and if he should, we cannot suppose, he would make use of it for rendering successful any of the ambitious Views of *France*;

for if he did, he would soon lose his Influence, and, notwithstanding his being *Emperor*, might become a Sacrifice to his own Folly. Therefore while *France* entertains the same moderate Views it seems to have at present, the Balance of Power can be in no Danger; and if ever that ambitious Spirit should begin to prevail at the Court of *France*, which prevailed in the Reign of *Louis* the 14th, it would, upon the Supposition I have made, be as easy to form a sufficient Confederacy against it, as it was in the Year 1702; and I must observe that the Confederacy then formed might in a very few Years have secured the Balance of Power, and put an End to that expensive War, if we had not afterwards formed the romantick Project of giving a new King to the *Spaniards*, whether they would or no.

Now, Sir, if the Balance of Power could have been secured, by establishing the Queen of *Hungary* in the Possession of those hereditary Dominions she is still Mistress of, and restoring the *Emperor* to his own hereditary Dominions; and if *France* and the *Emperor* were willing, in the Summer 1742, to agree to these Terms, as the Preliminaries towards a general Peace, I should be glad to know, what we have been since fighting for, (or I should rather say, spending our Money; for of fighting we have had very little, and should have had none at all, if we had not been attack'd;) For nothing, Sir, so far as I can comprehend, but either to get some Bishopricks added to *Hanover*, or to furnish our Ministers with a Pretence for taking, and keeping 16,000 *Hanoverian* Troops in *British* Pay. That both *France* and the *Emperor* were then willing to agree to these Terms, we had often repeated in our publick *Gazettes*; and from a Declaration delivered by the Court of *France*, in September 1742, to the Marquis

de Stainville, the Great Duke's Minister at *Paris*, which was published in our *News-Papers*, we may be convinced of it; for in that Declaration, the *French Court* offer to restore *Bohemia* entire to the Queen of *Hungary*, and to recal M. Maille-A *bois*, on the single Condition, that the Queen should restore *Bavaria* to the *Emperor*, and evacuate *Passau*. Nay, farther, it appears from that Declaration, that the Court of *Vienna* were once willing to accept of these Terms, but, as was hinted in some B other *News-Papers*, were diverted from it by the Sollicitations and high Promises of a certain Court, meaning that of *Great Britain*. I beg Pardon, Sir, for arguing from common *News-Papers*, but as our Mi- C nisters will not furnish us with any other Lights, I must argue, and must judge from such as I have.

I know, Sir, it will be said, that nothing was offered with Regard to *Italy*; but I must observe, that these were offered as Preliminaries only to a general Peace. The *French D Court*, in the Declaration I have mentioned, said, they could answer for it, that the *Emperor* would agree to what they proposed; but very probably they could not answer for the Court of *Spain*; and therefore, they were so fair, as not to offer E any Thing with Regard to *Italy*; tho', I am convinced, that if these Terms had been accepted, and the Tranquillity of *Germany* thereby restored, the *French Court* would not have been such Fools, as to join with the Court of *Spain* in carrying on a War in *Italy*; and without the Assistance of *France*, the *Spaniards* might in one Campaign have been drove out of *Italy* and *Savoy*, by the King of *Sardinia* and the Queen of *Hungary*, without any Assistance from this Nation, or from any other Power in *Europe*. But suppose the *French Court* had resolved to give *Spain*

their utmost Assistance against the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, if the former had been secured upon the Side of *Germany*, by a Treaty with the *Emperor*, and upon the Side of *Flanders*, by the *Dutch Neutrality*; she, and the King of *Sardinia*, with the Assistance of such Subsidies as we might easily have spared, if we had not taken it into our Heads to form a Land-Army; I say, the Queen of *Hungary*, and King of *Sardinia* might, in this Case, have brought at least 150,000 Men into *Piedmont*, more than they have there at present; and such a Number of good Troops properly disposed in that Country, where there are so many difficult Passes, would have made it impossible for an Army of 500,000 Men to force their Way into *Italy*; and suppose they had, they could not have subsisted, after they had got thither; for it would have been impossible to supply them by Land with Provisions, especially for their Horses, and it would have been still more impossible to supply them by Sea, had we made the Queen of *Hungary* Mistress of the *Mediterranean*, by Means of our Navy.

From these Considerations it is evident, Sir, that the Re-establishment, or Security of the Balance of Power, was not the true Cause of our instigating the Court of *Vienna* to refuse the Terms offered by the *French* in the Summer 1742, which, as I have Reason to believe, were again offered last Summer, and offered with very material Additions. What then was the Cause? Had we then formed a Scheme for enabling the Queen of *Hungary* to make Conquests upon *France*? If we had, it was a very ridiculous one. We could not hope, that even the Fate of War could render it reasonable. The Fate of War may ruin this Nation, as well as the House of *Austria*; but in the present Circumstances of *Europe*, we

cannot hope, that even the Fate of War can render such a Scheme successful; for if the Fate of War should declare very much in our Favour, it would only produce a new Confederacy amongst the Princes of *Germany*, whose Jealousy of A the House of *Austria* would make them join with *France* and *Spain*, for pulling down, or at least, for preventing any Increase of Power in the House of *Austria*.

The enabling the Queen of *Hungary* to make Conquests upon *France*, B could not therefore be the true Reason, why our Ministers persuaded her to reject the Offers made by *France*, in the Year 1742. They could have no Reason, but that of furnishing themselves with a Pretence for taking the *Hanoverian* C Troops into *British* Pay. Perhaps, the Success of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Arms has since given them Hopes of being able to procure some other Advantages for the Electorate of *Hanover*; but, I can see no Reason, why this Nation should be at D any Expence, or run any Risk, upon that Account; and I am sure, no real Friend to our present Royal Family will advise it.

I must confess, Sir, the Hon. Gentleman has found out a very new, and a most ingenious Reason, E for our encouraging the Queen of *Hungary* to continue the War: He says, we we have no other Way for compelling the *Spaniards* to come to any reasonable Terms of Peace with us. I am glad to find, Sir, that the Hon. Gentleman and his Friends have not entirely forgot our being at War with *Spain*; but I should likewise be glad to know, how we can, by this Means, bring

Spain to agree to reasonable Terms of Peace with us? We may, by promising the Queen of *Hungary* more than we are able to perform, encourage her to continue the War; but, I believe, our Ministers, with all their Rhetorick, will hardly be able to persuade her to give up any Part of her *Italian* Dominions to Don Philip, upon Condition of *Spain*'s coming to reasonable Terms of Peace with us; and I can see no other Way of inducing *Spain*, by her Means, to come to any Peace with us, unless we should prevail with her to attack Don Carlos, in order to drive him out of his new Kingdom, which would probably bring new Enemies upon her Back as well as ours, and might induce the King of *Sardinia* to declare against her. But suppose she should succeed: If she had once got Possession of the *Two Sicilies*, can we suppose, she would yield them up again, on the single Condition of *Spain*'s agreeing to reasonable Terms of Peace with us? Suppose then the *Spaniards* were drove quite out of *Italy*, could we then, by the Queen of *Hungary*'s Means, compel them to submit to reasonable Terms with us, or in order to induce them to it, must we change Sides, and declare against the Queen of *Hungary*? For unless we should do so, they might for ever continue the War against this Nation, if what the Hon. Gentleman says, be true, that we have no other Way of compelling them.

[This SPEECH to be concluded, and JOURNAL continued in our Magazine for January.]

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